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RAILWAY CARMEN'S JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY
CARMEN OF AMERICA.**

Published at KANSAS CITY, MO.

Vol. XVII.
No. 1.

JANUARY, 1912

Punton-Clark Publishing Co.

If the advertisements in this number interest you, answer at once. The present value of this Journal in the eyes of the advertisers depends upon replies received this month.

NOTICE TO LODGES

The B. R. C. Printing Company

(THE BROTHERHOOD'S OWN PRINTING PLANT)

Wishes to say to the lodges that the plant is now in better shape than ever before to do a line of strictly first-class fine printing. The plant has been materially added to and improved since its installation, and all with the view of advancing and keeping up the very highest standard of work, and at the same time do it at prices as low, or a little lower, than the same class of work can be procured for in any reliable printing office. Note a few prices quoted below:

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Letter Heads, one color ink,	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.50
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Change in form, 50c, regardless of quantity.			
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Extra color run, add	.75	.50	.35

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IN EVERY WRINKLE."

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Envelopes (small)	\$ 0.30	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Solid Gold, each	1.00
Letter Heads50	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Solid Gold, per dozen	11.00
Envelopes (large)50	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Rolled Gold, each50
Note Heads30	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Rolled Gold, per dozen	5.50
Applications for Membership50	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Electro, each25
Monthly Reports to Grand Lodge	1.00	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Electro, per dozen	2.75
Monthly Reports to J. P. B.'s	1.00	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Celluloid, each05
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By-Laws for subordinate lodges or other special printing will be furnished at as low rates as is consistent with good and careful work.

E. W. WEEKS, General Secretary and Treasurer.

TO RAILWAY CARMEN:

We invite an examination into the aims and objects of our Brotherhood. Its work is worthy the earnest attention of everyone interested in our craft. For Full Particulars in Regard to Organizing, Address.

E. W. WEEKS

507 Hall Building.

General Secretary and Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MEMBERS CHANGING ADDRESS

Members changing address will please fill in the following blank and return to this Office, 505 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

From
(Former Address.)

to
(Present Address.)

I am a member in good standing of

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NOTE—Be sure to give lodge number and address. This blank is intended for members who have been receiving the Journal but have changed their address. Members who have never received the Journal must be reported through their financial secretaries, as they alone know whether or not they are in good standing.

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BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA

Warning to Advertisers And the Business Public Generally

Protect yourselves from being defrauded. The Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is not sponsor for, nor interested in any souvenir or special programme or any other such deceptive publications of any kind whatever.

Realizing that there is no more prolific source of dishonesty perpetrated in the name of organized labor than that involved in the publication of souvenir books, reviews and special programs by unscrupulous projectors who have victimized merchants and other friends of our Brotherhood in a most shameful manner, your Grand Lodge officers desire to make the following announcement, to which they wish it understood they will rigidly adhere until such time as their policy in this regard is either endorsed or repudiated by the membership represented by delegates at a regular or special convention:

A number of souvenir books, reviews or special programs having been recently published, in which the good name of our Brotherhood has been used without authority or sanction of any kind from either the Brotherhood or its Grand Lodge officers, thus impairing our said good name and bringing us into disrepute with the business public generally, in all parts of the country, as a poverty stricken and contribution seeking organization, thus injuring the interests of our members, besides injuring and deceiving fair minded business men, we wish it distinctly understood, that the only publication in which advertisements are received is our official organ, The Railway Carmen's Journal, and we have endeavored to impress this upon our membership from time to time through these columns, but apparently without avail.

However, we are more concerned with the present and the future than the past, and in order to be helpful in eliminating this cause of grievous complaint, we make the following announcement:

First—We insist that no lodge of our Brotherhood, or any person connected therewith, shall issue or cause to be issued any souvenir book, review or program, claiming that such book or other publication is issued for or on behalf of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America or any of its subordinate lodges.

Second—That any city chosen by a convention of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America to hold the convention following, shall not directly or indirectly, through any local lodge of our Brotherhood or any other medium, issue a souvenir book or similar publication claiming that such publication is issued for or on behalf of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

Third—That in the event of any such souvenir or kindred publication being projected or about to be issued, directly or indirectly, by any local lodge, person or persons in the city in which the convention was selected to be held, in violation of the letter and spirit of this announcement, your Grand Lodge officers will use every means within their power to have the city in which the convention is to be held changed to the one which received the next highest number of votes for that honor.

Fourth—That we will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any person or persons who shall in any way issue souvenir books, directories, or other similar publications, in which the name of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is used in any manner whatever, as publisher, owner or beneficiary.

Fifth—It is again emphasized most emphatically that The Railway Carmen's Journal is the only official publication of the Brotherhood, and is the only publication in which advertisements are received.

RAILWAY CARMEN'S JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA.
Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor.

Vol. XVII

JANUARY, 1912

No. 1

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The Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is not sponsor for, nor interested in, in any way whatever, in any souvenir or special program publication of any kind.

W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

EDITORIAL

Retrospective---Prospective

With the passing of the year 1911 another page in the Brotherhood's history has been written, another milestone passed in the onward march of progress toward the betterment of the conditions of employment of our members. The year 1912 is with us, bringing with it whatever may be in store for us in the way of success, reverses, joys, sorrows, possibilities and opportunities. We must prepare to face whatever may be our lot with stout hearts and unflinching courage, as becomes true comrades and soldiers in the world's great army of toilers, ever fighting with the means at our disposal for the betterment of our conditions and the loved ones dependent upon us for support.

For the year just passed we have neither condemnation or praise, for it did not differ much from other years in any respect. Still organized labor and particularly our Brotherhood, has every reason to feel satisfied with the progress made towards the goal so earnestly and persistently sought. Labor has many great achievements to its credit as the results of last year's work, which should inspire every one connected with our great movement with a feeling of confidence and hope for still greater things during the coming year. True, these achievements were not secured without effort; but on the contrary, are the result of much sacrifice, yes, even suffering and self denial on the part of the great mass of people who make up our various organizations, but what great cause has ever been won without sacrifice or suffering to a great number of those engaged in fighting for a principle and a cause. And so it is with our great labor movement; this never ending struggle for

the right and the abolition of wrongs inflicted upon us by the great monied interests, unreasonable and arrogant employers, the privileged classes, etc. This is primarily the mission of our great movement and each year brings us a little closer to the realization of our ambitions and the fruition of our hopes and aspirations. We are optimists in the broadest sense of the word and have every confidence in the ultimate triumph of the principles for which labor contends, both on the industrial and political fields. We have no idea what the future has in store for us, but the outlook warrants the belief that the year 1912 will be an exceptionally good one from the standpoint of labor, especially so from the political standpoint, for the workers of the United States are going to be afforded their quadrennial opportunity of expressing their choice for a President and a Congress of the United States, and it behooves them as never before to express their convictions and to demonstrate their solidarity in no uncertain manner on this important occasion. We wouldn't feed, house, clothe, or assist a scab in any way or manner, would we? We won't work with a scab or associate with one if at all possible, will we? Then why vote for a scab, on a scab ticket? Show us any old party politician who is a friend of labor (after election) who carries the union label on his literature, other than his campaign literature, who wears a union made hat, shoes, clothes or many other articles of wearing apparel upon which the label is carried, or who practices union labor principles with his help or pays them union wages, and we will refrain from advising

you to vote for men of our own class and calling. If the workers of the United States will but do this, this coming year, we predict there will be less strikes, less violence, less lockouts and less trouble between employers and employes, and labor will continue on its onward march stronger and better than ever before, and for that reason everyone should give their best efforts and influence to the end that this year, with its exceptional opportunities, will be the banner year of its existence.

So, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether our wish for a "Prosperous New Year" to all cannot help but be realized.

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC OFFICIAL RESORTS TO UNUSUAL BRUTALITY
IN EFFORT TO BREAK STRIKE.
AT HIS POINT.**

According to "The Voice of the People," published in Tucson, Ariz., the Southern Pacific officials are indeed desperate and have resorted to exceedingly brutal tactics, that the strikers on the system may be crushed. The paper states: "Even a Digger Indian or a Papago buck on the war path, will turn over a rock and allow a squaw with a new born pappoose the first pick of the fat grubs which may be found beneath it, but it has remained for an official of the Southern Pacific railroad, Superintendent J. H. Dyer, of the Tucson division, which extends from El Paso to Yuma, to refuse a drink of water to a striker's wife with a new born babe at her breast. The babe was only three days old when the order was issued by the railroad superintendent, and on account of the order the wife of W. E. Stewart, a striking boiler maker at Gila Bend, Ariz., out in the desert, miles from civilization, is without water for the nurse to wash the linen, which the simplest demands of sanitation, to say nothing of civilization, require in such cases. There are two kinds of water at Gila Bend—the water which the engines must use—it eats the flues out of boilers with a celerity which requires a force of men at the round house to make "running repairs" on the locomotives, and W. E. Stewart was one of these men. The other water is drinking water, which is brought in a water car from Sentinel. Since the strike Stewart has been standing with the other mechanics of the Federation at his post, the little semi-oasis of the desert about half way between Tucson and Yuma. On November 7, Superintendent Dyer, angered and furious at the unbreakable lines of the shopmen who would not return to work until the grievances are adjusted, issued his order to cut off the water from all strikers at Gila Bend. The secretary of the Tucson branch of the Federation received a wire from Stewart telling of the action and asking legal counsel. A. A. Worley, the attorney for the Federation, notified Stewart by wire, to tender pay for the water. Stewart obeyed and money was

offered by his father-in-law, while Stewart held his three days' old babe in his arms and looked into the eyes of his suffering wife, unable to offer her a drink of water which she craved, but the money was refused by the round house foreman, Allgood, who was acting under Dyer's orders. Kindly disposed women neighbors, whose husbands are still in the railroad service in other departments than that affected by the strike, have seen to it that enough water to drink has been smuggled to the bedside of Mrs. Stewart, whose condition forbids her being moved to any other place at this time."

**NATIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNANIMOUSLY PASSES
LABOR'S 8-HOUR WORK
DAY MEASURE.**

On December 14, Chairman Wilson (coal miner) of the labor committee called up on the floor of the House H. R. 9061, the Hughes 8-hour bill. After a short discussion and the adding of a few minor amendments the bill passed unanimously. The bill, as passed, is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That every contract hereafter made to which the United States, any territory, or the District of Columbia is a party, and every such contract made for or on behalf of the United States, or any territory, or said District, which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall contain a provision that no laborer or mechanic doing any part of the work contemplated by the contract, in the employ of the contractor or any sub-contractor contracting for any part of said work contemplated, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day upon such work; and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of such provision in such contract of five dollars for each laborer or mechanic for every calendar day in which he shall be required or permitted to labor more than eight hours upon said work; and any officer or person designated as inspector of the work to be performed under any such contract, or to aid in enforcing the fulfillment thereof, shall, upon observation or investigation, forthwith report to the proper officer of the United States, or of any territory, or of the District of Columbia, all violations of the provisions of this act directed to be made in every such contract, together with the name of each laborer or mechanic who has been required or permitted to labor in violation of such stipulation and the day of such violation, and the amount of the penalties imposed according to the stipulation in any such contract shall be directed to be withheld for the use and benefit of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the territory contracting by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to approve the payment of

the moneys due under such contract, whether the violation of the provisions of such contract is by the contractor or any sub-contractor. Any contractor or sub-contractor aggrieved by the withholding of any penalty as hereinbefore provided shall have the right within six months thereafter to appeal to the head of the department making the contract on behalf of the United States or the territory and in the case of a contract made by the District of Columbia to the commissioners thereof, who shall have power to review the action imposing the penalty, and in all such appeals from such final order whereby a contractor or sub-contractor may be aggrieved by the imposition of the penalty hereinbefore provided such contractor or sub-contractor may within six months thereafter file a claim in the court of claims, which shall have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter in like manner as in other cases before said court."

"Sec. 2. That nothing in this act shall apply to contracts for transportation by land or water, or for the transmission of intelligence, or for such materials or articles as may usually be bought in open market, except armor and armor plate, whether made to conform to particular specifications or not, or for the purchase of supplies by the government, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not: Provided, that all classes of work which have been, are now, or may hereafter be performed by the government shall, when done by contract for or on behalf of the United States, any territory, or said District by individuals, firms or corporations, be performed in accordance with the terms and provisions of this act. The President, by executive order, may waive the provisions and stipulations in this act as to any specific contract or contracts during time of war or a time when war is imminent. No penalties shall be imposed for any violation of such provision in such contract due to an emergency caused by fire, famine, or flood, by danger to life or to property, or by other extraordinary event or condition on account of which the President shall subsequently declare the violation to have been justifiable. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or modify the act entitled, "An Act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed on the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia, being chapter 352 of the laws of the Fifty-second Congress, approved August 1, 1892, or to apply to work done under contracts made prior to the passage of this act."

During the discussion of the above bill upon the floor of the House just prior to its unanimous passage, Congressman Lafferty of Oregon made eulogistic reference to organized labor in part as follows: "Mr. Speaker, I desire to go on record in favor of labor unions and in favor of the great work organized labor has done for humanity. This bill fixes eight hours as the standard for a day's labor on all government

work. The measure was introduced in this House by the able member from New Jersey (Mr. Hughes), who is himself a holder of a card in a labor union. The bill was referred to the committee on labor, of which the able member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilson), also the holder of a union card, has the honor to be chairman. I am glad to say that there are 13 other members of this House who hold union cards, and we find them all here on the floor this afternoon working for the passage of this bill. If union labor had done nothing more than to give us the bill now under consideration, it would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the country. This bill sets the standard at eight hours for a full day's work, with a full day's pay, for all laborers and mechanics. No private employer can hereafter say that the demands of his employees for an eight hour day is unreasonable, when the government has said by this bill, which we are going to pass, that it is reasonable. We are also indebted to organized labor for most of the laws heretofore passed looking to the health, comfort and safety of employees. The mad rush to obtain money in the United States has been the greatest obstacle in the way of a full and complete enjoyment by our people of the blessings of a free republic. It is high time that a sharp halt was being called. It was written of old: 'For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? * * *'. That conditions are growing better is shown by the fact that we are passing this bill this afternoon. The people are rapidly coming to realize that Lincoln's definition meant something, and that this country is for the people. If the people will send men to Congress, regardless of their politics, who are not under obligations to the special interests, we will in a few short years make this country one of, by, and for the people."

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR CONTRIBUTION FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER TO THE STRIKE PROTECTIVE FUND? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

We are reproducing again in this issue for the benefit of any who may not have read it in last month's issue, the General President's "Special Appeal" for a \$1 per member contribution for the months of November and December for the benefit of our striking members on the M., K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman Lines, sent out in the fore part of November, which has been pretty generally responded to by our members, although not to the extent it should have been, about one-fourth of our total membership having thus far responded for November. Now, brothers, this is not as it should be. Practically speaking, these men are fighting your battles for you and you don't know when your turn may be next. It's a cinch, also, that if they lose, your system federation and your individual craft organization won't last very long on your

system, so why delay in sending in this paltry little dollar which in the aggregate means so much to the men who are out? As stated in our last issue, some of them are in dire need and must have assistance at once. If they needed it last month, as they certainly did, they need it worse this month, so why delay? Surely the benefits of the organization are worth this much to you over and above the paltry little dues you pay your local.

Of course the money is coming in all the time, but not in sufficient volume and regularity to do as much good as it would if it was sent in promptly. Read the "Special Appeal" again, which we herewith append and let its significance and the necessity for prompt action sink deep into your hearts and minds. Place yourselves in the position of our striking brethren and try to see whether you wouldn't want them to respond with a little more alacrity than you are doing if the circumstances were reversed and you were out instead of them. Let us hear from every lodge within the next few days with the amount due per member for November and if possible with the amount due for December:

Special Appeal.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 1, 1911.

To All Members Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America:

Gentlemen and Brothers—You are no doubt by this time, fully aware of the fact that the members of our Brotherhood employed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Illinois Central and all Harriman lines were forced out on strike. The officials of the above named railroads have absolutely refused to meet a joint committee of their shop employes, and are leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to defeat the Federation of their shop and car department employes.

FEDERATION has come to stay. It is our only hope for the future. Will the members of this Brotherhood stand by and witness without protest, the attempt of organized capital to crush out our future hopes of federation? I can hear them by the thousands saying NO. Our members on the above named roads with all the other shop trades, are making one of the greatest fights that has ever been made in the history of organized labor in America. They are fighting not only for THEIR OWN SUCCESS, but OURS as well. YOUR turn may be next. Please don't forget that fact.

Because of the great number of men involved in this strike, it is absolutely impossible for any of the international organizations to ever hope to pay ALL MEMBERS benefits. This was UNDERSTOOD at the time the strikes were called. There must be an effort made, however, to help those who are most in need, hence this appeal to our membership. This is not an assessment against your lodge, but a test of your loyalty to Unionism and the principles for which our Brotherhood stands. The question is

not, what is the other fellow going to do, but what are YOU going to do, as a union man and a member of our order? To determine this fact I am earnestly requesting each individual member of our Brotherhood to contribute one dollar (\$1.00) per month, for November and December. Do it NOW. Give your dollar to the financial secretary of your lodge and have him forward same to General Secretary-Treasurer E. Wm. Weeks, who will acknowledge receipt for all money received. Brothers, now is the time to show your colors as union men, and I believe our membership will respond to a man.

Thanking you in advance for your earnest and thoughtful consideration of the subject matter of this letter, and anticipating a generous and unanimous response from our members, with best wishes for success, I remain
Yours fraternally,

M. F. RYAN, Gen. President.

P. S.—The officers of all subordinate lodges will please see that each individual member of your lodge is handed a copy of this appeal.

E. WM. WEEKS,

M. F. RYAN, Gen. President.

THE McNAMARA CASE.

The McNamara ways and means committee of the American Federation of Labor, responsible for the raising of the McNamara defense fund, have issued a statement to organized labor and the public generally stating their position prior to the confessions of guilt by the accused brothers and their present position in the matter which we herewith publish for the information of all concerned. Personally, as may be supposed, we were as much shocked as anyone when late in the afternoon of November 30 a newspaper reporter representing one of the Kansas City papers called up headquarters for an expression of opinion on the confession of guilt of the accused brothers, which had just been received over the wires from Los Angeles. As several of our correspondents in this issue have discussed this case at length, practically embodying our own views on the subject in their expressions of opinion thereon, and in view of the following lengthy statement from the McNamara ways and means committee referred to above, further comment is unnecessary:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1911.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

In the recent past, the good name and high ideals of our great labor movement, its men, and the cause of humanity it and they represent, have been attacked as never before. Every enemy, every "interest," arrayed against the organized workers has howled like dervishes. They hope to bring our tried, trusted and faithful men into disrepute, to destroy your confidence in their integrity and thereby weaken, and finally crush, the organizations of labor.

Every union member deplores violence

and crime, whether committed by an ordinary outlaw, by a corporation director or agent, or by a so-called union man. Labor resents the insinuation that because one or two union members became criminally fanatical or fanatically criminal, that the rank and file, and the officers of the labor movement are responsible either legally or morally.

Labor in its history has met, resisted and overcome the bitter hostility of its foes. Labor, standing for the great cause of justice and humanity, will again.

Men and women of labor, stand firm, be true to yourselves and to each other. Let the spirit of fraternity, justice, freedom and solidarity imbue your every thought, word and action. Stand by your union. Organize the yet unorganized workers, and labor will triumph.

The following statement of the McNamara ways and means committee is commended to the thoughtful consideration of you and all interested. Please read it at your meeting and insert it in your minutes for future information and reference. Grit your teeth and organize!

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

A Statement to the American Public on the McNamara Case:

The McNamaras stand before the world self-convicted of great crimes. They have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment—J. B. during his natural life, J. J. for fifteen years. The position of labor in connection with the effort made to afford these men an opportunity for adequate defense before the courts has been attacked and misrepresented to such a degree as to require a clear statement at the hands of the undersigned, who are in the best position to make an authoritative statement at this time—a statement that will be strengthened by some review of the principal points of the case.

Was there an explosion of gas in the Los Angeles Times building when it was destroyed? Immediately after the disaster, the press reports stated that men who had been at work in the building spoke of an odor of gas for some time previous to the explosion. Gas leakage in the building, it came out later, had been known to others. Many conservative trade union officials, newspaper writers and publicists, on making an investigation in Los Angeles, soon after were positive in assuring the public that they believed gas had destroyed the building. Among the mine workers, not one man, so far as information has reached us, has believed the destructive explosive was dynamite. Prominent officials of the United Mine Workers, cautious, honorable men, whose word is taken as truth by all who know them, who are familiar with mining

explosives, declared that the effect of the explosion was not that which follows a discharge of dynamite. Were all these men speaking from blind partisanship or from honest convictions? Were they utterly mistaken? The answer has now been supplied by the prosecution. While the "gas theory" was being hooted at by enemies of the unions, while even so late as last Friday night, an editor of the New York Times was inditing a contemptuous slur at John Mitchell for supposing "that proof would be adduced to show that an explosion of gas destroyed the Los Angeles Times building," the prosecution knew that gas was an agency in the explosion and a great factor in the destruction which ensued. W. J. Burns, in a press interview Saturday last, said: "Why, McManigal told us in his first confession that McNamara turned open the stopcocks of the gas mains of the building when he set the bomb. We knew all the time that a part of the explosion was due to gas." Now, the possible terrific force of a gas explosion, even in the open air, was shown in the wreckage caused by the accident at the Grand Central Station, New York, Dec. 19, 1910, while the Los Angeles disaster was being discussed throughout the country.

The fact of a gas explosion led all others in importance in the minds of the organized workers. Nearly all of them were convinced that it was an established fact. The most cautious reasoners among them regarded the possibilities of the fact sufficient to hold to belief in it until proof to the contrary could be produced. They were willing to suspend conclusive judgment while awaiting evidence.

The public also wanted such facts regarding the circumstances of the explosion as could be accepted as evidence of the way it came about. What was given the public, first and foremost? On the instant, at the hearing of the explosion, H. G. Otis broke into a savage denunciation of trade unionists, accusing them of having caused the disaster, and he has ever since declared it was the result of dynamite. By this course, he diverted the case from one in which citizens in common should have preceded, though legal methods alone, to search for the truth. He threw the unions on their defense, outraged them, insulted their officials, raised animosities that could have been avoided. He was at once backed up by the small circle of bitter enemies of trades unionism, whose fulminations were largely made up of transparent falsehoods leveled at trade unions in general and at the leaders of trade unions.

Despite all clamor it must be remembered that, with few exceptions, the international trade unions, more than 120 in number, are and have usually been in normal business relations with the employers of their members. Many of them have for years arranged their differences and their working conditions with employers through

trade agreements or other methods resulting in a minimum loss through suspension of work. Violence in cases of dispute are not common to them. Trade unionists have been made aware, by experience, that stories of disorder by unionists during strikes or lockouts have been systematically exaggerated.

Therefore, aware of the necessity of trade union organization of the incalculable amount of good in various forms done by and through their unions every year, of the long and bitter campaign carried on by Otis, Kirby, Post and others, to destroy trade unionism, and perceiving the intention of these plotters and their detectives to ignore the apparent, and, to their minds, proven cause of the Times disaster, and to turn that terrible event solely to account as a means of discrediting trade unionism, the unions energetically stated their side of the case to the American public as they saw it at that time.

When, after six months, the McNamaras were arrested, it was in Russian style, not American. Holding the members of the Executive Board of the Structural Iron Workers in confinement without warrant, hurrying J. J. McNamara away from Indianapolis in an automobile and by circuitous routes taken to California—what were these but features of high-handed irregularity, and tyrannical lawlessness, known in arrests in Russia that precede transportation of prosecuted citizens to Siberia? And, when Detective Burns has throughout been doubted by so great a part of the American public, it has been largely the fault of his proceedings at this point, and of his own defouling the reputation of his craft, for has he not said: "Private detectives, as a class, are the worst lot of blackmailing scoundrels that live outside of prisons." (See page 357, McClure's Magazine, August, 1911.)

J. J. McNamara had not been of sufficient prominence among labor men to be the subject of discussion as a leading figure, but what was generally known of him was to his credit. He was seen at conventions as a man of pleasing appearance and of mild manner. He was spoken of as self-educated and a faithful secretary of his organization. His speech and his writings for his magazine were reputed to be conservative. When placed under arrest, and throughout his imprisonment, his bearing was undemonstrative. His letters to officials of the A. F. of L. and telegram to the Atlanta Convention were concise and without suspicious characteristics. In no wise, to common observation, had he shown abnormal traits.

Did organized labor properly express its condemnation of violence on hearing of the Los Angeles disaster? It did by interviews, addresses, and publications. The hundreds of union labor papers, in their issues succeeding the event, contained what, taken together, would make volumes,

declarative of the sentiments of their editors and of the rank and file of union membership on the subject. All recognized the case as one of mystery, the feeling shown being that of horror at the possibility of any union man being implicated in it. Unions framed resolutions in meetings, declaring that trade unionism was not to be advanced by murderous acts. Union labor officials, and many others, were quoted to similar effect. The president of the American Federation of Labor, the day after the disaster occurred, as published by the St. Louis Star, said:

"Labor does not stand for such outrages, nor contemplate such crime. I cannot believe that a union man has done it, and I deeply hope no one who was connected with the labor movement will be found to have done it. It is inconceivable that a union man should have done this thing. And yet, if it is found that a union man has done it, unionism cannot be blamed by fair-minded men for the deed of a man devoid of any human feeling, as the perpetrator of this horrible catastrophe must have been. It was the act of a madman. No one with an ounce of sympathy in his makeup could do aught but contemplate such a crime with the deepest abhorrence."

These facts were further fully presented in the June, 1911, issue of the American Federationist. In a seventeen-page article entitled the "McNamara Case," in which the leading facts up to that time were reviewed. Speaking before the St. Louis Central Labor Union on Sunday, October 2, 1910, the day after the disaster, President Gompers asserted he would "immediately turn the dynamiters over to the proper authorities if he could lay hands on them." The Globe-Democrat also quoted him as saying: "I only wish I knew the actual perpetrators and if I did, take my word for it, I would turn them over to justice." The universal condemnation of a murderous deed in labor circles, ought to be a fact so far beyond question, so easily ascertainable from accessible records, that no man with any regard for his reputation for veracity could deny it. Yet, the New York Times, in an editorial last Saturday, printed this sentence: "From the day when James B. McNamara's bomb blew his twenty-one victims into eternity, down to the present time, no authoritative voice in the ranks of labor has been raised to express the hope that the murderers would be brought to justice, even should they prove to be union men."

Relative to other phases of the McNamara case, the article in the June American Federationist contains these passages:

"It may be said that from that time (the kidnapping) to the present, Detective Burns, Attorney Drew, Editor Otis, C. W. Post, and the active agents of the extremists in the Manufacturers' Association in general have all played to perfection the hysterical characters to which we are accustomed in the pages of cheap fiction and

on the boards of the Bowery class of theatres."

"Nothing more surprised us in the series of audacious acts committed by Detective Burns than his saying to a reporter of the World, May 7, 1911:

"Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, knows by this time that there was no frame-up and that the arrests of the McNamaras and McManigal were not the result of a plant. Why? Because Gompers has been conducting an investigation of his own at Indianapolis that has convinced him that there was no frame-up and no plants."

"These assertions of Burns were entirely without foundation. Nothing was brought to our knowledge in Indianapolis or elsewhere that could be used as evidence against the prisoners or to show that the Structural Iron Workers' Union has been conducting a dynamite campaign against the Erectors' Association."

Since the McNamara's confession Burns has been reiterating this charge. The only "investigation" in which President Gompers participated in Indianapolis was the meeting of the prominent trade unionists held last May 10-12, called by officials of the eight international unions which have their headquarters in that city, and the meeting of the officials of a large number of trade unions called by authority of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and held at Indianapolis, June 29, 1911. What President Gompers learned there was precisely what everyone attending the conference learned, and that was nothing that helped to solve the mystery of the Los Angeles disaster, or, of criminality of any kind.

Indeed, the unlawful and un-American kidnapping of McNamara formed one of the chief factors of fixing in the minds of the working people of our country that he was innocent. They reasoned, as they had a right to reason, that if there existed evidence of McNamara's guilt of the crime charged, every protection would and should have been accorded him to demonstrate before the courts of Indiana that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged. His protestations of innocence, his demands to be represented by counsel, were all ruthlessly ignored.

Violence, brutality, destruction of life or property, are foreign to the aims and methods of organized labor of America, and no interest is more severely injured by the employment of such methods, than that of the workers organized in the labor movement. Therefore, quite apart from the spirit of humanitarianism and justice which prompts the activities of the organized labor movement, policy and hopes for success, forbid the resort to violence. The American labor movement and its men are loyal Americans and seek to obtain the abolition of wrongs and the attainment of their rights within the law.

Organized labor of America has no de-

sire to condone the crimes of the McNamaras. It joins in the satisfaction that the majesty of the law and justice has been maintained and the culprits commensurately punished for their crime.

And yet it is an awful commentary upon existing conditions when any one man, among all the millions of workers, can bring himself to the frame of mind that the only means to secure justice for labor is in violence, outrage and murder.

It is cruelly unjust to hold the men of the labor movement either legally or morally responsible for the crime of an individual member. No such moral code or legal responsibility is placed upon any other association of men in our country.

In so far as we have the right to speak, in the name of organized labor, we welcome any investigation which either Federal or State courts may undertake. The sessions of the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor are held with open doors that all may see and hear what is being said and done. The books, accounts, and correspondence of the American Federation of Labor are open to any competent authority, who may desire to make a study or an investigation of them.

Will the National Manufacturers' Association, the Erectors' Association and the detective agencies extend the same privilege for public investigation and examination of their books and correspondence?

When we were selected as a Committee on Ways and Means to raise and dispense funds for the defense of the McNamaras and the prosecution of the kidnappers, we were fully impressed with the innocence of the accused men. That impression was strengthened by their written and oral protestations of innocence. We here and now, individually and collectively, declare that the first knowledge or intimation of their guilt was conveyed by the press in their confessions of guilt. From the outset we assured all contributors and the public generally that we would publish an accounting of the moneys received, from whom received, and to whom paid. This assurance will be fulfilled. A report in full will first be made to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its meeting to be held at Washington, D. C., January 8, 1912.

The American labor movement has done so much for the workers of our country in improving their condition, in lightening the burdens which the workers have had to bear, bringing light and hope in the homes and in the lives, the factories and the workshops of our country, that it challenges the world of investigators. The organizations of labor of America have been the most potent factors in the establishment and maintenance of the largest measure of industrial peace. Their course is of a conciliatory character, to reach trade agreements with employers, and the faithful adherence to agreements. When industrial conditions become unsettled, they are

more largely due to the unreasonableness of employers, who regard every effort of the workers to maintain their rights, and to promote their interests, as an invasion of employers' prerogatives, which are resented with consequent struggles. If employers will be but fair and tolerant, they will find more than a responsive attitude on the part of organized labor, but, of one thing all may rest assured, that with existing conditions of concentrated wealth and industry, the organized toilers of our country realize that there is no hope from abject slavery outside of the protection which the organized labor movement affords.

The men of organized labor, in common with all our people, are grieved beyond expression in words at the loss of life, and the destruction of property, not only in the case under discussion, but in any other case which may have occurred. We are hurt and humiliated to think that any man connected with the labor movement should have been guilty of either. The lesson this grave crime teaches will, however, have its salutary effect. It will demonstrate now more than ever, the inhumanity, as well as the futility of resorting to violence in the effort to right wrongs, or to attain rights.

In view of the great uplift work in which the men of the labor movement have been and are engaged, and the industrial problems with which they have to contend, we insist that our organizations of labor should be judged by what they do and aim to do, rather than to be opposed and stigmatized because one or a few may be recreant to the good name and high ideals of labor, and we appeal to the fair minded citizenship and the press of America for fair treatment.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Chairman,
President American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

JAMES A. SHORT,
President Building Trades Department.

JAS. O'CONNELL,
President Metal Trades Department.

A. J. BERRÉS,
Secretary Metal Trades Department.

JOHN B. LENNON,
President Union Label Trades Dept.

THOMAS F. TRACY,
Secretary Union Label Trades Dept.
Constituting the McNamara Ways and Means Committee.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1911.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Don't growl. It may reveal your canine qualities.

If we could look ahead more than we do, we might not get so many kicks from behind, perhaps.

The average saloon is generally a place where misery, degradation and crime are dispensed in small quantities at high prices.

Labor demands that a child shall be more important than profits and that a human life shall be more carefully guarded than property.

If the producer and consumer were the same man, the distance between them would sure be reduced to the minimum, and there is no reason why they shouldn't be.

The president, secretary, treasurer, and all members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor were re-elected without opposition at the recent convention held in Atlanta, Ga.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor, in dealing with the question presented in a resolution of electing its officers by a referendum vote, decided: "That the question of the practicability and desirability of electing the officers of the American Federation of Labor by referendum vote be referred to the Ex-

ecutive Council for investigation, with the understanding that they report on this subject to the next annual convention for its consideration."

The next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Rochester, N. Y. There were two other candidates—Seattle, Wash., and Richmond, Va.—for the honor. Rochester was an easy winner in the contest.

Members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers have been notified that all operators, towermen and agents on the New York Central lines have been given an increase in wages; the increase beginning November 15. More than 6,000 men are benefited.

Under the auspices of the San Francisco local of the Federation of Shop Men of the Harriman lines, there has been produced the labor drama, "Labor and Capital," at the Valencia theater in that city, for the purpose of raising funds for the shop men now on strike.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor raised the per capita tax of national and international unions from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-3 of a cent per member per month. The Executive Council in its report recommended the increase. The matter was referred to the laws committee and the committee brought in a favorable report. An

increase in the per capita tax had become necessary in order to extend the activities of the Federation. The recommendation of the committee was carried by a vote of 123 to 27.

The possibilities of the Brotherhood for spreading its beneficial influence and broadening its sphere of activity are unlimited—or, at least, would be if all members would work energetically to extend its benefits among their fellow workers with whom they come in daily contact.

Post yourself thoroughly on the many benefits and the many valuable privileges which are to be derived from membership in this Brotherhood. Then spread your information among your fellow workmen. You will thus lay the foundation for an easy securing of many applications.

The strikers on the Illinois Central railroad at Jackson, Tenn., were proffered and accepted the First Baptist church of that city in which to hold a mass meeting recently. Addresses were made by prominent labor men, the auditorium was packed and the auditors most enthusiastic.

Labor organizations are founded upon the spirit of co-operation. Their success depends almost wholly upon the proper application of this spirit. It is our duty as individual members of our respective unions to contribute to the certain success of the order by cheerfully co-operating with our fellow members in the practical exemplification of this spirit.

During the sessions of the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor a large display of union label products was exhibited, so we are informed. Collars and cuffs, neckties, ladies' underwear, hosiery and Cardigan jackets, men's underwear, stockings, knit caps, jackets—all bearing the union label—was a revelation to many of the delegates.

The four hundred wives and daughters of the men who are striking for higher wages on the Illinois Central railroad in Chicago, Ill., and many Socialist sympathizers had a most successful "tag day" of their own recently. It is stated that the total results of the "tag day" was the collection of \$15,000. All of the money collected will be used in aiding those of the strikers whose families are in want.

The striking Union Pacific shop men at Denver, Col., recently held the largest meeting inaugurated since the Federation strike on the Harriman system. E. V. Brake, state labor commissioner, was the principal speaker. It was reported at this meeting that not a single man who had come out on strike had returned to work, and that few non-union men have been secured to take

the places of the strikers. The men are strong, and are determined to win the contest.

Governor Johnson of California is reported to have administered a stinging rebuke to "Paris Green" Otis. When President Taft was in Los Angeles on his recent trip, Otis endeavored to "make friends" with Governor Johnson. It is well known that the governor is bitterly opposed to the methods of the union buster, but nothing daunted Otis endeavored to seek an introduction, but the governor when approached, said, "No, no, take him away; I do not care to know that man." This rebuff is similar to many that the "Colonel" is now receiving from many quarters.

The following new lodges have been instituted since last issue: Flickertail State Lodge No. 472, Enderlin, N. D.; Flathead Valley Lodge No. 200, Whitefish, Mont.; Hillyard Lodge No. 539, Hillyard, Wash., and Cascade Mountains Lodge No. 536, Leavenworth, Wash., by Grand Lodge Deputy J. H. Walters; Frenchman's Head Lodge No. 28, Graham, Ont., and Up-to-Date Lodge No. 531, Joliette, Queb., by Second General Vice-President Alf. Chatrand; Douglas Lodge No. 503, Douglas, Ga., St. Andrew Lodge No. 519, Brunswick, Ga., and Tampa Lodge No. 540, Tampa, Fla., by Fourth General Vice-President J. J. Gallagher, and Palmetto Lodge No. 508, Waycross, Ga., by Brother J. M. Allison.

The federated trades on the Rock Island railroad, after negotiations covering a considerable period of time, have succeeded in reaching a satisfactory settlement of the differences which existed. Just prior to the adjustment every indication pointed to an ultimate cessation of work. The main object of the organizations involved was to enter into contractual relations, not as individual unions, but as a federated body comprising all the shop trades. Upon this point the railroad company was reluctant to give way. In the final settlement, however, while the increase in wages was not secured, the system federation has been recognized by the company and several other conditions asked for have been granted.

The most needful and the most successful factor in advancing the interests of the Brotherhood and increasing its growth is a showing of personal interest in the work by each member. Indifference and lack of interest never brings a man anything, either in organization work or in any other sphere of activity. On the other hand, live, active display of personal interest in anything which is of vital importance to a man's financial interests is an absolutely essential requirement in the bringing of that important thing to a successful issue. Particularly is this true in a co-operative organization such as our Brotherhood, where the interests of all members are exact and equal.

If all members are indifferent to the progress of the organization it matters not how wise and honest may be its management, nor how great its financial and numerical strength, the fullest measure of success can not come to it, and what member of the Brotherhood wants less than the full measure of success to come to the order?

Amicable agreements between the telegraph operators and officials of the Southern Railway and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, by which the employees of the former will receive an increase of 12 per cent and those of the latter a 6 per cent increase, have been reached. Shorter working hours and other concessions were also granted. The operators on the Southern Railway will receive \$120,000 more annually. The agreement on the Southern Railway was reached through the negotiations conducted between the general manager of the road and representatives of the telegraphers, while the Baltimore & Ohio differences were reached by Judge Martin A. Knapp of the United States court of commerce, and Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, who acted as mediators. In addition to the 12 per cent increase in salary, the Southern Railway operators are to receive fifteen days' vacation each year, it is stated. On the Baltimore & Ohio the operators who were formerly working eleven hours will now go to the ten-hour shift, and in "three men" offices the hours will be eight. These changes took effect November 1.

If there was ever a time when it behooved every trades unionist to stand by the cause and to help guard against both hidden and open assaults, it is now. The enemies of trades unionism are desperate because they have come to realize that it is firmly entrenched in the minds and hearts of the workers and that it is growing stronger every day. The member who pays dues promptly, attends meetings, brings in new members and in other ways performs the duties of a true union man, is not only looking after his own interests and those of his loved ones, but is also fighting the great battles of the masses as against the selfish classes who are using their millions collected through profits, dividends, etc., as the most powerful weapon in trying to enslave the workers as a whole and to break up their organizations. Therefore every unionist should bear in mind and fully realize as never before the responsibility resting upon him and the privilege he enjoys of fighting shoulder to shoulder for the common good of his fellow workers and those dependent upon them.

The splendid work of the Socialist administration in Milwaukee is bearing fruit. In spite of the increased efficiency on the part of every department of the city government, and in spite of the raising of wages of the common laborers throughout the city from

\$1.75 to \$2 per day, the establishing of the union scale and trades union conditions, the administration has actually kept the expenditures of the city within the usual limits. The total expenditures for the city this year have only been slightly higher in the aggregate than last year, and the county expenditures, which are also under Socialist control, have been somewhat reduced, and the state taxes are a little less than last year. So that the actual tax rate in Milwaukee this year is 3 cents on the \$1,000 less than last year. And all this after a desperate and widespread effort on the part of the capitalistic press in the United States to make it appear that the Socialists have plunged the city into wild and impractical schemes that have involved such enormous expenditures that the taxes have tremendously increased, when in reality the tax rate is actually reduced.

We are favored this month with two excellent communications from Fourth General Vice-President J. J. Gallagher, one on the McNamara case and one pertaining to the recent A. F. of L. convention to which Brother Gallagher was a delegate from our Brotherhood, both of which we trust will be carefully read by all our members. Brother Gallagher has given us a pretty thorough resume of the proceedings of this convention, especially insofar as it affects our organization; but judging from copies of the daily minutes sent us from day to day during the sessions of the convention by Brother Geo. A. Nolte, Grand Lodge deputy, another of the delegates from our Brotherhood in attendance, a number of important features of the convention were not mentioned by Brother Gallagher, purposely, perhaps, in order that the other delegates in attendance might have something to report upon in later issues of the Journal, and as Brother Gallagher's report merely represents his own individual opinion upon the many subjects coming before that important body, we assume the others will be anxious to express their own views in the nature of a report to the membership through the medium of the Journal as soon as possible.

In the struggle of working men to better their conditions—for themselves, their class and their posterity, the Chicago Daily Socialist plays an important part. The success or failure of any attempt to secure better wages or shorter hours or in any way make the conditions of those who work more human, depends in large degree on the "public opinion on that question. And the greatest factor in forming "public opinion" is the press.

Newspapers owned and supported by commercial interests do not take the side of labor. In fact they oppose and misrepresent labor. It is the Socialist papers which must see to it that the injustices done to workers are brought before the public, and that the voice of labor be heard.

The Chicago Daily Socialist, published by workers for workers necessarily depends for its support and subscriptions from the persons who approve of the principles which it stands for. In this respect you are able to help. We are sure you will be glad to get this paper into the hands of as many readers as possible.

Read their advertisement in this issue, subscribe for it yourself and if possible induce others to subscribe. Send all subscriptions and make all remittances and money orders for this purpose payable to W. J. Adames, editor and manager, 505 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The following interesting account of the "Richardson incident" at the Atlanta convention of the A. F. of L., taken from the Atlanta Constitution, one of Atlanta's principal newspapers, referred to at length by Fourth General Vice-President Gallagher in one of his communications in this issue, may be of interest to our readers, especially those of them who are members of the I. A. C. W., of whom we have a few:

"One of the interesting features of the last session of the A. F. of L. convention was the action of P. F. Richardson, president of the International Association of Car Workers, who surrendered to President Gompers the charter of his organization.

"There are two organizations of this craft, the other being the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. President Richardson surrendered the charter after the convention took action, declaring for amalgamation of all organizations of the same craft, and this action was taken as an indication that Mr. Richardson's organization does not intend to affiliate with the other.

"President Gompers, with some spirit, demanded to know the authority by which President Richardson surrendered the charter of his organization.

"As president of that organization,' he replied.

"You have no right to surrender that charter without instructions from your organization,' declared President Gompers, 'and the secretary is instructed to hold it and notify the secretary of your union that it is held pending instructions.' "

Attention is called to the advertisement of Sanford Larson in this issue, advertising a new patent device for starting and guiding die for cutting threads on broken train pipes, etc. Carmen who have anything to do with repairing broken off angle cocks and broken train pipes on passenger or freight cars, know how hard it is to start a die on the end and under cars.

A glance at the cut in the advertisement will show how simple and inexpensive this device is and every carman, who has anything to do with pipe work should have one in his possession. It has been thoroughly tested on many railroads and anyone who has ever used it, very highly recommends it.

In this connection the following letter

from a prominent railroad official might be of interest:

October 17, 1911.

Mr. Sanford A. Larson,
121 E. 4th Ave., Denver, Col.

Dear Sir: Referring to yours of the 10th inst. relative to your device for cutting threads on broken train pipes, etc. The device that you have recently invented we have given a very thorough trial and find that it works very satisfactorily indeed. In fact, I believe that all inspection points where the facilities are not good for doing work of this kind should be supplied with your device. It is a great time saver, and a man must indeed be a dunce who could not cut a straight thread on pipe with this arrangement.

Yours very truly,

GEO. THOMPSON,

Superintendent Motive Power,

Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Ry. Co.

From information obtained direct from the Postmaster General the President informed Congress a year ago that second class matter cost 9 2-3 cents a pound. It appears from the Postmaster General's report for 1911, just out, that this is the mark to be aimed at in the future.

"As a first step in the adjustment of the second class rate on the basis of cost," says General Hitchcock, "the suggestion of the department is that the rate be increased now to two cents a pound, which charge should be regarded as tentative, however, leaving for future determination such additional increase as may be found necessary to meet the cost. It is proposed that legislation providing for its adoption will be enacted by Congress."

We are not told precisely what the last step is to be, but presumably it is a 9 2-3 cent rate.

Publishers now have warning—they know what to expect from this administration—the publishing business to be jabbed to death until there is nothing left for the people to read except books, a few big daily newspapers that are transported by fast trains at ¼ of a cent a pound, and the annual reports of the Postoffice Department, which go free.

All interested in the perpetuation of a free press should take notice of the destructive nature of the above proposed official program. An increase of the postage rate on any class of publications has nothing whatever to justify it. Such increase would be an imposition upon the public as well as upon publishers. It is not wanted and not asked for by anybody, and should be defeated. Overwhelming proof that it is unnecessary can easily be ascertained from the official reports of the Postoffice Department. Let your senators and representatives know what you think of it when the matter comes up. Our members will be advised from time to time through these columns as the fight progresses. Meanwhile be prepared to assist in any way suggested when requested.

From every quarter comes favorable reports of the great strike on the Harriman lines and Illinois Central. While it is impossible to give in detail the exact situation, yet, from all information at hand, the position which the strikers hold is exceedingly good. The men are contending for the right to transact their business with these great corporations through a federated committee. The demands that have been made do not establish a precedent, as the federation has been recognized by a number of railroads. The officials of the Harriman lines undoubtedly have been selected by the General Managers' Association of the West, backed by the interests, to fight this battle, at any cost, to disrupt the trade unions involved. The employees of the Harriman lines, actuated by the spirit of Americanism and loyalty to their organizations, determined to contest this attack upon the rights of organized labor. It has been stated that many daily papers along the Harriman lines have been purchased and that they have attacked the employees and misrepresented the situation. In some places page advertisements have been run, booklets issued and other reading matter distributed to the public, setting forth that the employees have made unreasonable demands. On behalf of the strikers, it is urged that the labor press give this strike all the publicity possible. We have asked that the company meet the committees as a federated body, and so far as the other demands are concerned, that will be a matter to be discussed in conference and no doubt an amicable adjustment can be made. This controversy was the result of the attitude of the Harriman officials, and the strike was forced upon the employees by higher officials of this system—as Julius Kruttschnitt stated to the committee, consisting of the general officers of the organizations involved, that he was following the instructions of President Lovett and the board of directors. It is clearly a fight of the interests against organized labor, with their usual injunctions, but all we desire is fair play. The prospects look much brighter for the men every day. Dead engines and bad order cars fill the sidings and clog the yards. There is no doubt about our final victory.

The following from a recent issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter speaks for itself, and needs no comment from us. Brother Gallagher, Fourth General Vice-President, one of our delegates to the Atlanta convention, refers to this matter at length in one of his letters in this issue, and his remarks thereon are well worth careful perusal by all our members and I. A. C. W. members in whose hands a copy of this issue may inadvertently fall:

"The controversy existing between the International Car Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen was again before the Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor in a resolution by the Car Workers to revoke the charter of the Broth-

erhood of Carmen. The adjustment committee, to which was referred the resolution, reported non-concurrence and recommended that the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor continue their efforts to bring about an amalgamation of the two organizations. At former attempts made at amalgamation between these two organizations the Car Workers made objection, among other things, to amalgamation on account of the indebtedness of the Carmen, although the Carmen had agreed that the payment of these liabilities should only be participated in by the members of the Carmen's organization, even though an amalgamation should take place. It appears now that the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, since affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, has discharged all of its outstanding obligations and therefore no indebtedness remains. The president of the Car Workers, Delegate Richardson, on the following day, presented the charter of his organization to President Gompers, not being satisfied with the action of the convention in not concurring in his resolution. President Gompers asked by what authority the charter was returned, and he not receiving a satisfactory reply, stated that he thereupon turned over the charter of the Car Workers to Secretary Morrison with instructions to notify the secretary of the Car Workers' organization that the charter was so held. President Gompers further stated that the action of Delegate Richardson in returning the charter without authority was a usurpation of the rights of the membership of that organization."

From various points on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines the information reaches us that locals of Women's Auxiliaries composed of wives, daughters, etc., of the federated strikers on these systems are being organized and established, their principal objects, as may be supposed, being to encourage the strikers, to raise funds and to assist in winning the strike in every way possible. That the idea is commendable and the good results to be accomplished thereby many, can not be denied, as all know that in struggles of this kind the women are the principal sufferers, if not the greatest, the burden devolving upon them frequently, if not almost entirely, to make two ends meet with the limited resources at their disposal. Many of them, to our knowledge, are taking in washing, ironing, sewing and are doing other menial work to help out in this gigantic struggle. Our men should be proud of their loyal self sacrificing women folk and we feel they are to a large extent. They deserve our encouragement, our love, esteem, respect and appreciation, and if they desire to organize themselves into women's auxiliaries in order to more effectively assist us, not only in this struggle, but in all others, they should receive every encouragement and assistance

from us. The thought also occurs to us while mentioning this matter, to suggest to our other members who are not on strike, and for that matter to all other members of the various federated crafts not on strike, to encourage and assist their women folks to organize locals of their individual auxiliaries connected with their various organizations, so that in the event of trouble with their employers the women will be already lined up and in a position to more effectually and materially assist them then if they were unorganized. This Brotherhood has a Ladies' Auxiliary to which every wife,

mother, daughter and female relative dependent of members should belong, which we regret to state is not receiving the support it deserves from our membership. Therefore to those who are at peace with your employers and with whom conditions are at present normal, we recommend that you give this subject your earnest consideration and see if something definite can not be accomplished along these lines. "In times of peace prepare for war," by lining up the women folks, and you can take it from one who knows, that the battle will be more than half won.

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTORS' BULLETINS. QUESTIONS.

Series No. 29.

Monday—What would be the effect of a leaky graduating valve in the triple valve?

Tuesday—What will cause a blow at the exhaust port of a *plain triple* used on engine and tender?

Wednesday—What will cause a blow at the exhaust port of the quick action triple on passenger cars?

Thursday—What will cause a blow at the exhaust of the triple used in freight service?

Friday—Will the same defects cause a blow at the exhaust port of the K-triple?

Saturday—How can these defects be located?

Series No. 30.

Monday—What would be the effect of a badly leaking check valve in the quick action triple?

Tuesday—What effect would a stopped up port "Y" in the K-triple have on the operation of the brakes on a long train?

Wednesday—What effect would it have on the operation of the brakes on a short train?

Thursday—Is it the amount of reduction that causes the K-triples to move to quick service or the length of the train?

Friday—About how long will it take to reduce the pressure in the brake cylinders to five pounds with a train of fifty cars?

Saturday—About how much difference will there be between the first and the last brake?

Series No. 31.

Monday—What difference is there in the reducing of the brake cylinder pressure on an 80-car train between the first and the last car H-triples?

Tuesday—What bad effect has this difference in the time of releasing?

Wednesday—What defects are there in the H-triple that might cause emergency during service reductions that could not happen in the K-triple?

Thursday—Where is the graduating valve located in the K-triple?

Friday—How many springs are there in the H-triple?

Saturday—How many springs are there in the K-triple valve?

Series No. 32.

Monday—How should the brake valve be handled in order to get the results from the K-triple in releasing the brakes?

Tuesday—How should the brake valve be handled in order to get the proper operation of the type L-triple in passenger service?

Wednesday—What is the braking power in terms of light weight of the car?

Thursday—How does the braking power change with the different applications of the brake?

Friday—How does the braking power change on empty and loaded cars?

Saturday—Does the braking power change on all types of cars in the same manner?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 671, DECEMBER ISSUE.

Series No. 25.

Monday—The strainer in the crossover pipe or the feed groove in the bushing stopped up.

Tuesday—The brake pipe and the auxiliary reservoir pressure.

Wednesday—The triple piston.

Thursday—In release piston. Through the feed groove in the bushing.

Friday—The packing ring on the triple piston.

Saturday—The brake pipe pressure must be reduced to apply the brake and raised to release the brake.

Also by reducing the auxiliary reservoir pressure will release the brake.

Series No. 26.

Monday—By the use of the engineer's brake valve, by opening an angle cock. Burst hose. Train parting. Conductor's valve or any reduction in brake pipe pressure.

Tuesday—Service and emergency service is brought about by making a slow reduction and emergency by making a quick or sudden reduction.

Wednesday—The emergency gives a much higher braking power.

Thursday—Each quick action triple takes a portion of air from the brake pipe and vents it into the brake cylinder in emergency.

Friday—The fact that each triple takes air from the brake pipe assists the brake valve in making the reduction, therefore the brakes can be set in much less time.

Saturday—The shorter the piston travel the less space there is to be filled with air from the auxiliary, therefore the higher will be the equalization.

Series No. 27.

Monday—Long piston travel reduces the braking power in proportion to the length of the travel.

Tuesday—Yes, long piston travel causes the brake to be slower in setting, also causes trains to break in two, due to slack running in and out.

Wednesday—The piston will strike the cylinder head and we may have little if any braking power on that car.

Thursday—From six to eight inches; they

should not travel more than seven inches standing.

Friday—So we may know we have sufficient braking power to control the train.

Saturday—By the piston travel and the length of time the brake will remain applied.

Series No. 28.

Monday—A large per cent of the holding power comes from the brake leverage.

Tuesday—The brake on that car would not sit because the auxiliary reservoir would not have had time to charge.

Wednesday—As the speed increases the holding power decreases as the friction of the shoes on the wheels are less at high than at low speed.

Thursday—In service the large end of the port in the slide valve allows the air to flow to the atmosphere about as fast as the triple can supply it. While in emergency the small end of the port is used which restricts the flow causing a much higher pressure to build up in the brake cylinder.

Friday—The H-triples admits air from the auxiliary to the brake cylinder only while the K-triple takes air from the auxiliary and brake pipe, causing quicker reduction.

Saturday—About eight inches.

LADIES' CORNER

FROM GRAND PRESIDENT LOYAL STAR.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal:

Since writing my last letter the labor problem in its immensity has been brought home to every one by the confession of the McNamaras of guilt to a crime so audacious that even its conception is beyond expression in words; where property and life have been so ruthlessly destroyed, causing widows and orphan children of innocent men to suffer privations and hardships, all because of the fact that capital and labor, two of the greatest known forces, each essential and indispensably dependent upon the other, are at war with each other.

While at this time everybody and everything is at unrest, each clamoring to lay the burden of the responsibility of these awful crimes upon the other, it is not my purpose to enter into a discussion as to who in my judgment is really responsible, and while we acknowledge and deplore these awful conditions, yet we believe through it all a very great truth is being taught and experienced which will go down in potent soundness to every fair minded individual even to coming generations which will magnify Lincoln Steffens' Golden Rule theory, for I truly believe that the doctrine of human brotherhood of the Nazarene alone is adequate to the really right adjustment of these elements. It is said nothing is ever

settled until it is settled right. The much despised Golden Rule alone can compass it. This is a case of Samaritan and Jew. Extremes must meet in Brotherhood, not of organizations representing carpenters, miners, carmen, engineers, etc., but a brotherhood of man, an ideal you may say a long way off. Yes, that is true, but the ideal for Christ and his church still stands.

Two men, one a confessed murderer, the other a confessed dynamiter, have entered the state's prison at San Quentin, Cal. It is fortunate that these men have confessed, otherwise if they had been convicted labor would have said, one more injustice added to the long list of oppressions and bitterness would have been added to bitterness. As it is the atmosphere has cleared and even the twenty-one innocent persons who lost their lives in the Times explosion in Los Angeles have not given their lives in vain, for if, after the outburst has subsided, the Golden Rule idea will be recognized as the only wise solution to this perplexing problem, and if this experience will have taught the great lesson which will be a cause for weeding out the more radical element or spirit on both sides, capital and labor will have learned that it is not war against each other, but rather harmony of mind and purpose that is necessary if they would achieve greatest success.

No truly just and conservative man or

organization will really be hurt because the works of these evil-doers have come to the public ear and gaze, but rather we believe will be made stronger, better and more substantial. At such times as these truth, good men and good deeds are lost for a while, but no cloud is so dark but what the unvarnished truth will in good time find its way through it and will shine forth in all its splendor. So while we deeply deplore these conditions where men become so possessed with evil as to spend themselves in dealing unjustly to him who should be recognized as their brother and partner, believing in this way to right a wrong or evil, yet all history records the fact that it is when these conditions confront us that men, women, cities, countries and nations think, act and come forth in newness of life and energy to meet emergencies. The world is filled with noble individuals who are as it were asleep to the works and ways of the evil-doers until some disaster awakens within their breasts that deeper thought, that finer nature of man's humanity to man, meeting and measuring up with man's inhumanity to man. It is at such times as these that wrongs are made right, and so I say, if the Golden Rule idea of dealing justly can be adopted all seeming loss is really gain. Then with a sympathetic tear and a kindly word of good cheer to every struggling individual whose life and labor has been made harder because the innocent have been sacrificed in order that the vile and the good may be recognized, and believing in and hoping for the adoption of the Golden Rule idea and with Christmas greeting and very best wishes to each and to all a happy and very prosperous New Year, I will close with the following beautiful lines which I hope all in a large measure will take into their lives and practice for all the year 1912:

Give to the world the best you have
And the best will come back to you.
Give love, and love to your life will flow,
A strength in your utmost need.
Have faith, and a score of hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed,
Give truth and your gift will be paid in its kind,
And honor will honor meet,
And a smile that is sweet will surely find
A smile that is just as sweet.

Following is a list of the names of all those who have contributed to the Loyal Star Carmen's Orphans' Home fund since my report which appeared in December issue of the Journal: Hope Lodge No. 288, B. R. C. of A. sent in list of \$1.20.

Loyally yours for earnest effort.

MARIE R. RONEMUS.

FROM HOPE LODGE NO. 288.

Enid, Okla., Dec. 12, 1911.

Mrs. Marie R. Ronemus,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Friend: Inclosed you will find money

order for \$1.20 for a donation to the Loyal Star Carmen's Orphans' Home Fund from Hope Lodge No. 288, and the boys would like to have this published in the Carmen's Journal.

W. J. Ferguson	\$0.10
R. H. Owens .....	.10
H. Brawner .....	.10
D. Stone .....	.10
J. E. Foley .....	.10
I. H. Kent .....	.10
E. Freeman .....	.10
G. W. McKee .....	.10

Total

Fines in lodge hall of 10 cents each:

G. W. McKee	\$.30
G. A. Abbott .....	.10

Total

Yours fraternally,

G. W. MCKEE.

FATE.

Two shall be born the whole wide world
apart;
And speak in different tongues, and give no
thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown
lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death,
And all unconsciously shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one
end—
That, one day, out of darkness, they shall
meet
And read life's meaning in each other's
eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of
life
So nearly side by side, that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right
They needs must stand acknowledged face
to face
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and
lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days
And die unsatisfied—and this is Fate!



W. C. TREECE.

M. K. & T. Strike Breaker, Wagoner, Okla.

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, partisan, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor does not assume responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department. EDITOR.

VICE-PRESIDENT GALLAGHER ON THE McNAMARA CASE.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal.

A few lines to the Journal relative to the McNamara brothers case would at this time, I believe, be appropriate, as our members, in common with all other union men, are vitally concerned. Everywhere it is the topic of the hour and will be discussed from various angles for some time to come, and then pass on into history. I have an opportunity of hearing this case discussed and not alone that, but also learning from our supposed "friends" just about how much "friendship" they have for labor and just how they feel towards labor. It is on occasions of this kind that suppressed opinions and feelings are let loose. I never let our "friends" know that I am a labor organizer until they have had their say. I let them wax eloquent with their "profound knowledge and wisdom" until they haven't any more wax; then I start in on them like a patient father would on an egotistical son and show the "all-wise highbrows" that they have been observing the labor movement from the wrong end of their spyglass, that the stereotype punk that they have been swallowing without digesting that has been fed to them from hostile literature is not worth its weight as old junk. Around the hotel lobby and at the dining table where traveling salesmen, capitalists and prospector comingle you can hear the slush and it is about all onesided unless, perchance, there is a labor leader present who, getting weary of the tommyrot handed out by these educated ignoramuses, butts in and shows these "friends" of labor that they don't know the primary principles of unionism and less about the labor problem as an abstract proposition. Every mother's son of them will say that he is a friend of labor, that he believes in unionism if properly conducted. Yes, and they are honest in their belief that they are labor's friend, and that the salaried labor officials are a set of dam rascals who do nothing for labor but raise wages, shorten the hours of labor, collect dues, pocket the money and grow rich. They believe in unions if properly conducted and based upon the right principles.

To the brainless ass of a wage earner who never studies or thinks, these sleek and fine

sounding phrases appear to him as nuggets of wisdom.

I will just outline a properly principled and conducted union drawn by Post and vouched as being the only real and desirable citizen by Teddy, that while of course an evil, yet could be tolerated as an institution. It is a labor union that would not object to the length of a day's work nor interfere with the age limit of children, or hours per week of women, for that is purely the employers' private business. A union that would not demand an increase in wages or oppose a cut down, for the employer is altruistic and can be depended upon to do what is right to his fellow brother, man. A union that would not question the number of apprentices, even though he employed ten of them to one journeyman, for it is the head that knows what's proper, surely not the hands. A working man never has a head on him until he becomes a boss, then one grows on his trunk just like a wart. In other words, a union that will in no way interfere with the boss in regard to hours or wages or working conditions; such a union, though still an evil, and of course immoral as evil, social and economic evil must be, be a properly conducted union and based upon right principles.

It is illuminating to the mind whose light has gone out to hear the predictions based upon the McNamara brothers' confession, and among the verbal and written junk are to be found these sparkling gems of wisdom (no pig-iron). Here's some of them: "This crime is a death blow to labor." "This means the death of trade unionism." "This means the passing of the walking delegate." "This means the end of all strikes and violence in the future." "The trade union movement can not clear itself from its responsibility for this crime," and the capitalist and his professional flunkies and mouth-organs play rag-time with this declaration. To make any reply to these predictions would show a lack of wit and common sense, so we will pass them unnoticed, for it is silly punk and only worthy of the capitalist press or parrots who prate any old thing coming from that source; but we will take seriously the declaration and reply to it as it calls for a reply.

In speaking of the labor movement they mean first of all the A. F. of L., it being regarded the world over as the American labor

movement. The A. F. of L. is but a federation of organized crafts, the objects of each craft is, first for the uplift of its own members and the protection of their trade, for upon their trade depends their very existence and those depending upon them; and secondly, through affiliation, the general good of organized labor as a whole. These organizations by their very nature make for the industrial, moral, social, civil and spiritual uplift of the workers, and in what manner organized labor is in the slightest degree responsible for criminals like the McNamara brothers committing a fiendish act, these working class haters fail to state. Why, the local that they belonged to is not responsible for these crimes, let alone their international, and as for the American labor movement being responsible, such a charge is only worthy of our friends, the enemy. A parish is not responsible for a crime committed by its pastor or one of its leaders. There is a clergyman in Boston on trial for his life charged with a most hideous crime; he stood high in his profession, yet no right minded person would for a moment charge his congregation with being responsible for his foul acts, and what rational person would charge that the great religious denomination that he was a member of with being responsible for his foul crimes, and a man who would honestly charge organized Christianity with being responsible would be rightly adjudged insane, yet this man like John J. McNamara was a leader of his organization and supposed to personify it, yet the crimes that both men were charged with were of such a nature that it would not be safe for either to let their left hand know what their right hand was doing, for their very lives were at stake if the secret leaked out. You can not hold an organized craft responsible for a crime its leader may commit, any more than you can an organized creed, and while we must confess that the crimes of preachers and labor leaders don't elevate the institutions, they represent any, and that they do give the knockers, wreckers and slander mongers a chance to pose in the limelight and be heard, the institutions they represent are in no way responsible for whatever inherited or acquired human frailties that nature has accused their leaders with. You brothers who read only capitalist daily and weekly papers want to be able to defend your class and your class organization from the foul accusations and denunciations of capitalistic oracles and mouth-organs for the capitalistic organizations and its subsidized and controlled institutions are federated to destroy the labor movement, both on the industrial and political field. This pretended friendship for labor on the industrial field is as foul as it is false, and can deceive no one but the innocent who refuse to read and reason and can therefore be hoodwinked by the cultured and refined masters of low cunning and deceit.

These are indeed trying times for men of

labor. After years of warfare a prominent labor leader has been charged and found guilty of a heinous crime. He has destroyed property and in doing so unintentionally destroyed life, but according to law property is more sacred than life, for property costs money. Men are compelled by capitalist law to shoulder a gun whether they are willing or not, to kill or be killed to save property.

Some years ago several Homestead strikers were murdered in cold blood on the high road that leads from Homestead, Pa., to Lattimore, Pa. While trudging peacefully along the road they were shot in the back without a moment's warning by Pinkerton thugs who were hired by Andrew Carnegie to commit this crime. In all the annals of crime no dirtier or more cowardly act has ever been

BEFORE.



I WONDER IF IT IS LOADED—From Hope.

recorded. It stands alone in the annals of crime, and libraries created as monuments to Andy by himself will never atone or blot out the memories of that indescribably sad picture of those poor brow-beaten and haggard, honest toilers stricken down and lying quivering in the throes of death, their life's blood making crimson the hot sands of a Pennsylvania highway, while up to them on the run and standing over their prostrate bodies stood the happy and smiling Pinkerton thugs, expecting later, of course, the congratulations of philanthropic Andy of well done, my good and faithful servants. What was the wrong they had committed? Why, they committed the crime of "lese majeste," that is, they displeased a steel king. That's reason enough, rules our capitalistic, privately owned courts, for every one of the Pinkerton murderers were acquitted upon a far-stretched interpretation

of law, their argument being that as these men were walking along the turnpike road that led to Lattimore, that they, the thugs, were under the impression that these men, when they got to Lattimore, would trespass upon Andrew Carnegie's land. It was not for stepping on Little Andie's land that they were murdered, but for fear they might step upon his sacred soil, although many miles in the distance, these poor, defenseless, brow-beaten wage slaves were murdered and their murderers acquitted and a

AFTER.



IT WAS LOADED ALL RIGHT.

Socialist alderman in Auburn, N. Y. One thousand per cent Socialist increase in Mississippi. Ten Socialist mayors in Ohio. Socialist mayor and council in Schenectady, N. Y., and New Castle, Pa. Five Socialist mayors in Utah. Socialist assemblyman in Rhode Island. Socialist mayor in New Jersey. One hundred per cent Socialist increases in New York state, etc., etc., result of last November elections. Net Socialist increase in Los Angeles municipal election this year over Socialist vote cast in Los Angeles in last year's gubernatorial election, 42,293. "Guess that ere old blunderbus was loaded, all right, don't yer reckon?"

ruling of a court established it as a precedent, and it is law that you and I can never tell when it will be used against labor to save the neck of some depraved murderer hired by capital for a similar crime. The Bible says that people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. In the gospel of St. John we read where a gang of holier-than-thou-arts brought a fallen woman up before the Savior and accused her of being unchaste. Christ, after listening to the squealers, turned upon them and said,

"He that is without sin, let him cast the first stone," and the hypocrites beat it for the tall timber.

Now, these holier-than-thou-arts, these preservers of law and order, are putting up a four-flushing bluff of righteous indignation. Let us see what kind of a glass house they live in and where they got a license to feel outraged. Ida Tarbell's history of the Standard Oil trust is a revelation of what? Why, of the burning down and the blowing up of John D. Rockefeller's competitive oil refineries. It is a revelation of every crime conceivable. How many capitalists get arrested or sentenced for life? Why, not a mother's son of them. The history of the whiskey trust is almost as bad. The dynamiting of distilleries that wouldn't sell out or surrender to the trust was a common occurrence. How about all the violence and outrages and criminal acts committed by the men who formed the Sugar trust? How about the crimes of the steamboat companies who, in order to drive out their competitors, had a large and strong boat run into a weaker one and send it to the bottom with most all on board, and how about railroads that caused wrecks and disasters on a competitor's line, or upon a line that it wished to acquire, in order that it could put it in a hole and gobble it up at a low valuation? Were any capitalists punished who engineered these crimes, or any hirelings who committed the acts punished? No, not any that you know of. How about the Beef trust killing and making invalids and cripples out of the simple minded young men of the working class who went to the front to fight for the country? Were any of these murderous beef barons arrested or anything done to them? How about the revelations Dr. Wiley and the food adulterators? Anybody punished? How about his exposure of the Drug trust, wherein he shows that these manufactured drugs are adulterated for all the profit it is possible to get out of them, and as a result our grave yards are filled with their innocent victims? Was anybody punished? How about the thousands of poor miners who have been murdered by the mine operators who refused to make safety provisions, knowing that life saving provisions cost the operator money, while human life cost them nothing, and whose first concern at every disaster is announced by that well known cry, "Get out the mules, get out the mules"—mules cost money. Anybody ever get arrested for this wanton destruction of human life? Never heard of any. Take, for instance, the great disaster of two days ago over in Tennessee, where hundreds were burned alive and smothered. It is but a short time ago when a similar catastrophe occurred in that coal region in mines owned by the same man. Investigation at the time clearly showed it to be an inexcusable slaughter of poor wage slaves, no attempt having been made to save miners' lives, by installing safety appliances in the mines, but safety

appliances cost money. Did the owner, at the sight of the army of bereaved widows and starving children, agree to install safety appliances in order that such a gruesome tragedy might not occur again? Did he, even when a monument was being erected in memory of these murdered miners, contribute five cents? Contributions cost money, human life, nothing; and shortly again we read of the tragedy being repeated. Will our capitalist government prosecute this heinous murderer, or a capitalist court punish him? Why, no, my dear, they won't harm a hair on this moral pervert's head. He is now too busy looking for another woman to destroy, he having two wives living whom his obliging and privately owned courts divorced from him. How about the lynching and murdering of labor officials and the murdering and maiming of scores of union men by the members of the Board of Trade and Business Men's Associations of Tampa, Fla., and the Shanghaiing of a large load of union men and sending them adrift to where it has never been found out—very likely the bottom of the sea—this by "law abiding" preservers of "law and order." None of these outlaws and anarchistic capitalists were punished for these outrages and murders, although the governor of the state and the President of the United States were appealed to to protect human life and prosecute the outlaws. The A. F. of L., at last year's convention, and repeatedly since has tried to get "our" government to mete out justice to the capitalistic murderers. Has it? No. Will it? No, for capitalism knows no justice for labor and will grant none. You would very likely have to get a new vice-president if the Board of Trade knew that a labor organizer was in this city, and Tampa is in the United States of America, the land where the oppressed and persecuted of other despotic countries are supposed to receive justice. Do they get it? Not so that you could notice it.

But getting back, before I conclude, to my remarks that the mouth-organs of the enemy fail to state in what manner organized labor is responsible for the McNamara brothers' crime, I will state that some of the more reckless prevaricators have tried to charge it up to the Socialists. Well, such an absurd charge is in harmony with the usual anti-Socialist slush, but lest there be some innocent reader of this letter who may have given heed to any of these capitalistic charges, I will from a philosophical viewpoint, try and make you clear in this matter. True, the Socialists immediately jumped to the front when the constitution and the laws of the land were thrown aside and trodden upon by the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers. They did exactly in their case what they did in the Moyer, Haywood case, got busy at once, not even stopping to listen to the roaring and lashing of toothful Teddy. They demanded these men get a fair trial. Moyer, Haywood and

Pettibone were Socialists, and after a fair trial before a jury of men who were personally hostile, the court declared them guiltless of every single charge, the trial bringing out the fact that the crimes charged against them were all committed by the Pinkerton detectives, the principal being Harry Orchard. No Socialist believes in solving the labor problem by murder or dynamite, and the trial proved that it made no difference to the Socialists that the McNamara brothers had been and were rabid anti-Socialists. John B. being a member of the Militia of Christ, a sect organization that has for its object a secret warfare on the Socialists within the ranks of organized labor, it mattered not how rabid and reactionary they were, they were members of the working class and it was their duty to see that they got a fair trial and to protest against the outrage that had been committed upon them. The Socialists have nothing to apologize for: they will spring to the front again tomorrow should a similar kidnapping outrage be committed again. But to the crimes the McNamara brothers confessed to, let us look at the motives that impelled them to take this method of trying to reform capitalism. They had for years waged fierce and relentless war against the unbearable evils of capitalism, yet annually voted to perpetuate it. They warred against the Socialists who, like themselves, cried out against the disease, for both felt it exactly alike. For no other reason than, the Socialists took the sane and scientific position that the only sure cure for the disease was to remove the cause of it. The McNamara brothers and all like them believe in leaving the disease stand, but by some reforms and slight alterations deaden the pain, chloroform it or scare it, even though you have to shake it up a little before using. For instance, a dynamite shake, realizing that all previous and present attempts to reform capitalism so that it will be possible to live decently has been and is futile, and not apparently knowing any more of the value of the ballot and its tremendous power when rightly and intelligently used by labor than a poor, ignorant Hottentot, they believed, of course, in voting for their friends and punishing their enemies, and advised every working man to do that, not stopping to consider that every voter, regardless of class, always believed he had done that very thing every time he has voted, ever since this republic was formed. Having no faith in the power of the people to intelligently remedy any evil or individual wrong that exists by organized force at the ballot box, the McNamara brothers saw no other recourse but to resort to physical force. Dynamiting and killing in countries where the oppressed are denied the right to be heard, and a desired political or industrial reform or revolution brought about by the intelligent use of the ballot is denied, may not in such countries, when the situation is considered,

not be such a serious offense, as it is their only possible means of drawing the world's attention to their wrongs, but in a republic there is no excuse for it, and it is a sad reflection on our intelligence. Millions of men, some of them labor leaders, will cry out to hang the McNamara brothers, yet feel the same anarchistic spirit toward the power of government as expressed by the ballot, and millions of them with no intelligent ray of hope, their minds are darkened and they refuse to apply reason and common sense. When we consider the revolting crimes of capitalism it speaks volumes for the morality and endurance of labor when more crimes of violence are not committed by reactionary minds of the McNamara type, for more books than an Andrew Carnegie library would hold might be written on the wrongs inflicted upon the working class by capitalism and then not half be told. Let us men of labor always remember that in the great struggle for human freedom, for justice and for the right to have an equal opportunity in life with every other man, not alone for ourselves, but our children and their children, that some of our soldiers of peace and their leaders will now and then unwisely commit acts of violence and indiscretions, but all the acts of unionism, when analyzed, that can be called crimes, are when all put together but a tiny mole hill compared to the snow-capped mountains of capitalism's transgressions. The good we do is never spoken of in the capitalistic press, nor in any other literature that would feel offended if you truly said it was capitalistic literature, but every rough act we commit is exaggerated and magnified and sent forth to the world in scare-head type. It is only in the labor journals and Socialistic literature that you can learn anything about the great good that organized labor has done and is doing and will do. Now, what is worth knowing, is worth knowing well, and you who are soldiers in the great army of labor should subscribe for labor union and Socialistic literature and then think for yourselves and keep on a thinking.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN J. GALLAGHER.

FROM A MEMBER OF MOOSE JAW
LODGE NO. 204.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Dec. 13, 1911.
Editor Journal.

I believe the time is opportune when (we) the workers should assert ourselves in all matters, wherein our citadel is assailed.

In civic, provincial, as well as dominion government, the cry of the worker for better wages, better conditions, more leisure for intellectual study, falls on deaf ears, and why? Because we, the electors, who hold the destiny of the world in the hollow of our hand, who could if we so wished it, turn chaos into light, poverty into independence, slavery into freedom, sorrow into gladness,

by a stroke of the pencil, fall in our duty to ourselves. We seem to be impressed or imbued with the preconceived idea that our fellow brother worker has neither the ability or the business aptitude to direct the affairs of our land.

We have had ample opportunity and time to note how the suave, oily-tongued slayers of humanity, the men whom we elect to represent us on all these legislative bodies, seek only their own selfish designs, that they may further demonstrate their superiority in all matters pertaining to graft, hypocrisy and a miscellaneous platform that go to make up the principle of an up-to-date parliamentarian.

If we are ever to have emancipation for the workers, their salvation is in their own hands, and the sooner they realize their condition and apply the antidote that "God helps those who help themselves," and cease helping the other fellow (Mr. Capitalist) whose interests are diametrically opposed to those of the worker, then and then only will the brotherhood of man become an established fact.

I wish to extend to the Grand Lodge officers, our worthy editor and his faithful and efficient staff, to all lodges and brothers of the B. R. C. of A. best wishes for a bright, happy and prosperous New Year, and may they always be animated with the true principles of our order, friendship, unity and true brotherly love.

In the municipal election here this month three C. P. R. men were nominated and were as follows: A machinist, a conductor and a carman. The officials called Mr. Conductor into their sanctum and gave him to understand that unless he withdrew his nomination he would have to resign from the company's service, as they could not permit any of their employees to hold any public office.

Result, Mr. Conductor said, damn principle, I want to be a slave and hold on to the job I have, and then and there he withdrew his nomination.

Mr. Machinist and Mr. Carman were made aware of the fact that if nominated they, too, would have to resign. A wordy altercation ensued in the office of the master mechanic and it had the desired effect of silencing Mr. Machinist, and he also sacrificed principle in lieu of his job.

Mr. Carman said, I intend being nominated, I am sanguine of election, and am still going to work for the C. P. R. Mr. Carman was nominated and two days following was called to the general offices. An interview between him and the general superintendent had the effect of giving him a respite of seven days and the case stood that he could be nominated, but if elected would have to resign from the company's service.

Mr. Carman again reminded the superintendent that he still intended working for the C. P. R. if elected, and did not see any

lawful impediment to hinder him from doing so.

I should like you, Mr. Editor, to let me know through the columns of our esteemed Journal if such procedure is not intimidation, and seeking to deprive a ratepayer of his citizenship. Has any company or corporation the right to dictate to its employees to what purpose they shall apply their own time. If you contract to work for a firm nine hours per day, six days per week, isn't that all the legitimate hold they

Don't you think a proviso in our schedules covering this article would be of much benefit to our membership and protect them from such slavish treatment?

Well, the election concerning the three C. P. R. candidates of whom the conductor and machinist resigned and left the result to the carman, was just another demonstration of what you may expect from your fellow workmates, for out of 3,900 electors, only 1,100 voted, and out of that number only 395 voted for the carman. Can any one wonder at the capitalistic system flourishing and growing more greedy every day when the workers aid and assist them in every project they foist upon them?

Brother editor, write as you never wrote before, and send light into the minds of the poor, deluded mortals who think labor can not exist without capital. Make them realize their position; bring facts indisputable and beyond suspicion to show them their true position; inculcate in their minds to do the same for themselves and their fellow brothers as they are doing for the capitalist. You are doing a noble and heroic work in educating the workers through the pages of the Journal, but the mills seem to grind so slow, and the rapacious and insatiable appetite of the cursed monster, "capital," seems to prosper more and more.

More power to your pen, Brother Editor, to the end that labor may occupy its rightful place.

Moose Jaw lodge is still prospering and long may she continue to do so.

Long live the B. R. C. of A. and may its slogan be, Death to the Capitalistic System.

Yours sincerely,

HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

FROM A MEMBER OF ANTELOPE LODGE
NO. 425.

San Bernardino, Cal., Dec. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Appropos of the many editorials regarding the position of organized labor at the present time, I beg to be permitted to present what appears to me to be the correct one. As far as the defense of the McNamaras was concerned, knowing as I do that such crimes are not upheld by our organization as a body, although many of our members became bitter and a few desperate at their unjust treatment at the hands of corporation employers and a subsidized press, creating a biased public opinion against us, it was a spirit of fair play that prompted the majority of us to contribute our mites in their behalf, even though we realized that there was a possibility of their being guilty, and since they were guilty we cannot consider any leniency shown them in the light of a favor to us.

Furthermore, an investigation whereat labor is represented, I believe will be heartily welcomed by the mass of workers, as there is a feeling existing amongst us that these existing outrages have been committed by the hired agents of organized capitalists working amongst us to disrupt the unions.

But be the outcome of these investigations what they may, labor has come to realize that if we mean to keep American institutions free from any form of slavery, we must combine politically and use our strength to further the interests of the toilers as a class. If the laws are inimical to the working class it is up to them to change them, as it is the duty of every good citizen to uphold the law, whatever it may be. It may be undemocratic to admit that there are classes in the United States, but to deny a fact is worse than undemocratic, it is unpatriotic, unchristian and dangerous. That there are two distinct classes with conflicting interests economically is evidenced by the intermittent clashes between them, and as self preservation is the first law of nature it is only reasonable to expect that these classes will continue, as long as the cause for them exists, and the final results of these continued disturbances, according to the best authorities, can be readily foreseen, i. e., This nation can not survive half slave and half free." "A house divided against itself shall fall." Hence it is our plain duty to find out how to harmonize these conflicting interests and follow that course whether it suits our particular fancy or not.

It is a self evident fact that labor applied to natural resources is the only source of value, consequently the ones justly entitled to be first considered in the distribution of wealth are those that produce it, and recompense for the services of others should be determined by the benefit accruing to society from them.

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principle of doing the greatest good to the largest number of people it may be necessary to do things detrimental to the material interests of individuals as well as to do away with the time honored traditions whose workings have become obsolete through the evolution of industry and society.

The chief function of government is to protect the rights of the weak from unjust encroachments of the strong, and whatever means may be necessary to carry out this aim is justified by the end to be obtained, else we will have to acknowledge our scheme of government a failure and

FROM FREEPORT LODGE NO. 227.

Freeport, Ill., Nov. 26, 1911.

Editor Journal:

Not having seen any thing in our Journal from Freeport No. 227 for some time I am taking it upon myself to drop you a few lines to let you know we are still on top and fighting hard, and we will continue to do so to the finish. Herewith I am also sending you a gold tone photo for our Journal, showing Miss Esther Edelson, who spoke at our open mass meetings held in Germania hall on November 8 and 9 to capacity houses. The picture shows her visiting picket lines. Tent on left is known



I. C. SYSTEM FEDERATION PICKET HEADQUARTERS, FREEPORT, ILL.

(See above article from Freeport Lodge No. 227 for particulars.)

retrograde to the plane of more tyrannical ones.

Whatever truth there is, if any, in the assertion that workmen know not what they want but have to depend upon the individual intelligence of some leader to guide them is certainly to be lamented, as the success of American institutions rests upon the ability of the private citizen to judge the wisest laws to enact and whatever has been the failings of labor union methods it can not be denied that their meeting places, being as they are, a forum for the discussion of issues of importance to them, are invaluable as a means tending to their enlightenment, as by the expression of different opinions are righteous conclusions reached.

BRIDGE ANIMAL.

as Kickapoo street picket headquarters, showing pickets on duty being visited by Miss Edelson, their wives and mothers. The I. C. railroad shops in rear.

We also submit herewith a brief synopsis of one of Miss Edelson's addresses, which we would like to have published if possible.

Yours fraternally,

MOX.

Miss Esther Edelson, speaking under the auspices of the Socialist state organization, and for the benefit of the Illinois Central shop men now out on strike, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Germania hall last evening. Miss Edelson is an intellectual young woman, has a splendid command of English and is an orator of

ability. She presented her arguments clearly, concisely, forcefully and when she had finished everyone felt that he had a better conception of the achievements and possibilities of trades unions. Miss Edelson was introduced by Stephen Glenn, chairman of the press committee for the striking shop men.

Miss Edelson prefaced her address by paying her compliments to the metropolitan newspapers, commenting on the absence of information on the strike in the large papers, but saying that many of the smaller local papers have tried to cover the story fairly.

She cited the great things accomplished by the unions since their inception in 1826 in Philadelphia, and placed to their credit the fact that the schools of the country are now public affairs, and not private, that the great system of education is collectively, not privately owned. This is right, she said, because it is publicly used. Further, to the credit of the unions it must be said that they have proven the absolute need for solidarity if the working classes are to secure their rights. The unions have also, she asserted, secured a higher standard of living for the working men.

The efforts of the unions to secure free public schools was fought by conservatives, and it was only by steady plugging along this line that the battle was won. The speaker told in detail the struggle of the unions to accomplish this purpose.

During the course of her remarks she referred to the injunction, declaring that it was a power usurped by the judges, and that there is nothing in the constitution or in any known law to give them that power. Right here she challenged any lawyer or judge in the audience to arise and show that she was in error.

Referring to the present controversy between the shop men and the Illinois Central, she pointed out the necessity for federation as an advanced step over trade unions, and explained that just there is the issue. A federated system is a step forward necessary because organization of capitalism has kept pace with its development, while that of the working men has not. The men see this, and are demanding recognition of the principle.

Right here the speaker came out and said what almost every one had surmised at the outset, that she was a Socialist, that she was "one of those terrible creatures with horns," as she expressed it. From this point on her address savored of the Socialist propaganda, her intention being to convince the men that as long as they vote a ticket that represents scabs they will have them to contend with, and the only way to steer clear of them and get one's rights is to vote the only ticket that stands for the working man, the Socialist ticket. That a large majority concurred in her ideas was evidenced by the prolonged applause that greeted this statement. She

concluded her address with a powerful plea for every man to stay out until the company would accede to their just demands.

At the close of Miss Edelson's lecture Chairman Glenn made an excellent address which brought the interesting and profitable session to a close.

THE I. C. STRIKE AND HOW IT EFFECTS THEM.

Editor Journal:

As this is my first attempt to write in quite awhile I will try and let some of the brothers know something about the strike, that is, as much as I know about it.

I have just returned from a trip over to Memphis and Greenwood, Miss. I must say that ultimate victory for the men is plainly seen. There are numbers of dead engines and miles of bad order cars that are not in fit condition to be hauled in trains, although there are numbers of b. o.'s being hauled. It is an every day occurrence to see cars being hauled with penalty defects, such as grab irons and operating levers disconnected. It seems as if the I. C. railroad has bought up the government inspectors and paid them to stay away. If they haven't it seems as if there would be a few prosecutions, as these defects are seen by the people daily. They have scabs guarding the water tanks and bridges. The scabs in this Southern country are mostly negroes, and they are the most ignorant bunch to be found in the South. Only a short time back they sent two scabs with five guards to Minter City to put in a pair of wheels. They sent a cast pair of wheels and they were too large for the car, so they commenced to chip the rim with cold chisels, and tried to make the wheels fit this way, the consequences being two days' delay to a car and no wheels under it. Only a short time ago at Lake View, Miss., one of these scabs who was watching a water tank clubbed an engineer without any cause whatever. The company spirited this scab away from Lake View and then published the story broadcast that the man left on his own hook. Such things as this any union man will condemn. These outrages are all committed by scabs and not by the union men, as the company publishes.

The I. C. has evidently bought all of the newspapers for all the statements concerning the strike says that business is normal. The engines, however, are in an awful condition. The Y. & M. V. engines that have been pulling 2,000 tons have been cut to 1,270 tons. This cut shows the condition of the engines. Going a little further north I will try and tell what little I know of the strike at Indianapolis, Ind. As I left Indianapolis the next day after the strike was called I can not say for sure just how many men came out at that place, but including myself I don't think there was over three that answered the call, that

is three carmen. All the other crafts answered promptly.

The men at Indianapolis belonged to the I. A. of C. W. with the exception of two, who belong to the B. R. C. of A. What is going to become of the little handful of I. A. of C. W. men on the I. C. system? They will evidently want to be admitted to the federated trades after the strike is settled, but I say no. We might as well admit the biggest scab on the system, for in reality we would be only admitting scabs. The men pleaded with these fellows to come out, but they turned a deaf ear to the men. And how could they admit such fellows into a federated body when they have done nothing but rob the poor striking men of their meat and bread?

Well, in conclusion I want to say that if I am wrong in any statements I have made concerning the strike I wish some brother of Indianapolis would please correct me in the next issue of the Journal. Hoping the strikes on the M. K. & T., I. C. and Harriman lines will soon be settled in favor of the men, and hoping to hear from Silver Shorty real soon, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

ALABAMA.

NOTE—We understand the entire I. A. C. W. organization on the Illinois Central system, what little they had, later went out in sympathy with the striking Federationists.—Editor.

FROM SALT LAKE LODGE NO. 83.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 10, 1911.

Editor Journal:

Today we had the solemn duty to perform of laying away to an untimely grave all that was mortal of our beloved brother carman, Hayden, who was so ruthlessly shot down in cold blood by alien assassins imported by the railroad company as strike breakers. Men who have known them for years say their previous employment was what is known as saloon swamper or sweepers in the low Italian dives.

The services were conducted under the auspices of Salt Lake Lodge No. 83, assisted by Rev. Mr. Lindberg. The ceremony was truly beautiful and the floral offerings were many with the fast falling snow adding solemnity to the occasion.

The pallbearers and attendants were the most unique bodyguard that could be seen anywhere, being picked from amongst the carmen, not one of them being less than six feet tall, the size of our deceased brother, and all being young men and of about the same age, making a handsome and affectionate appearance.

A large concourse of federationists and friends followed Brother John G. Hayden's body to the grave, where a final dedication from the carmen's ritual and a last farewell was given.

The deep significance of the after affect of this incident is something that every man

who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow should take serious notice, and that is, the railroad company is having its special detectives produce so-called evidence to, if possible, convict Brother Hayden's partner of an alleged assault upon the murdering Italians and also to have the Italians cleared of murder in any degree of which they have been duly charged with.

The strange difference in the turn of affairs is that before the present Harriman strike when things were normal and when we were all considered good citizens, and then should a dozen of their best employees while off the railroad premises get their heads blown off, the company would never think of putting their expert detectives and legal force at work, simply letting the law take its course. But this time it is the alien peon to whom they throw out their arms to defend and bring back into their dirty stockades.

Oh, you Americans, think of it, when you are singing about "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Oh, what hollow mockery you are singing about, until you have shorn those greedy, heartless corporations at the ballot box of their power to hold you as their slaves instead of free men in a land that should be free and a home for the brave.

As a final word let me say that all federation brothers at this end of the line are holding firm to their only weapon they can use now and that is "strike," and strike they do cheerfully and firmly, and can hold on till the grass grows green again on those snowy mountains and valleys.

Yours fraternally,

HIBERNIA.

FROM A MEMBER OF MAGNOLIA LODGE NO. 74.

Longview, Tex., Dec. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal:

As Longview seems to be on the dead list, or perhaps was never heard from, we at least desire to make our appearance, or at least let you good workers know we are clinging to life. I guess I would be classed as a 'boomer, for I have made several changes in the past, but at last I have one of those long looked for jobs with the Texas & Pacific, and I tell you people this company is great. A car inspector doesn't have any walking to do at all, he just runs. They are so kind as to furnish their men cushions to sleep on at night, and then make it a point to see that they never get to use them. They give the night men here preference to everything, and to show their appreciation of our good services they let us work thirteen hours and only pay their humble servants for ten.

The day inspectors only work ten hours per day, but the only chance for a day job on the T. & P. is to outlive some one. Therefore I expect to get my annual pass and a day job about the same time.

We have some fine boys here. All have

grand children, have been here all their lives and expect to die here. But there is one good point about them, they have money on their hips like a Jew. For example, I am at present stopping with a brother at this point. He is a prince, has a fine home, but best of all he furnishes me a bed to sleep in that just simply makes you laugh all over; and those carpets, I just can't make my feet behave while in my room. There is another good point, these people respect a car inspector and are just as courteous to him as they are to white people at other points I have worked at. We handle lots of trains here, but still everybody has a good time. Our watch word is "Do the other fellow before he does you." My foreman instructed me when I arrived to seize opportunities, saying I was an intelligent looking lad, and by so doing I would profit thereby. Now he is a good fellow and no doubt means to give good advice, but there's positively nothing to this. I know from experience. I seized one once; he was rich, had on diamonds. I got knocked down, besides I got to sleep thirty days on the soft side of a board. The remainder of the time I spent on the rock pile, and from that date to this I have never tried it again. I am an obedient kind of a kid and always like to obey orders given by my superiors, but this is one time I just can't; my better judgment says not. I guess I had better bring this to a close by wishing each and every member of the B. R. C. of A. much success.

Yours fraternally,

TUBBY.

FROM SASKATCHEWAN LODGE NO. 450.

Melville, Sask., Dec. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal:

I wish to correct a slight error which appeared in the December issue of the Journal.

In Brother Chartrand's letter he gives the wrong names of representatives on the J. P. B. of the G. T. P. railway.

This board was composed of Brother Cox, Rivers; Brother Macdonald, Winnipeg; Brother Jackson, Edmonton, and Brother Couchman, Melville.

I was not on the board at all and do not wish to take any credit which belongs to Brother Couchman.

Of course this was a pardonable error on Brother Chartrand's part, as he was in Edmonton while the negotiations were going on and did not know anything about the matter.

A good many of us would have liked him to have brought his experience to bear while the J. P. B. was trying to make terms with the company, but I don't think anybody on the board knew where he was until the matter was settled. However, all's well that ends well, and we have certainly got a good increase in wages. Shop conditions remain the same and though there is plenty of room for improvement in them we must

hope for better things next year. We have the thin end of the wedge in and must drive it home.

Hoping you can find space to publish this letter for the benefit of Brother Couchman I am

Yours fraternally,
BERTRAM WOODCOCK.

FROM CRESCENT LODGE NO. 225.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal:

We have a few more names of traitors and scabs, as follows: J. D. Ernst, V. Carter, E. E. Alberts, J. B. LaPorte and H. Cantrelle. Also we have a photo of J. D. Ernst which we desired published in the Journal. This man Ernst is reported to have gone to one of our member's houses and tried to get him to return to work at Harahan, telling him that he would get 26 cents per



J. D. Ernst.

hour, whereas, he was only getting 18½ cents per hour before the strike. He also informed him that he was sent by the officials of the company to try to get all the men he could to return, stating that they could smoke on the works and that whisky and wine were furnished to all without charge.

I hope this will be the last of our men to break ranks. Thanking you for past favors and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

E. KUHN, Sr.,
Financial Secretary.

FROM SALT LAKE LODGE NO. 83.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 9, 1911.

Editor Journal:

I will write a few lines in behalf of No. 83 and for the brothers over the country.

We are in the midst of the strike, and from all appearances have it won, and had it won from the first day it was called. It is a very evident fact that things are getting in a very serious condition with the railroad company. They arm the scabs with firearms so they can mingle with the law-abiding citizens and commit all kinds of crime in order that we will start something, and give them a chance to serve us with injunctions and run the state militia upon us.

Last Tuesday morning, December 5, at

1:30, our beloved brother, John G. Hayden, was shot down in cold blood by two of the scabs employed at this point. The boys on the picket line carried him to the hospital, which was just a short distance from where the shooting took place. The best surgeons in the city did all in their power to save Brother Hayden's life, but it was of no avail. He succumbed to his injuries at 9:50 a. m., Friday, December 8.

He was shot in the back, the bullet passing through his intestines.

The funeral was held December 9 at 2:30 p. m. which was largely attended by the lodge members and members of different crafts out on strike at this point, and also by a host of friends and the few relatives he had in this country. This is the first one of our number who has met the assassin's bullet.

If the railroad company has the idea that they can arm this element of humanity and kill a man or two, that the rest of the men will be afraid to go on picket duty, they are very much mistaken, because the boys have doubled up on the line and are prepared to meet them at any turn in the road. The two scabs who did the shooting are charged with murder in the first degree, and we hope they will get more than the limit. Everything looks good in Salt Lake. We had 123 men come out in the car department, 98 of whom belong to No. 83. We have had two desertions, non-members, one an ex-policeman, fired from the force for being crooked. He made a good scab. We can not tell what he will be next, since he is as low as he can get now.

Hoping we get a good settlement in the near future, I will close for this time.

Yours fraternally,
R. H. SHEAFFER.

FROM SUMMERS LODGE NO. 105.

Hinton, W. Va., Dec. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal:

It has been a long time since there has been anything seen in our Journal from Summers Lodge No. 105, but I am going to try and let her be heard from once again.

We are solid here except two men, and it is undecided about them, but I hope they will come out all O. K. We have a nice set of men here except some few, and they belong to the Chronic Kickers' League. They never know when to stop kicking, were born kicking and will die kicking, I suppose. If one man gets in a little more time than some one else there is a kick made, and if a man works extra in the office as a clerk there is a kick made. The kickers tried to get some of the others in trouble by telling things that were not true on them, but they had to crawl, and that pretty quick. I am truly sorry that as fine a crowd of men as there are here working shoulder to shoulder day by day have to be bothered with these disgruntled few.

We have a fine lodge here, good attendance, but I am afraid it won't last long if some that belong to the Brotherhood don't talk less.

We have a good foreman, a good master mechanic and a fairly good agreement to work under, but the cost of living is so high a man has to work every day if he keeps ahead.

Well I will not try to write too much this time, so hoping for better things to write about in the near future, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
MONKEY WRENCH.

FROM DENVER LODGE NO. 70.

Denver, Col., Dec. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal:

We herewith acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following donations for the benefit of Brothers E. E. Cooper and R. A. Holt:

Lodge	Amt.	Lodge	Amt.
6	\$2.00	7	\$ 2.00
8	2.00	21	2.00
22	2.00	23	4.00
29	1.00	37	2.00
44	2.00	47	2.00
82	2.00	90	2.00
91	2.00	101	2.00
104	2.00	115	2.00
121	2.00	122	2.00
142	2.00	159	2.00
166	1.00	176	5.00
184	2.00	201	2.00
206	2.00	211	2.00
212	2.25	222	2.00
224	2.00	225	1.00
228	2.00	232	2.00
235	2.00	238	2.00
252	2.00	273	1.00
310	2.00	335	2.00
338	2.50	412	2.00
415	1.00	418	.85
422	1.00		
Total			\$84.60

FROM SPOKANE LODGE NO. 252.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Having become vice-president of No. 252, I will try and write a few lines to let the other lodges know that we are still pushing to the front.

Last meeting night we elected officers, who, if they were to run the U. S. A., they would run it for the benefit of the masses and not the classes. We have 95 members in our lodge and are taking some in nearly every meeting night. We also joined the Washington Federation of Labor and are also perfecting a system federation on the Northern Pacific.

I heard last week from one of our brothers that one of our old members who was suspended for non-payment of dues is scabbing on the O. R. & N. at Starbuck. All I can now say to this man is, go away from me, you criminal, you cause innocent men to be shot down while women weep; go away from me, you scoundrel, you cause fathers

to beg and steel while children weep for the lack of food and clothes; go away from me, you scab, you are the cause of the Brotherhood men being where they are today, fighting for a living wage under rotten conditions. But above all this you are the outcast of society and when we come to the river that marks the unknown shore, I hope that you and your followers will be smothering in hades where you belong.

Wishing all union men a happy and prosperous New Year, I am,

ARTHUR MILLER.

FROM A MEMBER OF THREE-POINT LODGE NO. 531.

Glasgow, Mont., Dec. 11, 1911.

Editor Journal:

Perhaps a few words from a stray who has just returned to the fold will be of interest to the boys.

As you know we are reorganized, and I hope the boys on the Great Northern will make good this time. The Carmen's Journal, which I received for December, and the November issue which a comrade gave me, is strictly all right. You can not imagine how glad I felt in reading the November issue, particularly, and seeing the number of carmen who have come to understand that our only hope is in the Socialist party. It means victory when the boys begin to think this way, and any right minded man who reads and has any intellect at all knows that the only possible hope for organized labor is to vote the Socialist ticket. The Los Angeles affair proves this and also that the only thing that saves us from anarchy today is the hope of Socialism.

Hoping the boys will continue to write their views on this subject and organized labor generally, I remain

FRANK BLISS.

FROM BROTHER G. F. MOUNTS.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 15, 1911.

Editor Journal.

I would like a small space in our New Year's Journal if you can see your way clear to grant it to me.

In the first place, I desire to say I certainly was surprised, when looking over the December Journal, I found the proposed amendments to the constitution as initiated by No. 44 relative to selecting delegates to the conventions of the A. F. of L., not because of any opposition I might have to amending the constitution so it will cover the selecting of delegates, but because of the apparent willingness of the nine lodges to have the Brotherhood run the risk of wasting a great deal of money, by changing the constitution by referendum vote, at a time when it is very likely it can not be of any benefit to any one.

I say run the risk of wasting money for this reason: In March it will be necessary for the Brotherhood to vote on whether or not we shall hold a convention in 1912. And

if the vote is in favor of holding one (and I believe it will be) the money you spend in changing the present constitution will be wasted, because it is certain to be amended again by action of the convention, and this, mind you, before the present amendment would ever become operative.

Our convention, if held, will convene in September, and the A. F. of L. convention convenes in November. From the fact that ours comes first makes this proposed amendment, if adopted, inoperative and a waste of money.

If we have any money we don't need let's give it to our men who are out on strike, and let the delegates at the convention adopt this amendment, approved later by the referendum vote, thereby making one change cover it all. Or, if the vote in March is against holding a convention in 1912, this or perhaps some other amendment more suitable could be submitted in June, as per Sec. 8, Grand Lodge Constitution, for at that time you will know what is going to be done.

Don't let such statements as are made in an editorial on page 670, December issue, excite you into voting for something without making an effort to learn what the results are going to be. I have heard candidates, during political campaigns, make statements of how the country would go to the dogs if his opponent was given the voters' support, but so far as I have been able to see it has made very little difference after it is all over.

So don't let that statement make you think the G. E. B. desires to have authority to select the delegates. Neither is it necessary to make such references to the G. E. B. to convince any one that the constitution should contain some provision for electing A. F. of L. delegates in the years there is no convention held. We all realize this. But as I have said before, it simply is a question of doing it at the proper time, in order to make one change do it all.

Hoping you will be able to see the inconsistency of adopting this proposed amendment at this time, and trusting you have all had a merry Christmas, and that the New Year of 1912 will be one of much prosperity to you all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

G. F. MOUNTS,

Secretary G. E. B.

Note—Just as we were going to press, a little earlier than usual this month on account of the Christmas holidays, we received the above communication from Brother G. F. Mounts, secretary of the General Executive Board, for publication in this issue, commenting upon the proposed amendments to the constitution providing for the election of delegates to A. F. of L. conventions, initiated by Kaw Valley Lodge No. 44 and indorsed by seven other lodges (not nine as stated by Brother Mounts), in different states and provinces as provided for

in the constitution, but owing to Brother Mounts' official connection with our Brotherhood and the possibility of our motives being misunderstood if it had not appeared in this issue, we have made a special effort to publish same at considerable inconvenience to ourselves and printers, for the reasons stated. We also feel that as this issue will reach our members at about the same time they vote upon this proposition, thus giving the lodges initiating these amendments no opportunity of replying thereto, we feel that in justice to them some reply to Brother Mounts' assertions, which at first sight seem plausible, are due them and our membership, who at this identical time, no doubt, are voting thereon or preparing to.

In the first place, Brother Mounts expresses surprise at the presentation of these amendments at this time and at the apparent willingness of these nine lodges to put the Brotherhood to the great expense of changing the constitution by referendum vote at a time when it very likely can not be of any benefit to any one," etc., and gives for his reasons the fact that another referendum vote will have to be taken in March to decide whether a convention will be held or not, and if it is decided to hold a convention (as he thinks it will be, although he does not tell us why one is necessary any more than it was last year), the proposed amendments would be inoperative. How he arrives at this conclusion is more than we can conjecture, for if the amendments are adopted at this election, they become operative at once and nominations for delegates to the 1912 convention of the American Federation of Labor will be in order in all lodges on the first meeting night in July, 1912, the election for same occurring at the first regular meeting in September, 1912, the vote being canvassed by the General Executive Board at their October, 1912, session, and the result declared by the G. S.-T. at least a month or six weeks prior to the assembling of the A. F. of L. in November, thus giving the delegates-elect ample time to make their preparations to attend.

In the event of the membership deciding in March at the regular referendum provided for by law at which no other business can be presented, to hold a regular convention in September, 1912, then the convention would elect the delegates to the November, 1912, A. F. of L. convention in accordance with the above amendments, which would then be operative and which could not even be amended by the convention itself, according to our present referendum law, without being submitted to the membership after the close of the convention for ratification by the membership, just as though they were initiated by the necessary number of subordinate lodges. We defy any one to contradict this and we have a sneaking idea that Brother Mounts knows it, too, so why try to befog the issue and mix up the membership on the subject.

The fact that Brother Mounts seems surprised at the action of these nine lodges

seems peculiar and it is a strange coincidence that he should have inadvertently mentioned the number of lodges to whom No. 44 first submitted copies of these amendments for indorsement, one lodge having declined to approve them and another making no response thereto at all, which left only seven who indorsed them. Moreover, the G. S.-T. has had these amendments in his possession since June 29 last, and knowing him as well as we do, we have our doubts as to whether he kept these amendments hid away in a pigeon-hole or his safe until their publication in the Journal.

For the information of all, it may be of interest to know that these amendments were first introduced at a regular meeting of Kaw Valley Lodge 44 on April 20, 1911, at which we happened to be present, and were at once submitted to the nine lodges mentioned in hopes that they would be returned in time to be submitted to the G. S.-T. in time for submission by him to the membership on June 1, 1911, as provided by law, but you will observe they did not reach the G. S.-T. until June 29, as indicated by the date of the preamble to the amendments in question.

As to Brother Mounts' objections to the time of submission, cost, etc., of these amendments, the constitution plainly states that they can only be submitted on June 1 and January 1, and the reason, as he must know, that they are submitted at this time, is because they reached the G. S.-T. about sixty days too late for publication and submission on June 1 last, and the G. S.-T. had no other recourse than to submit them at this time, unless he had suppressed them, which of course, he wouldn't do under any consideration.

The cost of submitting these amendments which Brother Mounts seems to lay so much stress upon, is less than \$25, including postage, printing, etc., which will be pro rated among the lodge initiating and the lodges indorsing them, in the event of their non-adoption, otherwise the Grand Lodge bears the expense, therefore the above amount, if diverted to the protective fund for the benefit of the 10,000 or more strikers as he suggests would not help much and is not worth considering. Moreover, when these proposed amendments were being considered by the lodges responsible for their submission there were no strikes being thought of and a convention was even further away than it is now, and even now a convention is no more probable than it was a year ago unless the membership is prepared to pay for one, as they would have had to do a year ago, therefore this objection is also hardly worth consideration.

As to the cost of inserting these amendments in the constitution in the event of their adoption, we learn there are only about 2,000 unsold copies of the constitution on hand and the cost of inserting printed slips containing these amendments in these unsold copies would amount to less than \$10, and even if it was deemed advisable to

send a copy of them to each member of the Brotherhood, as was done with the General President's recent appeal, which in our opinion would not be necessary, the entire cost would be less than \$75.

As to Brother Mounts' remarks in the closing paragraphs of his letter about "Not letting such statements as are made in an editorial on page 670, December issue," etc., etc., we feel this criticism is entirely uncalled for, as they were made in good faith and as we thought in favor of the General Executive Board, whom we naturally expected would be glad to be relieved of this responsibility, but judging from Brother Mounts' undue interest in this subject, possibly, as our Battle Creek, Mich., friend of "Gripe Nuts" fame says, "There's a Reason."—Editor.

FROM RAINBOW CANYON LODGE NO. 540.

Callente, Nev., Dec. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal.

I hereby notify you that Mr. Edw. Watson, a member of Eastern Oregon Lodge No. 439 of Huntington, Oregon, is scabbing here now.

This Edw. Watson went out on strike here and went to Salt Lake City, from where he went to Ruth, Nev., to work, later going to San Francisco, Bakersfield and Los Angeles, Cal.

While in Los Angeles he went to the superintendent of motive power of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Ry. and told him he would like to come to Callente, Nev., as car inspector.

The superintendent of motive power told Mr. Watson that he would send him out to Callente as car inspector if he would hand him over his Brotherhood card.

This Mr. Edw. Watson, the good union man, promptly gave his card over to the superintendent of motive power and he is now here scabbing inspecting cars nights.

I hope you will publish this letter in the January Journal so the brothers in Huntington, Oregon., and Los Angeles will find out the true pedigree of this man.

Yours fraternally,

LEONARD LEE, President.

P. S. —This Edw. Watson was acting recording and financial secretary of Rainbow Canyon Lodge before the strike.

FROM GRAND ISLAND LODGE NO. 101.

Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 12, 1911.

Editor Journal.

I must wake up and send a few lines to our good Journal and let the boys along the line know what the conditions are here in regard to the strike situation.

I have some names to report to be added the expelled list for scabbing. Some of them came out when the strike was called and got cold feet and went back, and some of them never quit. So here are their names, brothers, and know them by their works (at Columbus, Neb.):

Jno. E. Peterson, car repairer.

Leon Laughlin, car inspector.

J. C. T. Schulz, car repairer.

Peter Uryaz, coach cleaner.

The following are men working at Grand Island and are expelled for scabbing, all members of 101:

George Messersmith, night foreman in passenger yard.

Thomas Maloney, coach cleaner.

Corneallous O'Keefe, coach cleaner.

There were in all 14 other men working in the car department here that refused to come out. They were all non-union, but never mind, we may have to suffer for a while, but they will get theirs, and I hope for all time. The prospects for an early victory look good to me.

The allied crafts here have just closed a three days' fair and had a big crowd and fine displays. Every merchant in the city but one donated very liberally, so let us stick and victory is ours.

M. M. MAHON.

FROM COAL VALLEY LODGE NO. 291.

Carbondale, Ill.

Editor Journal.

I will try and scribble a few lines for fear the boys might think that Carbondale had gone scabbing or asleep.

Brothers, such is not the case, for we had a rousing meeting Saturday night, our regular meeting night, and did away with seven scabs and one more to follow who is awaiting trial. Their names are as follows: William Martin, George Hitchcock, Oscar Hardy, Henry House, Fred Williams, W. Nellson and one Jones. We are fighting hard here for our rights. We are having to make the fight by ourselves, for our foreman belongs to the city council and he has scabbed from the day inspector's place to the wrecker, but all the boys feel sure of a victory soon. We hold mass meetings every night and have a jolly time. None of our families have been permitted to go cold or hungry as yet. We have coal ordered by the car load for our men and groceries by the \$200 worth. Quite a few of our boys are working at other places and have good jobs and will likely stay with them even if we do win.

I know there are many hearts rejoicing today after reading all the dope on the I. C. situation. It does us all good to see what a good and determined stand the boys are making and we should remember that not only the railroad employees are looking on and hoping for a labor victory, but every true American who is acquainted with the facts is doing the same thing, and please bear in mind that every true American admires the little fellow who puts up a game fight. I think the boys on the I. C. are surely bearing up well under these outrageous injunctions. They are throwing our men in jail daily, which is one of the most trying things since the Civil war, tearing

men from their families who have committed no crime and throwing them in jail, which is being done here. I hope by the reports we get that the strike will be terminated by New Years or earlier in favor of our men, so we can be thankful for a true victory and feel it was well fought and that the I. C. Ry. will have had a lesson well taught and paid dear for, and last but not least, that the scabs may have an undeserved chance to be thankful to the Almighty for their breath, which they do not in any way merit. I guess I had better ring off on this subject as it is will doubtless be handled by other carmen who are more capable of handling it than I am.

Well, I guess I will close this letter or some one will think that Carbondale's new correspondent is entirely too long winded, but before closing I wish to extend to all the brothers the season's greetings from Coal Valley Lodge No. 291. We wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Hoping Santa Claus will bring us a present in the shape of the recognition of the federation, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

STILL WATER.

FROM THE FOURTH GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

Tampa, Fla.

Editor Journal.

The compliments that we delegates to the A. F. of L. convention heard paid to us in regard to the constant improvement in our Journal, not alone the editorials and very instructive articles, but to the contributions written by our members is fully sustained and exemplified by the December number, which I consider the peer of any former issue. The time was, and that is not so very long ago, when to wade through the letters written to the Journal, one would be led to believe if these letters were any criterion to go by that the B. R. C. of A. was but a mutual admiration society, for about all they contained was that Vice-President or Deputy Organizer So-and-So visited the lodge and gave the members, who unfortunately did not turn out to the meeting as they should have, an eloquent talk, followed by a social, where they had ice cream and cake, music and singing, furnished by Brothers So-and-So. But a great change has taken place, not a sudden, spasmodic change, but a gradual change, healthy, lively and vigorous. It has been claimed in the December Journal, and I want to second the claim, that there is not a better labor journal printed of its kind and I want to say also that our members everywhere are proud of their Journal. Editor Adames is striving to keep abreast of the times and is encouraging the members to put their thinking caps on and contribute to the Journal their best thoughts and opinions, not because I have written a few articles myself, nor because these articles have met with the approval of our members,

do I make this statement, but I am simply prompted by a hearty appreciation of the interest taken and my admiration of the very fine, strong, robust and intelligent letters that are appearing in our Journal. I don't care to pass judgment on the merits of the several letters that have in the past few months been contributed by our members, as some one might charge me with paying back compliments to those who complimented me. I want to say they were all good, some exceptionally so. I believe the editor appreciates your splendid letters and is proud of his contributors, whom he looks upon as co-workers and assistants in making our Journal what he is striving to make it, the peer of all labor union journals, and as we are the eighth largest body affiliated with the A. F. of L. it is a very commendable aspiration on his part.

Since my last letter I have visited the Maine Central, where the car inspectors are organized almost to a man, and found our organization there in splendid shape, having secured a signed contract which was the first signed contract ever secured by any organization in the mechanical department of that road.

From Calias, Me., where I organized a lodge, I went to St. John, N. B., and met with both Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific brothers. The C. P. men have what they claim this year the best schedule of any road on the continent of North America. They secured a good raise in wages. All seven day men, which includes all car inspectors and repairers, have in this new schedule a clause granting them time and one-half for all Sundays and holidays. What other system can make that boast? It was a very good investment on our part to pay our honest debts to these men who had been on strike and as a result of being honest this system is once again well organized. And have our C. P. carmen a right to be thankful? Well, I should say so.

This union destroying organization, founded and financed by the unscrupulous enemies of labor in Canada, the Manufacturers' Association, and known by the misleading title of Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, has no show of getting any dupes to join their ranks on the C. P. In fact that buncomb game has about run its course in Canada. It is but past history. The workers of Canada are as intelligent as they are anywhere in the world and they know that the interest of the wage earners in their struggle with capital is exactly identical with the workers engaged in the same struggle with the very same identical class in the States, and for that matter there is an identity of interests among wage workers the world over. The Intercolonial men have done well and expect to secure as good an agreement as the C. P., but unfortunately for the Intercolonial carmen this buncomb organization has a foothold and it ought to be plain to the dupes ensnared by this fake organization that they are the victims of some unscrupulous men who are

using them for an evil purpose.

I want to just point out for the benefit of the fellow who begrudgingly pays his dues and growls and thinks he is throwing good money away, the difference in wages and working conditions on two roads in the same territory. Take, for instance, at Farnham, Canada, the Grand Trunk crosses the C. P. at this point. Car inspectors on both roads work the same hours, but there is about eight cents per hour difference in wages, or over \$250 a year. The C. P. union inspector pays about \$6 a year in dues; the G. T. inspector saves that much money, but is robbed of nearly \$250 a year by the G. T., but some men would rather give \$250 a year to a gang of foreign millionaires than spend \$6 a year for the greatest movement that makes for civilization that has ever been instituted for the well being of the great mass of humanity, the labor movement. I mean by that the full expression of it, the industrial and political, and it takes both combined to give full expression to it. And that is not all. The organized car inspector there gets time and one-half for every Sunday and holiday, the unorganized G. T. men get straight time. The C. P. men are governed by a schedule and that's law. The G. T. man dare not say his soul is his own. It is, get out if you don't like it, and they don't like it. The G. T. man is a slave without a single right that his boss is compelled to recognize or respect. To the everlasting glory and good common sense of the union man, he has discarded the imposition that for countless ages kept his ignorant ancestors in slavery's chains, that in order to get to heaven and wear a crown like the useless kings do in some spots here, it was imperative that he should bear all the burdens that his parasitical masters and rulers impose upon him without complaint, humility, subservieny, obedience to your masters and contentedness with your lot. Poverty, which of course, is found where ignorance and misery is greatest, were supposed by the superstitious to be cardinal virtues. The masters never had any use for any of these virtues and practiced none of them. Evidently they didn't want to go to the same place the humble slaves were going to. The wage workers are fast realizing that enlightenment is the great and only emancipation, that where ignorance is greatest slavery is the most firmly established, and where superstition has the mind of the worker in captivity, human misery is most pronounced.

The labor movement has done more to free the mind and body of the wage slave and serf than any or all institutions since the world began, and the barkings and the growlings of the watchdogs of reaction and capitalism can not block its onward march or destroy its glorious mission.

From my very short visit to Lower Canada I headed southward towards Atlanta, Ga., to attend the A. F. of L. convention, stopped over at Boston to attend a meeting of old Bay State No. 102. There's a fighting

bunch of loyal carmen that you can not duplicate anywhere in this country. You can take it from me, their meetings are not pink tea parties. It is business from the crack of the gavel until the closing ceremony. Their meetings are not of that peaceful kind that would make a minister's son feel right at home. He surely would feel nervous, but they are great meetings and the Grand Lodge officers think it a great treat to attend one of old Bay State's famous Sunday afternoon meetings. The social session after the adjournment is a treat. They always have a couple of cows packed in ice ready to be milked, with Brother Pat. Cronin, commander-in-chief of the refreshment brigade, and they surely do make a visiting brother feel he had the time of his life.

I also expected to meet with a joint committee of the I. A. of C. W. and the B. R. C. of A. at Boston, but the party in charge of calling this meeting did not keep his word or agreement. Now, in my opinion, that kind of business does not pay in the long run.

From Boston I went to Atlanta, arriving there two days late. There was nothing that came before the convention that directly affected our organization except a resolution presented by the international president of the I. A. of C. W., wherein he demanded of the convention that our charter of affiliation be taken from us. On account of the large volume of business that had to be crammed through in order to adjourn the convention Saturday night, it was voted in the earlier part of the week to limit speeches to 10 minutes, otherwise if all the orators, and they are all orators, were given all the time they wanted, we would be in session for two months. However, at the request of President Ryan and the delegates of the B. R. C. of A., Pres. Richardson was granted an extension of 20 minutes over the allotted time of 30 minutes to state his reasons why our charter should be taken away. To just merely make this plain statement of fact, which is a matter of record, President Richardson, I am sure, in one of his characteristic "clean and dignified letters" will surely state that this is throwing mud. However, we will draw a blanket over the absurd and ridiculous harangue and repeat not a word that was said. After this spectacular exhibition the question was called for and voted down. There were but two votes in the affirmative, the two I. A. of C. W. delegates. General President Ryan made no reply to Richardson, except to state that since we applied for admission to the A. F. of L. our membership had increased over 15,000, and that we had also paid up every dollar of indebtedness we owed for strike benefits and that the only obstacle that stood in the way of amalgamation had been removed by the payment of all claims against us by our members who had been on strike. Secretary Morrison made it clear to every delegate that the charges hurled at him were unwarranted and groundless.

and all hinged upon a typographical error of just one word, which was corrected when drawn to his attention, but which in no way whatever changed the meaning of the sentence. On Saturday morning President Richardson surrendered the I. A. of C. W. charter to President Gompers. Gompers asked him what authority he had for surrendering the Car Workers' charter. He replied, as president of the International Association of Car Workers. President Gompers told Secretary Morrison to hold the charter, and told Richardson that he was surrendering the Car Workers' charter without any authority from his organization, that he was usurping authority that no presiding officer had a right to assume in the name of a membership who had not spoken upon the subject. President Ryan turned to the B. R. C. of A. delegates and said, when he beheld Richardson's unconstitutional and grossly illegal act, "How long do you suppose I would last in our organization if I were to commit an outrage like that?" I replied, "Why, just long enough for the members to hear of it; then charges would be immediately preferred against you and you would be expelled." Ryan replied, "Great Scott, I wouldn't last long enough in the B. R. C. of A. after I had pulled off a stunt like that to hardly realize what I had done." Here is the situation: There is nothing in the constitution of any labor organization that permits either a local president or a general president to surrender a charter any time he feels in the humor to do so. Supposing the president of a local lodge got mad with Richardson and surrendered the charter of his lodge, Richardson would ask the same question of him that Gompers asked of Richardson, viz., by whose authority do you surrender this charter? and supposing he replied to Richardson as Richardson replied to Gompers, by his own authority as president of the lodge, Richardson would reply to him in exactly the same manner that Gompers did to Richardson and tell him he had no authority whatever to do that. He would certainly have to first bring the matter before his lodge, for the charter is not his, it is the property of the members, and the members and not the local president are the ones who by their vote have the power to decide as to whether they care to throw up their charter or not. There is not a lodge of Car Workers in the country that would not expel their local president if he took the position that the property of the local was his private property and would do with it as he pleased without their knowledge or consent. Now, a Grand Lodge charter is not the private property of any one member or of any one lodge, but it is the collective property of all the lodges and of all the members, and no one member, even though he is a paid servant hired to perform certain duties that they are unable to attend to themselves, has any constitutional or moral right; therefore no authority whatsoever to give away, sell or destroy the property of others that has been

intrusted to him to protect and safeguard. But the situation is like the old darkey who was illegally cast into prison by an over-officious official. His attorney, looking in through the bars, said, "Why, he had no legal authority for doing this, why this is an outrage." The old darkey replied, "I know he dun had no authority to put me in this hole, I know mahself it's an outrage, but I'se in the hole just the same, and what Ah wants to know is, how I'se gwine to get out of it." It surely does look peculiar that just as soon as the only obstacle that stood in the way of amalgamation had been removed, that Richardson, by surrendering his charter, cuts the tie that makes amalgamation now impossible. The rank and file are very apt to recall the wise old saying of Abe Lincoln about fooling some of the people all the time, all of the people some of the time, but not all of the people all of the time, and they are getting aroused.

I want also to say that in my judgment this convention took more advanced steps towards the solving of jurisdictional disputes than in any other previous convention, and as a result several dual organizations that in the past have been guilty of scabbing upon each other have got to amalgamate and get together. Organizations of labor are drifting towards industrial unionism, and that is plain to every delegate who attends these conventions, and it is because of the lack of industrial unionism that most of the convention's time is wasted listening to, in most cases, useless resolutions. There is only one solution of these squabbles, and that is a more and a continually more industrial form of labor unionism. You can take it from me that the rank and file of labor have the best and most progressive ideas as to how labor should be organized in order to present the most powerful front and thereby get the best results.

The attitude of the convention in unanimously indorsing the Socialist campaign in Southern California was a step in the right direction, but why not be consistent and indorse that party everywhere, for everywhere all over the civilized world it is the only party that represents the working class of the world. In Germany, the most learned and progressive of European countries, you have got to be a Socialist in order to be a trade unionist. No lob-sided or half-baked article for the deep thinking and learned German worker, but you have got to be a dyed-in-the-wool article that knows what you want and the only possible way to get it. This is equally true of Norway, Sweden, Finland and all North of Europe countries. The revolting spectacle of seeing a striker or a union man with a card in his pocket scabbing it at the ballot box isn't observed in these countries, nor will it be observed in this country before a great many years, as we organizers meet everywhere a sudden and tremendous drifting towards Socialism. In the South, where you would least expect it, it has taken a tremendous hold on the minds and hearts of the workers. Carl Marx

said capitalism would be its own grave digger, and all indications prove the soundness of his reasoning, for no where do we find any evidence of the capitalists' taking any warning from the signs of the times; they only know the weapon of their predecessors of former systems, and that is the iron heel of press, pulpit, court, militia and of every force that capitalism controls, even going so far as trying to revive that old nightmare of hell fire and brimstone which Wall street has financed and floated, J. P. Morgan being the leading spirit, the idea as outlined by one of its promoters being to get the workers' minds off of the present deplorable state of affairs and set him thinking about the hell that's waiting for him in the great beyond. However, Brother J. P. Morgan, we will keep right on taking notice of the hell you are giving us here and take chances upon that other place your adherents would like to tell us about.

Of course "our friend," the press, sent out the old fake about the Socialists and the pure and simple unionists splitting up and having a free for all scrap, but I learned that this fake news was manufactured by labor delegates and furnished the press for an object. I trust that the delegates at the next convention will expose these corrupt fakirs, for they do not hurt the Socialist delegates by such lying and deception.

At Atlanta we attended the meetings of our locals there and we enjoyed these meetings immensely. Atlanta treated the delegates to the convention right royally and all the delegates were delighted with the splendid hospitality shown.

A new department was established, known as the mining department of the A. F. of L., which will bring the United Miners and Western Federation closer together.

After the convention I struck southward, stopped at Douglass and put in a lodge there of Georgia and Florida men. Went from there to Waycross, where a lodge had already been formed, and held an open meeting. From there to Brunswick, Ga., and put in a lodge there and am now scouring around these parts and meeting with good encouragement.

Well, this letter is getting pretty long, so must close for this time. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN J. GALLAGHER.

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY-
TREASURER.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 5, 1911.

Editor Journal.

No doubt you will be flooded with communications for publication in our Journal relative to the McNamara case. I have received so many, asking my opinion that although I tried to answer them all, I found it an almost impossible task, coming at a time when we were so busy; however, I answered each one very briefly, asking them to search the columns of our Journal for January and I would endeavor in that issue to set forth my views on this case.

In the first place, I, like most of my brother workers, believed these men innocent. One of them, J. J. McNamara, the secretary-treasurer, had plenty of work to occupy his time if he had attended to it properly, without engaging in deeds of violence and lawlessness. I couldn't believe he was guilty and it is very hard to believe it now, but I suppose we must all believe after such a confession of guilt. When the papers published the news that he had been arrested, kidnaped and forcibly removed from the state of Indiana, deprived of his liberty without what appeared on the surface, due process of law, the liberty loving people were simply amazed. Here is a man to all outward appearances an excellent citizen, a family man, who apparently loved his home and his family, busily engaged attending to his duties as secretary-treasurer of a large organization, composed of skilled mechanics suddenly and without warning, arrested, rushed half way across the continent and thrown into jail. What were we, his fellow workers, to think of what appeared to us a high-handed proceeding? As soon as a newspaper reporter or any of his friends could get to him, he declared he was innocent, he reiterated over and over again he was innocent of any of the crimes charged against him. What were we to do? Were we, his fellow workers, to sit down and say, "This is not our funeral, this man has got into trouble and he must get out of it as best he can?" Would that have been showing brotherly love, that we talk so much about? No, our duty was to fly to his rescue, to give of our means to help him get a fair trial. Every man or woman charged with any sort of crime is presumed to be innocent until proven guilty.

Now, in this case there did not appear on the surface to be any doubt whatever but what this man could easily prove himself innocent if given a fair trial. When he was arrested and deported from Indianapolis to Los Angeles, organized labor everywhere believed that it was a violation of law and that under the circumstances a fair and impartial trial in the city of Los Angeles was impossible. We knew also from newspapers that unlimited money was at the back of the prosecution, whereas the defense had none. What then was our duty? I take it, the first thing to do was to raise money and secure the best legal talent possible to go to Los Angeles and assure both of these men a fair trial. The American Federation of Labor acted promptly and appointed a committee to handle the matter. An assessment was levied on all organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. of 25 cents per member. The Grand Lodge officers were asked to pay it from Grand Lodge treasuries and then collect it from their members by assessment later. Brother Ryan, our General President, and myself talked this over and also consulted our General Executive Board, but we couldn't see our way clear to assess our members 25 cents each at the time, but we agreed to ask

our members to contribute 25 cents each or as much as they felt able or disposed to give, but it was to be purely voluntary on the part of our lodges and members. I visited Grand View Lodge No. 363 and Kaw Valley No. 44 at the time and explained the proposition to raise a defense fund, outlined in a communication I had received from the A. F. of L. on behalf of the McNamara defense fund committee. Among other things, I said, "We are not sitting in judgment on these men, we know not whether they are innocent or guilty, but we do know they are in jail in a strange city far from home, charged with a terrible crime, without money to engage counsel to secure for themselves a fair trial. We know they declare themselves innocent and say they can prove it if given a chance; we know also there is an element, a very great element, of doubt as to their guilt, therefore it is up to us to each contribute a little to assist them in getting justice." Now, brothers, I don't know what you think about it, but I have expressed myself clearly and would take the same position again under similar circumstances. The Kansas City papers of Saturday, December 2, published a long interview with Lincoln Steffens, wherein he makes reference to the application of the Golden Rule, and the Kansas City Star published on its front page the following quotation from Matthew, Chapter VII, verse 12, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Don't you think that when organized labor everywhere contributed so freely of its hard earned money to assist in what it believed to be a righteous cause, it was a splendid application of this text? When we believed these brothers innocent of these terrible crimes and contributed our money to help them, we did so with the firm belief that we were doing to them what we would have them do to us if we ever found ourselves under similar conditions. This has been a favorite text of mine for 20 years and I hope and expect it will continue to be until the end of life. I have been in the labor movement a good many years, have come into close personal contact with scores of union men and my experience has been that organized labor, as a whole, is strongly opposed to acts of violence. It stands ready and willing to assist in maintaining in every way possible law and order. It believes that the punishment of crime is necessary to deter men from committing criminal acts. The newspapers were full of demands for extreme punishment the day after the confession was made but these demands were not for vengeance but as a matter of justice.

From the earliest ages, absolute certainty of punishment has been a great factor in the development of civilization. There are too many evildoers in modern communities for us to ever think of abandoning the infliction of penalties as a means to prevent crimes. The object of enforcing the criminal law is not vengeance, but protection for the law-abiding citizen, therefore it was

quite right, in my opinion, that when these men confessed to these awful crimes, the punishment should be such that any other man contemplating embarking on a similar course would hesitate to commence if he knew similar punishment would be his portion.

Brothers, for my part, I think we took the only course open to us; we didn't condone any crime. I, personally, contributed to help these men secure a fair trial, believing they were innocent. I am opposed to violence of any sort, have never sanctioned or recognized any and never will, but, on the contrary, have always discouraged it, especially during strikes.

I hope to live to see the day when strikes, lockouts, etc., will be done away with altogether, when the rights of the workers will be recognized, and men the world over will settle all disputes by the application of the Golden Rule referred to by Mr. Steffens, and which has been given such a prominent place in the columns of the daily press since these men confessed to this awful crime.

Yours fraternally,
E. WM. WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

FROM GRAND LODGE DEPUTY GEO. A.
NOLTE.

Gadsden, Ala., Nov. 27, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Having been a long time since I submitted anything for publication I desire to make a few references in connection with my work.

About the first part of September I went to Middleport, O., for the purpose of organizing carmen on the K. & M. Railway. Upon my arrival there I met Brother John F. Schmitt, Ninth Vice-President of the Boiler Makers, who already had been on the ground and started charter lists among blacksmiths, machinist helpers, laborers and carmen. We organized these crafts, federated them, drafted rules and regulations for their government, then submitted shop rules to railroad officials and asked for a conference.

A few days had expired when I was called to Cincinnati, O., to meet with our C. H. & D. Railway joint protective board, who were meeting the management for the purpose of securing an agreement. The C. H. & D. Railway is a federated system, all crafts having secured their agreements prior to this, leaving us the last to sign up. While the rules and regulations were very satisfactory, however, the increases in wages were not altogether up to the expectation of the men, but considering everything equally we hope to be more successful by persistent efforts in the future.

From Cincinnati I went over the B. & O. R. R. Indiana division, where at Washington, Ind., I organized the carmen, machinist helpers, laborers and boiler maker helpers. I then federated these with machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths, making all or-

ganizations solid under one head. From there I went to Chillicothe, O., and started several charter lists, but was called away by our General President to immediately proceed to Middleport, O., where all crafts (referred to) had taken a strike vote and were to suspend work Monday, 10 a. m. I received the message Saturday p. m. and of course there was no time to be lost in getting there.

Upon my arrival at Middleport I met Brother Schmitt, who, like myself, had received the same kind of instructions from his headquarters. It developed that the federated board during the time that I was organizing the crafts at Washington, Ind., had met the superintendent of the K. & M. Ry. at Charleston, W. Va., together with Brother Schmitt of Boiler Makers, C. N. Glover of Blacksmiths and our deputy organizer, Brother Lewis. However, the concessions made to the men were very unsatisfactory. Then, to make matters even worse, the company laid off about 100 of the men, picking most of the officers of the organizations, in addition to two of the system federated board members, one of them being the president of said board. Had the company picked these men to be laid off according to seniority, there would have been no trouble of such a serious nature, but this only demonstrated poor judgment on part of some subordinate official who evidently intended to show his good generalship to the higher officials in trying to stamp out labor organizations, much to his disappointment. We insisted upon a conference then with the president of this company (who, by the way, was a new official), not having had much experience; suffice it to say, that such conference was granted.

I went to Columbus, O., headquarters, together with Brother Schmitt and the entire federated board (even those laid off), where we met Brother Liddy, local representative of Machinists. Our federated board called on the president of the K. & M. Ry., but could not reach any satisfactory agreement, except that he agreed to reinstate all the men laid off. After two days' conference our federated board made some exposures existing at Hobson shops that made Mr. President sit up and take notice, although outside of what he agreed to he would do nothing more. Brothers Schmitt, Liddy and myself then tried to get a conference, but this was denied us.

Having failed in our efforts and since all negotiations had come to an end we employed the good offices of Mr. D. H. Sullivan, secretary of the State Arbitration Board at Columbus, O., who opened up avenues for another conference the following Friday at Middleport, O. Mr. Sullivan, it should be said, at one time was president of the Miners in the state of Ohio, where he served with distinction. He is known for his extraordinary diplomatic ability and well deserves the title. We then left Columbus for Middleport, O., and the president of the road,

good as his word (in saying he would make some personal investigations at the shops), had his private car hooked to our train and left with us.

The information brought about through the investigation is best appreciated by the men employed at shops, and there is a wonderful change in the attitude of some of the small fry officials which is of vast benefit to this corporation financially as well as otherwise. Good treatment commands good service and good service from the men adds to the profits of any institution. As prearranged our system federated board was granted the conference and secured an agreement making conditions at least bearable to the men. The increases in wages granted effected only machinist helpers and laborers, with a few exceptions of some men in the blacksmith and boiler shops, although considering that men are to be paid time and one-half for Sundays, legal holidays and all over time will add materially to their earnings. Credit is due for turning what eminently looked like a real battle into a victory.

I went from Middleport, O., to Charleston, W. Va., on same system and organized all carmen employed there as well as those at Malden and Ganley Bridge, besides organized a number of laborers.

From Charleston I went to Indianapolis, Ind., where I was called to handle a dispute which involved two of our carmen employed by Big Four Ry., evidently on account of their activity in the labor movement. In their wild attempt to get rid of our men from the service some officials acted more like novices than anything else, but were completely outgeneraled in every move. In fact they left themselves so open to our men that it seemed more like child's play than anything pertaining to sound judgment. Our men were reinstated as a result which I expected.

Trumped up charges are passable sometimes, but the perpetrators should be careful not to bind themselves in a net with men having superior intelligence.

After getting this matter satisfactorily settled, our Big Four J. P. B. also secured an agreement with officials which while no altogether satisfactory, should not lend discouragement to the movement.

I am of the honest opinion that the future will be productive of good results provided men will solidify their efforts. Progress may be slow, but beneficial results certain by this process.

I next had my attention directed towards a grievance existing on the Monon Railway in which several of our men have been dismissed from the service, evidently because a foreman had two sons who needed employment in addition to a friend or two.

Our L. P. B. has handled the case so far as authority is extended and the matter no doubt will be carried to higher officials by our J. P. B.

Pending this grievance I attended the thirty-first annual convention of the A. F.

of L. at Atlanta, Ga., to which I was a delegate.

I shall not dwell upon any matters pertaining to this convention, knowing that the ground will be well covered from other sources. During our two weeks in attendance, however, our General President, Brother Ryan, Fourth Vice-President Gallagher, G. F. Mounts, member of our G. E. B., and myself attended several meetings of our Lodges No. 354 and 45, located there, and desire to assure that we were received in a very appreciative manner by our membership. While there in Atlanta I was directed to pay a visit to Little Cedar Lodge No. 458, located at Cedartown, Ga. Upon my arrival there I met Brother Barber, together with a committee, at depot, who escorted me to their hall. I was under the impression that I was to attend a regular meeting, but to my great surprise and satisfaction they had arranged an oyster supper.

After a sufficient indulgence of all the good things prepared, an abundance of good cigars donated by one of the business men were distributed and it wasn't long before the atmosphere looked like a foggy night on the Mississippi river.

This was the first time that this lodge had been visited by any Grand Lodge officer and I dare say that the event will be long remembered.

In conclusion I desire to say that Southern hospitality was a reality in every respect and the term is all the words imply.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. A. NOLTE,
Grand Lodge Deputy.

FROM CHAIRMAN J. P. B., I. & G. N. RY.
Palestine, Texas.

Editor Journal.

I have not written anything for the Journal for some time, but have read with careful consideration every copy of our Journal and then filed them away for future reference, and very often take them down from their resting place and re-read them. The letters to which I have paid the closest attention are those of Brothers S. H. Nicodemus, J. T. Hickerson, T. A. Johnson and P. G. Fletcher, relative to legislative matters. I want to appeal to the carmen of our Lone Star State to be up and doing with their eyes wide open to everything that tends to benefit organized labor. Since we have had representation on the joint legislative board at Austin, we have had a number of laws passed that were beneficial directly to our craft and as many more that were beneficial to all organized labor. The first thing that we should not forget (and that will apply to any state; yes, the entire nation) is to vote for those who go to make up our law making bodies and those who have the power to enforce laws after they are enacted and to know that they are true to the cause we advocate and which protects us regardless of how they may

stand on other matters, thus making the question of organized labor and its interest paramount. I, of course, do not mean that we should overlook the fact that there are men who advocate the principals of organization for political purposes who are not sincere, but we should judge from their record in the past. We have men who have always been on our side of the question and let me say here that organized labor in Texas appreciates such men who have always been our friends and we have never forgotten them and always expect to be true to the men who are true to us.

Next, we should begin to think of our next state convention, to be held next spring in the city of San Antonio. At this convention every lodge in Texas should be represented. We have only had one convention of this kind since we were admitted to the Joint Legislative Board and that was at Galveston, Tex., April 12 to 16, 1910. At this convention we recommended our Car Inspectors' law for passage and it became a law with a provision which should not be in it at all, but it is a good commencement on which to build a good law, that will protect the carmen from inexperienced men; also protect the traveling public against accidents on account of poor inspection as well as the railroad company and before this next convention each lodge should thoroughly discuss the legislation they think they need (and there is plenty of it) and send their delegates ready to consider what will be best for the carmen of the state as well as for all other organized labor.

On Labor day here, organized labor did not celebrate in the city but went to Elkhart Mineral Wells, about twelve miles from town. They had a small program, which included some good speaking and music, followed by a barbecue. Ex-Governor Thomas M. Campbell, the union man's friend, spent Labor day in the city of Dallas, where he addressed the union men of that magnificent city and surrounding country. Governor Campbell has indeed been our friend at all times and while in the governor's chair or out of it he continues to grow in our love and admiration as the greatest governor Texas ever had. Always on the right side of every question.

Hon. B. F. Maddox, representative to the Texas legislature from Mineral Wells, spoke to a large audience of union men and their wives and families some time ago, which was enjoyed by all who heard him. Mr. Maddox is one among our many friends who hold public office in this state to whom we can point with pride as our friend (as he has been tried in the legislature and found to be true to us) and true friend. One word about the Railway Employees and Investors' Association; there is a man in Texas by the name of Murphy, working in the interest of this association, who visited Palestine during the month of August at the request of the receiver and general manager of the I. & G. N. R. R. Co. and made an address to all employees, in which he explained

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that the purpose of the association was to create public sentiment in favor of the railroad companies that would tend to suppress legislation detrimental to their interests, the argument being advanced that by protecting the company's interests they would be able to work more time and in that way the employees would be benefited by the association. Now, in the first place, this is only presumption, for if the companies' revenues were protected against such legislation would the companies work more or would this extra money thus derived be applied to other business of the road? My experience in the railroad business is that the railroad companies always work the employees just as little time as they can operate the road with. Now, it is true that if the business does not justify a large force of men, they do not retain them, but it is the business on the road that makes revenues and not revenue that makes the business. But to grant that the railroad companies would work more time if their revenues were protected against this legislation spoken of by the representative of the association, how about the employees' legislation from which we have derived so much benefit, not only in our own fair state of Texas but all over this nation, will public sentiment be against that? Oh! but they say, you will not be asked to work against such matters that are of benefit to organized labor. Now, we all know that we will not be asked to do so directly, but you know that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. In other words, we cannot carry water on both shoulders at once; a part of it for one side of the question and a part of it for the other side. We might just as well try to serve two masters, which would be impossible. Now, I do not mean that we should be disloyal to our employers, not in the least, but listen, Brother Carmen, for you are the ones I am talking to directly. You are employed by the railroad companies to perform certain duties and you should perform such duties to the very best of your ability, showing always that you have your foreman and the railroad company's interest at heart, for it is true in a certain sense that their interests are our interests, but in looking at this fact, we must not forget that there are other public sentiments we should endeavor to cultivate as well as the railroad company's. For instance, we will go back a few years ago when we were working without contracts with the railroads and our working conditions were bad, yes, so bad

that we were unable to say how we should work or under what conditions we should work. Furthermore, the majority of shops in Texas did not have a sufficient amount of sheds to protect us from inclement weather, and who came to our rescue? Was it the general managers or master mechanics or general foremen of Texas, or was it the Railroad Employees' and Investors' Association? No, not much. Either of the above mentioned would have laughed in our face and said, our revenues are not sufficient. Look at the record and you will find who it was that made it possible under state laws for working men to organize without being discriminated against for so doing. You will all see by whom the car shed law was placed on the statutes of Texas. Then, in view of such facts and without prejudice whatever to the railroad companies, let us be loyal to the railroads in our discharge of our duties, at the same time looking to that which has given us the relief and protection we so much needed and deserved. Let me also say that in mentioning the car shed law, I may place myself in the light of criticism, for this law has not been complied with in a way that gives our men the best protection in every case, but it has helped the conditions wonderfully in our state and at the same time has blazed the way for a more efficient law that will give the carmen the protection we should have. And this is not the only thing that has been secured through legislation that has helped organized labor in Texas, but space will not allow extended comment on the matter, so let me say that my advice to the carmen of Texas as well as other states is to just "Mind your own business and let this Investors' organization alone."

Our shop has suffered a loss of property by fire to the amount of \$35,000. The planing mill was destroyed by fire on July 3, last. So far it has not been replaced, but the shops at Taylor have been enlarged and car work on the I. & G. N. looks as if there will be plenty of it although at Longview Junction and Mineola they have taken off the I. & G. N. men and given the work to the T. & P. at both places. The general offices of the I. & G. N. have recently been moved from here to Houston, about 250 men, which does not mean much to Palestine. The different crafts of organized labor working for the railroad company at this place held a meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of appointing a committee to wait on the receiver and general

manager, Thomas J. Freeman of Houston, and protest against the moving of the general offices or any part of the shops, as it meant a great sacrifice in property. Every order was ably represented and the following committee was appointed from the B. of L. E., B. of L. F. & E., O. R. C., B. of R. T., B. R. C. of A., B. R. C. and one from the Federated Trades of the Metal Workers, seven in all. This committee met and elected Brother R. O. Dunlap of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen as chairman and Brother John D. Grigsby of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks as secretary. Brother Dunlap immediately wired Thomas J. Freeman in Houston for a meeting, but such, has been delayed on account of his absence from the city. We expect, however, to meet him as soon as he returns.

With best wishes to all carmen, I remain,
Yours fraternally,

EDWARD M. WARE.

FROM A MEMBER OF RAWLINGS LODGE NO. 405.

Walcott, Wyo., Dec. 10, 1911.

Editor Journal.

There is a fellow working for a ranchman a few miles from this place who comes to this burg occasionally, and he is in the habit of yelling at me as soon as he sees me; then follows a tirade of sarcastic allusions about Socialists, or the unions. He was in the other day and began something like this:

"When yer going back to work?"

"When we get what we're striking for."

"Yes, yer want to control the railroad, don't you?"

"No, only asking to be recognized as federated unions."

"Yes, you ask for more pay. Three and four dollars er day wasn't enough, was it? You must take charge of the railroad."

"Say, ain't the U. P. the S. P., O. S. L., I. C. and other lines all under one head? Are they not federated? They took the lead, set the example; we have to follow suit to keep abreast of the times."

"Yes, you do! Say, if I owned three or four ranches, would I not have a right to operate them all under one head? Whose business would it be?"

"Sure. If there are several railroad unions who want to operate under one head, can they not do so? Whose business is it? We never objected when the Harriman lines consolidated. What right have they to object when we take their lead and do likewise?" I pointed to a brakeman and said, "Those fellows belong to one union."

"Well; what of that; they are train men."

"Well, am I not a shop man?"

"Yes, but you are no machinist."

"Neither is that brakeman an engineer. I'm as near a machinist as a switchman is an engineer."

"Well, when you get hungry you'll go back

to work all right."

When a mule's father walks about on his two hind legs braying in that manner to a man, he should be branded with the mark of Cain, have his ears clipped, and turned loose in the Fiji Islands, with other wild beasts. When I was up to Rawlins I saw the boss on the rip track piloting beside him a shambling, babbling, unmanned derelict of life (a scab). At the end of a box car stood three more, one shaking his finger at a deadwood. The other two laugh in ridicule, as a parrot laughs—without understanding, witless of the outrage that engaged them. I thought to myself, well, that surely is the mocking, mirthless wrath of a dead intelligence. Poor ignorant creatures, they have sunk in social crime so low their sense of honor is gone, and now they will sink before that last refuge of self respect—shame—if they have intelligence enough to recognize shame.

There were only a small number and I never saw one of them do a lick of work while I was there.

This most dispicable of creatures—scabs—will continue to be with us so long as the sore remains. Socialism is the only remedy that has ever been devised which will entirely heal this social sore.

Boys, don't think I'm trying to monopolize all the space in the Journal. I cannot be with the boys and talk matters over. I'm alone at this place and seldom hear anything about what is going on in the outside world, so time hangs heavy on my hands, and I get very lonesome. I want to write more than I do. It seems at times I could write enough to fill the pages of the Journal from cover to cover.

A "hog head" told me the other day that I had better write a nice letter to the U. P. and tell them I'd go back to work. I told him I'd die and go to hell first.

I've been thinking over this railroad pension business. This system is good to force honest men to scab. Any time I may "roast" the scab, I never make allusion to those old men who are forced into this degrading business, for they are old and thrown on the scrap heap, and can no longer compete with the young and strong, in the labor market. So what can they do when the boss goes to them and says, "It's up to you, either go to work or give up your pension." Perhaps they often do as one I know. He cried like a child, saying he had never scabbed in all his life. But he had to scab. So, boys, when you hear the great pension lauded to the skies, think of this poor old man. This old man has voted the old party tickets all his life. He does not know that there is a political party which would give him a pension for the rest of his life without requiring him to scab on his fellow worker. Of course he knows there is a Socialist party, but he thinks they are a lot of dreamers, are not practical, etc., etc. He does not know that the Socialist party is the only political party in existence that will expel its members for scabbing and

debar them from holding office. He doesn't know the Socialist party is the only political party that will go to the defense of kidnapped union men and stand by them through all their trials, regardless of their political affiliations, while both old parties stand idly by and see them railroaded to the gallows, without once entering a protest. And for this reason if for no other, and there are plenty of others, neither of the old parties is entitled to a single vote from a laboring man or woman in all these United States, for they are both links of sausage of the same dog. I do not say this to tread on the feelings of the brothers who may vote those old party tickets, for they think

of the crime they were accused of, and we know it was our duty to presume them innocent till they were proven guilty.

We also know of three other union leaders who were kidnapped in Colorado and tried in Boise, Idaho, for murder, and that those men proved they were innocent. And if more union leaders should be kidnapped and thrown in jail, it would be our duty to stand by them and see they had a fair trial, and if we failed to do this we would be traitors to our leaders as well as our class, and I'm sure the Socialist party and trades unions would do the same again if the occasion required it.

As for those fellows who deceived us, I



Labor Day (1911) Turnout, Loyalty Lodge No. 69, Indianapolis, Ind.

they are right, but I say this because I know they have heaped injustice, misery and woe upon the workers for so long, and I know they will continue to do so as long as they are in power, for they are ruled by the monied class; in fact most of the law makers are monied men, and it is perfectly natural for them to serve their class, instead of our class. And as far as those union leaders in Los Angeles are concerned, I do not think either the Socialist party or organized labor has any regrets on the part taken or any apologies to make for the stand we took in defending them, for we know they were kidnapped, and that is a violation of the law. We also know they claimed to be innocent

think the sooner we forget them the better off we are. And in the mean time we'll go marching on to victory.

Perhaps many of the boys will say we are talking Socialism too much in the columns of the Journal. To those I would say in defense of we of the Socialist group, that we are right and we know we are right. That our party is the only party which knows what's wrong and how to right that wrong. That we know the monied class are working against the interest of the laboring class and they are doing it by means of those old parties. In fact we know we are the only party with a program.

Intelligent discontent is the mainspring of civilization.—Debs.

We know, you know and every one else knows, you may go ahead and figure out almost anything in the way of a mechanical invention and every one will say you have a right to offer something better than the past has given us. But to hint that there may be something wrong in our ancient and inherited ideas of religion, or sociology, and you meet with opposition prolonged and uncompromising.

While sitting in your cozy, warm rooms these cold winter nights, I wonder if you ever think of the misery, want and privation which surrounds you. How do you know your boys will not be "hobos"? Many a good son is today a hobo. Many a good daughter is today walking the streets begging the masters of bread and butter for the privilege of working and earning an honest living. Many a little child of tender years is today slaving their lives away, so they may pile up unearned gold for their masters, who think no more of them than if they were brutes. These little children should be in school preparing themselves for their place in society. Many a poor widowed mother is today watching her little ones go to these places of long hours of toil and small pay. Do you imagine these poor mothers who yield their children to the modern moloch sacrifice them willingly? No, indeed, not willingly, but with breaking hearts, they obey a harsh man-made necessity and sell their priceless treasures for the pittance which patches up a truce with starvation or pauperism. They well know where those little ones work the moral atmosphere is tainted, and innocent childhood breaths its pollution and vice lies in wait for the unwary moment of passive weakness when criminal suggestions spring upon it like a tiger, and drag it down to degradation and physical lesion. It is bad enough that man should suffer in the "social paths" of "prosperity" that the python of corporate greed should strangle legitimate private enterprise, but when women are degraded the ideals of men are leveled to the earth, and when children are estimated in dollars and cents, social life commits suicide.

Seeing this, or knowing such conditions exist, and knowing how much better everything could be for downtrodden humanity, if only the workers would only unite at the ballot box and vote for themselves instead of for their masters. Can you blame us for our continued agitation? What more inspiring motive could prompt us to plead as we do than the emancipation of labor, yes, of humanity. My brothers, we know under a system such as we advocate the couch of the widowed mother will be perfumed with the fragrance of hope, and her pillow be stuffed with the soft down of resignation. She will then have no fears for the offspring she leaves behind, lest, when her perishable portion lies mouldering in the grave, they be subjected to the suffering and sorrows of a pitiless world; for an angel sent express

from heaven on the wings of love will shake the balm of consolation from its dewy pinions at her bedside and assure her with a gentle whisper that she is surrounded by friends who will see that her children are not exposed to the cold storms of neglect.

She would well know all the people were pledged to guide and protect them, and to see they were not led into temptation. She would know their best faculties would be developed and not lie dormant. She would know her precious fledglings would have all the care and guidance a loving people could guarantee them, and in peaceful resignation she would pass from this life, and on to that of which no man knows.

In humanity's cause, I am,

Fraternally your friend and brother,
W. J. McVEY.

FROM A MEMBER OF SAGE BRUSH
LODGE NO. 33.

Pasco, Nov. 20, 1911.

Editor Journal.

It seems to be "up to me" to do some heavy apologizing (or there will be no peace for me in this life and perhaps not in the next), so with your permission and the courtesy of a little space in the correspondence department of the Journal, I will endeavor to do so, to the best of my ability.

My letter four or five months ago, or rather some comments in it on the "boomer" question, seems to have aroused the ire of some of the worthy brothers, both here and at other points, and as a result there has been "hurled at my head" some advice (locally) some wild and wierd ravings, some veiled sarcasm, some delicate insinuations, a "grand stand" play, and one or two honest and earnest protests. But to answer the letters separately. First, Brother 2½'s letter. Have noticed that in that part of our work the requires men to "herd" box cars, they frequently get a trifle "queer," but never have heard them (in Washington) rave about overcoats for humming birds, or vests for nightingales, or something similar, but some one told me in Wyoming, besides cars, they have sheep—so will make allowances, Brother 2½.

As for the Fresno brother, who has a gunny sack full of money, and is so rich that he can give a day's wages to every brother in distress, please, oh! please, telegraph me your name and address, so I can head every brother who is in need of alms or aid, in your direction; they can and will find out if you are one of the rare and almost extinct specimens whose heart is really bigger than his head, or if it's a case of pure, unadulterated "bluff."

Now, for Brother Frank. Your letter was an honest and sensible protest—to what you believed was a reflection cast upon your lodge and yourself as a member of it. From the tone of your letter, I see that a bad "break" was made (though I assure you, unintentionally), and to you individually, and to Green River lodge collectively, I hereby apologize for any real or imaginary "slur" or

reflection that was cast on that lodge. I hope this will prove satisfactory to those concerned. But, Brother Frank (between you and me), my only intention was a "bawl out" for a certain element that sneaks in a lodge when no one is looking, grabs the works, and with that and a card, think they have a pension for the rest of their lives—and make it hard for the really deserving case that comes afterwards over the same "trail."

But enough of this subject; it's disagreeable, so let's us drop it—with a thud—for good and all. The rest of my letter, brought no comment, therefore it was accepted by those who read as similar to their ideas, or completely ignored, probably the latter. For here the same ideas are listened to patiently, but oh, how promptly and affectively—voted down—or ruled "out of order."

So was it with the Abolitionist of the early 60's, abused or ignored—a few years—the "crisis." Then the question was fought out and definitely settled—forever. That was the black slave, who had a value—was at least sufficiently housed, clothed and fed. The wage slave—his emancipation, may be, in the future—but lays with you and I, brothers, to be fought with our heads and votes if possible.

The foregoing was written some time ago but never mailed. If the following matter meets your approbation, Brother Editor, publish; otherwise, destroy. It's hard for a comparatively uneducated man to clothe his thoughts with words, but when an ideal, a dream, an intense desire is struggling for utterance, the attempt must be made.

Some of the brothers with others of allied trades are on strike; they are fighting our fight and have we to sit like "dummies" and say nothing, or can we at least "hurrah" for them? When the strike was declared, these Northwest papers were full of riots, meeting strikers with machine guns, etc., all "fawny dope," for the chances are the men were hardly out of the shops, and a rotten egg had not been thrown at a "scab" when that matter had been printed, but strange to relate the great American people (who Barnum said liked to be fooled), this time did not "fall for" that stuff, and now you can't read a word in a Northwest paper about a strike, which means the boys are winning, or otherwise the papers would darn soon tell about it. You got "them going," now when they are down why not put the "boots" to them? It's now simply a matter of recognizing the Federation—a principle—why not for every month the men are out tack on a new condition; first, a union shop, then an increase, then an 8-hour day; that's the aim in the end, why not accomplish all at once? As one that's not in the fight, some of the brothers may possibly be offended at the tone of this letter, and while they know every union man and fair minded citizen is in sympathy with them, they may well reply that sympathy won't feed their pet cat, let alone themselves, women and kids. Granted; then let

us use our heads and what little brains the Almighty gave us. There's not one here that would not cheerfully dig up at least a dollar a month, and while there's a good loyal bunch here, I believe that every man who carries a card would do so that's working. There being 2,000,000 men in the A. F. of L., that means that much as a starter, but let us have system and organization—all who are out are affiliated with the A. F. of L. It's a deeper question than appears on the surface, either our annihilation (temporary) or theirs—the masses or classes. Nations have risen and fallen on that question, and so will labor organizations and railroad systems—so it's policy as well as the duty for the A. F. of L. to assess each and every member of all international unions so they can collect a large fund to direct the fight with—it's simply a case of endurance—and with bread, even without the butter, we win. We will have traitors and deserters (every cause that ever was, had), and so will they—and remember it don't look good to have five engines play out pulling the President's special on one division. Keep it up a little longer and you will see their stocks tumble, and we have a little old financier up in this Northwest that will grab that system and settle with you at your own terms—for it will be good politics to do so, for even President Taft in one of his "speeches" notices the "handwriting on the wall," and speaks of the universal discontent in the country, and predicts the defeat of his own party. That discontent has to be studied and a remedy provided for, not "bucked" against. That only makes it more bitter, and an idea or ideal can not be killed, and our ideal is second only to our family's affection and welfare. We know what it is; why can't they see? We don't want automobiles, steam yachts and mansions, with a retinue of servants, and while we know the world doesn't owe us a living, we also know and feel it should always give us the chance to make one, care for our crippled and maimed, provide for our old age, give us the chance to learn a little, and protect our children from the dangers and pitfalls that are everywhere, and due to the present system. Are we always going to be as Marham says, "Stolid and stunned like unto our brother, the ox?" Or is the Divine spark that's in us all to be given a chance to develop and expand and reach the standard we were intended for? My philosophy may be crude, but is it not logical?—and while I have not the gift of expression like Brother Gallagher, or the deep reasoning of Warren or Clarence Darrow, nor can I be a good natured optimist, who only sees the bright side of life, like Silver Shorty, still one can feel the noble thoughts they express and do his little might "to end this struggle for mere existence," to help kill these "petty larceny" jealousies that exist between members of his class. To stand by our motto, One for all, and all for one, and while not adapted by temperament to do the "strenuous stunt" of overcoming all obstacles for the end in

view (we have leaders for that who have our trust and respect) still can by "following the road of least resistance," and by passive resistance to what is due, do his small share to bringing forth what should be.

Yours fraternally,
NEMO.

FROM "RILEY THE RAMBLER."

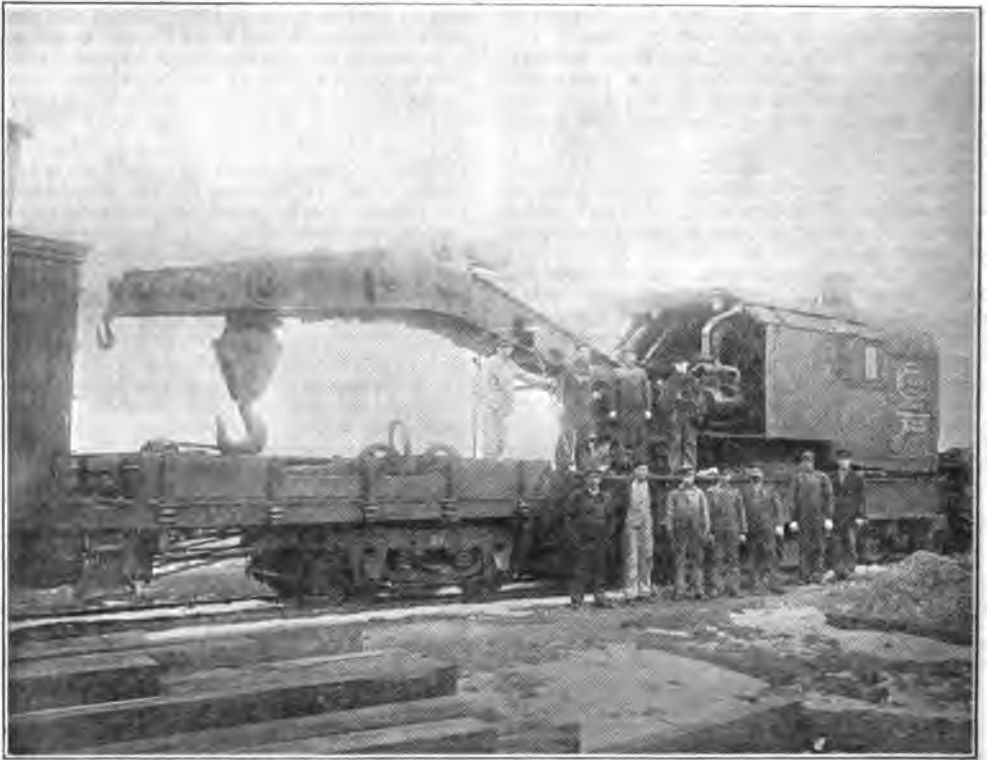
Shawnee, Okla., Dec. 9, 1911.

Editor Journal.

On the 6th of this month we met here at Shawnee and had about 65 present, and boys, I must say the brothers here at Shawnee believe in turning out to meeting, and another thing, there is always a meal ticket

I do believe I am going to become the "one Road Boomer."

Now, brothers, I have here with me my old pal, Dietz Lantern, and the two of us are going to be married, that is, to one another, and the C. R. I. & P. Ry. We are 95 per cent Brotherhood men here. We only have about four that we don't want, so brothers, you can expect to see them on the tramp soon, for we are going to put wheels on their tool boxes so they will roll off the job, and then we will have room for some more boomers or home guards, as it makes no difference to us so long as you have a paid up card in the B. R. C. of A., and that you must have if you succeed in



Big Four Wrecking Crane and Crew (solid Brotherhood), Members of Loyalty Lodge No. 69, Indianapolis, Ind.

for you boomers when you come along.

Now, dear brothers, you won't be bothered with "Riley the Rambler" for a while again. He is here for the limit—six months—then you may look for me on most any special train, for I have no preference—first come, first served. I would like to hear from some of the brothers of No. 2 at Kansas City, especially the air brake men on the Frisco, although I saw them a couple or three weeks ago. We are working nine hours per day here on the Rock Island. I think I shall have to change my name from "Riley the Rambler," to the "Rock Island Kid," for

Shawnee, for non-airers went out of date September, 1906, so we won't receive you unless you have safety appliances, O. K. then you can come on our connection.

Well, boys, we just had our new federation shop rules read at our last meeting, and if there is a bulletin posted Friday saying, "No work Saturday," there will be something doing in Shawnee that day, for we don't believe in making contracts one day and breaking them the next. I am still using my tools here carpentering, but think I will be on air or inspecting by the time you hear from me again.

Not long ago down at Marshall, Tex., I and a non-air happened to meet in the G. C. F.'s office at the same time looking for a job inspecting. The non-air was in the office when I arrived and of course I surmised what his business was and thought, well, Rambler, you may just as well get ready to ramble from here to the other shore, but when the G. C. F. arrived and asked our wants, I explained to him I was a car inspector and air brake man. I had my B. R. C. of A. button on my coat and the non-air had a pocket and hand full of service letters, but the G. C. F. asked for my card, saying that a card was the best service letter yet, so I got a job at Longview, Tex., inspecting and the non-air got to look for a job in h— with the rest of his class. I guess he is working on the I. C. or Harriman lines now.

Well, brothers, as it is raining here today and no work I am trying to say something. I and a few other brothers are trying to get all the boys at the Rock Island shops to give one day's wages to our brothers who are on strike, and if all of us who are working would give one day a week to our beloved brothers who are out, I know we would win, as it is work and win, so let us brothers who are working help win. This strike, brothers, is as dear and means as much to us as those who are out, so we must get busy. Let us all donate at least a day a week.

Yours fraternally,
RILEY THE RAMBLER.

**FROM A MEMBER OF INDUSTRIAL
LODGE NO. 338.**

Bingham Canyon, Utah, Dec. 9, 1911.
Editor Journal.

Pardon me for taking the liberty in sending a few lines to the Journal. First of all I should like to impress upon the minds of our brothers, especially those that are striking for better conditions, of the great responsibilities that rest upon them. It must be borne in mind that the eyes of the world's workers are watching the great fight now going on between capital and labor. We must acknowledge that we have a formidable enemy to fight, also that this fight is a fight to the finish. When we think of the millions of dollars that we, the workers, have provided the capitalists with in the past and how they have used their ill-gotten gains to crush us with, it behooves every worker to think for himself and find out how he can get what justly belongs to him. How long are we going to tamely submit to be robbed right and left of our hard earned wages? Not only is it wages, but we are robbed of our liberty, our home comforts, and our leisure time to enjoy the good things that the Almighty has provided for us all. Will a man rob God? No, but the grinding, blood-sucking capitalist will. It is high time that every worker should understand that it is by his labor that the wealth of this country is produced and used

against us. And it is high time that he should stand up and demand the rights to the fruits of his labor. Are we not tired of providing wealth for others? Are we contented to behold their colossal mansions, their costly autos and yachts and their throwing away of millions of dollars to keep up an unnatural existence in so-called society, all of which is kept going by robbing the workers? Is it not time to put an end to this state of affairs? The cure for these things is entirely in our hands. Now is the time to call a halt. The only hope for the workers of this country is Socialism. The sun of Socialism is dawning, the workers are gradually seeing its light, the searching rays at first may partly blind the eyes of some workers, but when they educate themselves in the ideals of Socialism they will plainly see that in it lays their only hope for liberty and salvation. We must socialize all the means of production and exchange. The wealth of a country is not in the number of millionaires, but is in a contented community. Everything that is pure and good in religion is embodied in Socialism. In the past we have been blindly led to trust the political parties and in return they have exploited us for their own, the moneyed class. Now we as workers can not expect help from the enemy. If we as workers have brains and skill enough to create wealth, then we can control that wealth and mete out justice to all. Then we shall be able to say to the idle rich loafer, "If you will not work, neither shall you eat."

Brothers, this is a great fight and ours is the victory, and the sooner we take our stand as one man, the sooner will we get what is naturally ours. Excuse this rather long epistle, but in conclusion I may say that our lodge, 338, is still red hot. All the men in our district are lined up as one man, thereby showing a bold front. Our officials are keen to business, especially our financial secretary, Shorty, the fun-raker, who, when through with business, is pleased to take five.

Hail dawn of Liberty,
Day of equality.
When all mankind shall be
Bound in fraternity.

Yours fraternally,
CUPRUM HIGH LINE.

FROM MILWAUKEE LODGE NO. 310.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 21, 1911.
Editor Journal.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations from the lodges whose numbers appear opposite the amounts received in response to our appeal for aid sent out some time ago for the relief of Brothers Geo. Kurtz and Julius Rowland, both members of our lodge, who also request me to ask you to publish the following expression of appreciation and gratitude from them:

"Herewith we wish to express our sincere thanks to the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America for their financial aid during our long and serious illness.

From your friends and brothers,
JULIUS ROWLAND and
GEORGE KURTZ.

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
346.....	\$3.70	303.....	\$2.00
23.....	4.00	146.....	3.00
91.....	2.00	247.....	5.00
152.....	2.00	122.....	2.00
390.....	2.00	103.....	2.00
233.....	2.00	111.....	2.00
319.....	4.00	100.....	5.00
87.....	2.00	82.....	2.00
43.....	2.00	81.....	2.00
440.....	1.00	45.....	1.00
108.....	2.00	47.....	2.00
174.....	2.00	3.....	1.00
315.....	10.00	211.....	2.00
6.....	6.00	458.....	2.00
44.....	2.00	353.....	2.00
213.....	2.00	251.....	1.00
268.....	2.00	13.....	2.00
184.....	2.00	275.....	2.00
106.....	2.00	69.....	2.00
523.....	1.00	33.....	2.00
224.....	1.00	29.....	2.00
176.....	4.00	273.....	1.00
97.....	1.50	90.....	2.00
101.....	2.00	418.....	3.50
460.....	2.00	22.....	1.00
244.....	2.00	53.....	1.00
238.....	2.00	252.....	2.00
225.....	1.00	158.....	5.00
297.....	2.00	54.....	1.00
257.....	2.00	477.....	2.00
492.....	2.00	90.....	2.00
219.....	4.00	406.....	1.00
104.....	2.00	282.....	2.00
399.....	2.00	470.....	2.00
27.....	2.00	482.....	2.00
368.....	2.00	301.....	2.00
37.....	2.00	50.....	2.00
494.....	1.00	67.....	2.00
480.....	1.00	130.....	1.00
222.....	2.00	73.....	2.50
260.....	6.50	142.....	2.00
206.....	2.00	9.....	1.00
86.....	1.00	112.....	2.00
212.....	2.00	139.....	2.00
127.....	2.00		

Yours fraternally,
EDW. KILLIAN, Rec. Secy.

FROM MIDDLEPORT LODGE NO. 422.

Middleport, O., Dec. 8, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Here I am, knocking at your door again, for a little space in your January issue, as the brothers all like to hear a word for the good and welfare of our Brotherhood. It gives me great pleasure to stick in a word now and then for old Middleport, as our lodge is doing a good business, taking in members occasionally, and everybody happy. Everything is moving along nicely since we entered into an agreement, and owing to the excessive business transacted on this

system and the outlook for an extended business, there is no fear of any cut in time or force at present.

The members are taking an interest in the order and that is what makes a good lodge. Of course, we have got some few members that do not take the interest they should, but there are enough who attend meetings to make a good lodge and to make it interesting.

I notice that there are several names published in the December Journal of members who have been "scabbing" on the Harriman lines. The time will come when they will be very sorry and regret they ever did a trick of this kind. I think that if one of our members would do a thing of this kind the rest of us would never speak to or look at him again, unless it would be a look of scorn or the work "scab," and I think that this word is about as low down a word as any one could use, at least I would take it that way, and still that word is too good for a man of that kind.

Well, I could sit and write all day about a man that would scab, but that would do no good, unless I could meet him out by himself. I will not bother you again with a long story, for no doubt there are others who want to stick in a word, so will ring off for this time. Wishing all success and happiness, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
F. C. MCGUFFIN.

FROM GRAND LODGE DEPUTY J. H. WALTERS.

Whitefield, Mont., Dec. 8, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Believing in the statements of our members made from time to time through the columns of the Journal, "That Grand Lodge members or officers in the field should keep the membership at large informed of their whereabouts and progress of the work," I am writing for the Journal a report for November.

Beginning at Great Falls, Mont., November 1, Rainbow Lodge No. 463 was established with a membership exceeding the half century mark after ten days of the hardest kind of effort combating a tentative opposition upon the part of local officials of the G. N. at every point and continually running up against an apparently impregnable wall of prejudice and ill will. Next came Three Points Lodge at Havre, with some good old veterans of days gone by again in the saddle, entering, as it were, into a new youth. Three Points has jurisdiction over Glasgow and Cut Bank. Then Williston joined hands with Mouse River Lodge at Minot, N. D. From Minot we dropped over to the "Soo Line" and with weather far below zero, continual storms and blizzards, Flicker Tail State lodge with jurisdiction over the Soo in Dakota was established. Then we went home for Thanksgiving with the family.

No, brothers, there is one point in connection with this work I want to call to your

attention, that is that the \$2 per diem paid to Grand Lodge officers in the field is insufficient to cover the expense of working through Dakota and Montana; \$2.50 per day is the lowest one can get through on and I find that the extra expense for hotel bills for October and November paid by me out of my own pocket amounted to close to \$25 each month. Now, I do not expect to have to face this again, myself, but for the benefit of those who may hereafter come up against a similar condition I am calling this to your attention, and suggest a fair solution would be to amend our laws to read "actual expenses" instead of limiting the per diem to \$2 per day.

At this writing we are assured that Whitefish will take out a charter, making practically a solid line from Minneapolis to and including Whitefish, with the exception of St. Cloud, Minn. That St. Paul to the coast promise is now half finished. Just keep your eye on the G. I.

Faternally yours,

JNO. H. WALTERS.

FROM SHREVEPORT LODGE NO. 244.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 10, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Well, here we are again; old No. 244 is about on top now; we have about solved the problem of how to get the boys out to lodge.

Some time back we sent to De Moulins Bros. for a set of paraphernalia and robes, so we could initiate our candidates in proper form, and while there were a few who doubted the wisdom of this action, I believe I can safely say they are now among its strongest supporters.

At our first meeting after the arrival of the goods I as captain of the team of five brothers, put no less than ten new members through the work, while 80 per cent of the lodge's total membership looked on with undoubted enjoyment. For the first time in 244's history there were not enough chairs in the hall to seat the members. It was the best meeting we have ever had, from all standpoints. We had a few visitors from 22 present, and they were so impressed with the ceremony and enjoyed themselves so heartily that the team was asked to visit No. 22 at their next meeting and put the floor work on for several candidates, which we did, and No. 22 also had a record breaking attendance, we putting three candidates through the degree.

Brothers, it cost us nothing when compared to the results obtained, and I would advise all lodges to write the firm mentioned and get an outfit without delay.

At our last meeting we had a splendid turnout and some of the most spirited contests for office I have ever seen in any lodge, most of the officers only winning by one vote, and after several ballots being taken.

Yours truly was elected Journal agent to look after brothers who failed to get their

Journals, and thus assist the financial secretary, and also to correspond with Journal, sending news and any further communications that may be needed. This should be done in all lodges, as there are constantly members who for some cause or another fail to receive their Journals, which is also an important item.

I note that a few brothers persist in writing over a nom-de-plume. This is a mistake; sign your name, brothers, to every communication for publication, as if you have anything to say or write for the good of the order, and we should all have that, you owe it to us to let us know who you are, and if you have anything you may be ashamed or afraid of, then it should never be written.

The K. C. S. at this point is working a tolerably large force nine hours per day and we were able to put in a full month during November, not having any lay off during that month.

Now, boys, let us stand shoulder to shoulder and never say die. We can do much united, so let us always remain so.

A benefit night was given last week at a local theater under the auspices of Red River Valley Lodge No. 22, and close to 1,000 tickets were sold, 12½ cents on each ticket going to the federated employes of the Harriman lines, which amounted to nearly \$125. Let every lodge in our Brotherhood go and do likewise and we can't fail to win the struggle.

Wishing one and all a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A. H. BAILES.

FROM ENNIS LODGE NO. 26.

Ennis, Tex., Dec. 4, 1911.

Editor Journal.

As it has been some time since there has been anything in the Journal from No. 26, I'll try to let the brothers know how we are getting along here.

Well, as most everybody knows, we are a Harriman line lodge and therefore are on one of the most important strikes the country ever saw. The reason I say it is the most important strike the country ever saw is because there is more at stake, as I believe the life of every organization is at stake. If the shopmen on the Harriman lines lose this strike the other shopmen and other crafts also will lose and for the life of organized labor we are out to win, and win we must; let this be our motto. I hope the crafts in the transportation department will realize this and if they see that we have no chance to win that they will come to our rescue. We have had only one desertion here, one man, a member in good standing when the strike was pulled off, and went out with us, he got a job that he was making a living at; he was a single man, too, and had two rented houses and had them rented all the time, so you see there was no cause in the world for this

man scabbing. His name is P. L. Echols. Let all brothers take notice and look out for this man and give him what he deserves when you come in contact with him. He is about one of the scabbiest scabs you ever saw. We have another man here who is also scabbing on the carmen. He was foreman of the car department and was once a chairman of the local protective board here. Was also secretary-treasurer of the joint protective board. He proved to be a traitor to us and was dropped from the order. He got his foremanship by selling out to the company. He is almost living with the scabs now. This man's name is J. A. Beard. I want all brothers to take his name and look out for him. He is little, hatchet-faced, sawed off, hammered down, sneaking whelp, a scab from head to foot. I wish I was able to have his photo in the Journal, but have been unable to secure one. When this strike is settled I want to watch him walk out of town. I am sure this kind of animal in the form of a human being will have to hit the road.

Well, I don't want to get this letter too strong for fear it will not be published, but there is no name too bad to call a man that will scab on his fellow workman.

Well, I'll have to close as I am taking up too much valuable space.

Yours fraternally,
JOE FRIDAY.

FROM MAIN LINE LODGE NO. 146.

Denver, Col., Dec. 10, 1911.

Editor Journal.

A labor struggle certainly brings out some queer characters and laughable excuses for their wrong doings. Andrew McNulty learned the business in the A. R. U. in 1894, and says, "Now if we were not at work some one else would be scabbing on him." Albert White was discharged for stealing over one year before the strike. He says, "I had been out of work so long I was absolutely up against it." It is a good thing the strike was declared for the poor fellow(?) would have starved. In good times he most fluently cursed Chas. C. McKernon, the noble exponent of the B. R. C. of A., written up in December Journal. W. W. Dennis used to bemoan his ill treatment at the hands of the boss. I guess he did not want any better conditions, but he now admits that he will have to get out when the strike is settled.

Arthur Layton, son of the U. P. rip track foreman, quit a much better job on the D. & R. G. than the one he has on the U. P. He said he could not keep his wife with him where he was so had to quit the D. & R. G. He had not lived with her for a long time and is again separated from her. He was fired at the U. P. about a year ago and could not work for same, only for the strike being declared.

John Ogle, an inspector(?) came here March, 1911. from Waurika, Okla., with a paid up card. He told how the men did in

Oklahoma and said "Every man should be lined up." About a week prior to the strike he said Denver was the worst place in the country for carmen and he was going back to Ft. Worth, Tex., where conditions were good. On the evening of September 30, at 6 o'clock he walked into the inspectors' shanty and inquired if the strike was on, and when told yes, said, "All the men that go out in Denver will never be missed," picked up the Deitz and went to work. He is still here.

W. W. De Foe was laid off prior to the strike and returned to work the second day after the strike was declared. He told a switchman he was returning to take his old job back.

But there'll come a time some day.

A HARRIMAN STRIKER.

FROM TROPICAL LODGE NO. 158.

Gorgona, C. Z., Dec. 8, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me sufficient space in our Journal to deliver a short discussion on "The Union Label."

Brothers, the union label topic is an old one and has been broadly and thoroughly discussed numbers of times. Nevertheless as it is a question of vital importance to the union movement, it is well to ever keep it bright in our memories.

First—In the purchase of all food products and wearing apparel, it is the honor-bound duty of all union men and women also, the wives, mothers, sisters and children of all union men to see that what they use bears the union label.

A great many good unionists consider the matter as merely a precautionary measure, but brothers, you are sadly mistaken. I again repeat, it is your honor-bound duty to use the union product and to use your utmost influence in every way possible to lead your relatives, friends and acquaintances to do the same.

Second—When we take a look into a scab factory we fall back in horror at the appalling sight that meets our gaze. There stands the pale, weather-worn boy of 12 to 14 years that should be in school and indulging in healthful sport, but instead he is drudging his life away in the mill of the profit monger; also we see the young girls that should some day be good wives and mothers, sitting and stitching their young lives away for barely enough to keep soul and body together.

Why is this? Because the fathers of these children work in the same way and are robbed of the greater part of what they produce; else he could care for his children and educate them and cause them to be a blessing to the community.

No wonder the scab factory can sell cheaper under such conditions, but every cent that they mark their goods below the price of union made goods is filched from these poor unfortunate workers and every dollar they accumulate in the sale of such

products is used to fight union labor and to buy out the public press and keep the people in a state of political ignorance.

So let us vow right now to make a fresh start on the union label movement.

Third and last—Brother do we use the proper precaution in looking for the union label on our friends and acquaintances? I am sorry to say so, but a great many of us do not. If we are working on a union job we ask the newcomer if he has a card and really think we have done our duty. We go home at night and little Annie or Josie, as the case may be, introduces to us her new beau. Do we stop and ask him if he has a card? No, that is social and I never thought of it. Well, you should have thought, for it is just as important for us to see to it that we select our friends from union material as it is that we should purchase union goods.

There have been hundreds of strikes in the last 15 years, also thousands of strikebreakers. These strikebreakers are still at large in the country, so how are we to know only by the card whether a stranger is a strikebreaker or not.

When a union firm refuses to sign up, we place them on the unfair list. That is, we have nothing to do with them. Do we do the same by a union man when he allows his dues to lapse and goes suspended? Well, we should, for the union man that goes suspended is worse than an unconverted scab.

Suppose civil war was raging in our country and we were marching to meet the enemy and just on the eve of the battle some of our comrades should say, "I won't shoot; I will just stand by and watch the rest fight the battle." What do you suppose would be done? Why, the commander would say, "They that are not for us, are against us and every man in the ranks of the enemy is our enemy, so march right up to the firing line, every one of you, or stand the consequences and be shot for cowardice."

Brothers, this labor war that is raging between capital and the worker is just as bitter and as far reaching as any civil war has ever been. So let us make the union label our war cry, the union card our counter-sign and each of us stand as a picket guarding the breastworks of unionism.

Yours fraternally,

L. B. MARLOW.

FROM WAGONER LODGE NO. 318.

Wagoner, Okla., Dec. 10, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Having read the write-up of a few scabs in the December issue I want to say we have one here who needs a good write-up. W. C. Treece was a member of Wagoner Lodge No. 318, but quit car work and went suspended before our strike was called on the M., K. & T., but since we came out he got out of employment and went straight to the Katy yards and went to scabbing. I understand he is assistant car foreman there now, which shows what good men they have here. This man worked here less

than one year, which was all the experience he had.

I can't see how a man can have the nerve or be mean and dirty enough to stand at the altar before God and man and take the oath he must take to become a member of the B. R. C. of A. and then the very first chance he gets break that oath by scabbing. Even if I was dirty enough to scab I would not bring the disgrace on my wife and children for all the money the M., K. & T. Ry. has got. I am glad to say, however, that we have very few men on the M., K. & T. Ry. just like W. C. Treece. We went out on September 23, 98 per cent strong and up to now not more than 25 men have broke ranks and I think we are getting along fine. We have shown the Katy where they could settle with the employees without segregating their committee, for they have told the road organizations they could and we, the carmen, have showed them this. Now if these other orders pass us up and go get what we have won for them I and lots of other good union men have a very poor opinion of them.

Yours to a finish,

NO QUITTER.

FROM RIVERS LODGE NO. 454.

Rivers, Man., Can., Nov. 27, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Kindly acknowledge through the Journal the following subscriptions towards the Franklin Fund:

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
480.....	\$36.50	371.....	\$ 5.00
44.....	1.00	347.....	5.00
264.....	4.25	86.....	1.00
29.....	1.00	224.....	1.00
226.....	1.00	211.....	1.00
157.....	5.00	258.....	5.00
101.....	1.00	174.....	2.00
184.....	1.00	142.....	1.00
268.....	1.00	303.....	2.00
448.....	20.00	238.....	1.00
122.....	1.00	275.....	1.00
67.....	1.00	87.....	1.00
398.....	5.00	339.....	5.00
54.....	1.25	70.....	1.00
244.....	1.00	68.....	1.00
124.....	2.00	242.....	3.00
27.....	1.00	252.....	1.00
412.....	2.00	176.....	2.00
53.....	1.00	480.....	.50
301.....	1.00	47.....	1.00
139.....	2.00	361.....	2.00
6.....	5.00	406.....	1.00
470.....	1.00	386.....	2.00
82.....	1.00	158.....	1.00
521.....	1.00	284.....	1.00
62.....	1.00	422.....	2.75
260.....	1.35	399.....	1.00
418.....	1.20	225.....	1.00
289.....	5.00	535.....	36.25
253.....	15.75	338.....	2.00

Total\$212.80

The brothers of Rivers lodge wish to heartily thank the brothers of the above

lodges for the splendid way in which they have helped out the widow of our late brother, Albert Franklin. She says it is splendid and that she is now doing a good business in her store handling newspapers, stationery, books and fancy goods, etc.

Trusting you will find room for the insertion of this in the December issue, I remain,
Yours fraternally,

F. G. THROSSELL.

FROM EL PASO LODGE NO. 152.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 22, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Feeling that it is due our worthy and noble brothers to express to them our heartfelt thanks, I concluded to write a few lines for publication in our dear old Journal, and while it is too late for our December Journal, I hope our editor will approve of it and allow No. 152 a small space in the next issue.

To begin with, we, the S. P. boys of No. 152 who are now out on strike, wish to express our thanks to the Journal for the many able and spacious articles it has published regarding our cause, most especially the very much appreciated speech of our General Counsel, Frank Comerford, which no doubt will strengthen more than ever the determination of every brother along the Harriman lines to stick to the end.

We also wish to express our thanks to our brothers of No. 152 and the brothers throughout the country for their moral support and their very liberal donations to our cause. We feel assured that with the good will and spirit our brothers have shown us, defeat is impossible and not to be thought of, and all we have to do is to stick, and stick is our first and last name.

We have a number of Mexican brothers in our order here, and I assure you they are "true blue," we are proud of them. I am sorry to say (you see we are but human), that quite a number of the "scabs," when they venture outside the stockade, have had the misfortune to get mixed up with the business end of some mule, and usually get the worst of it, not knowing how to handle that end. In conclusion, Brother Editor, I append herewith copy of a poem which may be of interest to our readers.

A Scab's Lament.

With apologies to the author of "After the Ball."

Once a little maiden climbed an old man's knee,
Asked him for a story, papa, please tell me,
Why are you so lonely, why are you so sad,
Why do your shop-mates call you a scab.

Chorus.

After the strike is over, after the men have won,
After the shops are opened, after the notice is down,
Many a heart is aching, though the hope seems bright,

Many a scab will vanish, pet, after the strike.

I once had friends, pet, long, long years ago,
And how I lost them, you soon shall know;
I'll tell you all, pet, tell you all my shame,
I was a "SCAB," pet, I was to blame.

Brave men were fighting, standing side by side,
Fighting for justice, fighting for pride.
First I was with them, whole heart and soul,
But when the test came, I left them in the cold.

I thought it best, pet, best to turn a scab,
And go back to the old job I had,
That's why I am lonely, that's why I am sad,
That's why my shop-mates call me a scab.

Many years have passed, pet, since I won that name,
And in song and story, they have told my shame.
Everywhere I wander, everywhere I roam,
The story of my shame, pet, is sure to find my home.

I'd give my life, pet, yes, I'd give it all,
If I'd not turned traitor or scabbed at all;
Rather would I go hungry, till I turned old and gray,
Job or no job, I'd stay with the B. R. C. of A.

FROM NAVAJO LODGE NO. 517.

Altus, Okla., Dec. 1, 1911.

Editor Journal.

As I have not seen anything in the shape of a letter from Navajo No. 517 I will give you a few dots from Altus.

We are a good set of boys here, but unfortunately have no contract. We pay our dues O. K., work Sundays and holidays on straight time. One-half of the men working on the W. F. & N. W. are members. Outside of Wichita Falls just ask some of them to come into the order and they get hot. I tried to get the five men at Hanmon to come in, but there was nothing doing. They get their wages and are not out the 50 cents per month. The two men at Elk City and one at Mangum have promised to come in. We have six men working with us claiming they belong elsewhere and I suppose they do, as I wrote the financial secretary of the lodge they used to be members of and have received replies from two of them and of course they were suspended. The other four I have not received any reply from. As old Sam. Nicodemus used to say, "Stand to our colors, boys," we are up against the real article right now and now is the time for every man to stand by our order. I hate to see these fellows that belong to our order and when Brother Weeks issued the "appeal" they promise to pay next pay day, but it has not been paid yet. Shame on men like that. It is enough to make a "mule puke."

I have read the duties of a financial sec-

retary and I do my duty, but it certainly is discouraging to have men put you off and even loan them money and then see them taking vacations, smoking cigars and going to every opera that comes along and to think of our striking brethren and their families needing something to eat, clothing and a good warm fire.

As long as I am a member of our order, when it is demanded I shall pay the money and never squeal.

If this hits any one in a tender place, pay the dollar or two and you will feel about 1,500 per cent better.

Yours fraternally,

J. H. MUSE.

FROM SAN JOAQUIN LODGE NO. 420.

Fresno, Cal., Nov. 17, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Herewith is a picture of one of those despicable species of vermin that



MARTIN BLEVIN.

crawl over the earth's surface in the guise of a man, but better known to us by that short, ugly word of scab. His name is Martin Blevin. He was a member of San Joaquin Local No. 420 and came here from Pueblo, Col.

This poor misrepresentation of God's handiwork has been talked to by the boys time and time again, and begged to come out, but no, he rather chooses to serve his master and help the monied czars of this country grind down his fellow man to the level of a common slave. He has the position of night foreman of inspectors, which, by the way, was the position held by Brother F. A. Smith when the call came. I am happy to say that with the exception of Jack Silvia, who is also scabbing here, there

are no more of the men who have deserted the ranks.

Now, if you can possibly find room in the Journal we would like to see these names and this picture reproduced, so the whole world can see just what we know of these two scalie scabs.

Yours fraternally,

B. H. DEAL.

FROM PROSPERITY LODGE NO. 27.

Tyler, Tex., Nov. 25, 1911.

Editor Journal.

As no one has ever written from No. 27, Tyler, Tex., if you will allow me space in the Journal I will stick in a few words.

We have 108 members here and by the time all come in who have made application we will have some fifteen or twenty more. We have eight or ten old setfasts or old mossbacks, rather, who it looks like we never will get in. You go to one of them and talk to him about lining up and he will say, "Oh, I can't do that, I can't afford it, I am paying for a home and I have my notes to meet; the carmen have never done anything for me," and when he says this he knows he is telling a falsehood. There are men working here who began at 25c per hour, just as I did, who are now getting 29½ and 30½ cents an hour, when if it had not been for the B. R. C. of A. they would be in the same old rut.

You go to another and he will say, "Oh, there is a fellow over there that don't belong; if he can stay here and not belong I can, too." Well because one fellow wants to act the rascal that is no reason the other fellow ought to. If a man is going to pattern after some one, he ought to pick out some man who is trying to do the right thing.

Now, brothers, I don't mean to be too hard on these old setfasts, but when we have used every reasonable means we can I think it is time to resort to something else. We ought to stay away from these fellows and not help them in any way, but make it as hard on them as possible. I am always as ready to help a man as any one, but when a man will not tote fair at all, the least he can have to say to me the better I like him.

About the strike fund, that is a thing we all ought to help with. We ought to remember the obligations we assumed when we joined the Carmen that we would aid and assist a worthy brother. These men who are out on this strike, a number of them have wives and children to support and I suspect some of them are like some we know; they have not got any too much of this world's goods, so let's don't forget these men, for if they lose, it will make it that much harder for us and if we can help them to gain it will help all of us wonderfully. Another thing, although I don't know how other lodges are, but here the members don't turn out to the lodge as they should. One will say, "Ah, they don't run things up there to suit me." Well, that is the wrong

idea for a fellow to get into his head. Maybe sometimes others have a right to their opinions as well as we and we should not fall out with them if they don't see as we do. So let us all get this malice out of our hearts and work for the good of the order and one another.

Yours fraternally,

A MEMBER OF PROSPERITY LODGE
NO. 27.

FROM SHREVEPORT LODGE NO. 244.

Shreveport, La., Dec. 7, 1911.

Editor Journal.

If you will allow me a small space in our Journal for this my first attempt, I will just say a few words.

No. 244 is getting along fine and we are lined up to a man and will not let anyone stay here unless he has the goods. I don't think there is a single man here that is not in line. I have only been with the K. C. S. since June 4, but I can say that there are some of the whitest boys here I ever met in my life. They are true union men. Red River Lodge No. 22 was represented at the Majestic theater last night for the benefit of the striking employes of the Harriman lines and the house was full. I am going to see if we cannot get up something at Christmas along that line. I think that they are the proper ones to help and those who claim to be our friends and union brothers like the McNamara brothers and make we people believe them innocent and starve ourselves to help them and then turn us down and deceive them like they did ought to get the full extent of the law. Hanging is too good for them. Well, boys, just all get busy and do something worth while. Stand like men and fight hard. If we will all stand up to each other like we ought to and not like long tailed rats, we will come out on top. So just all see if we can step up just a few more steps and we will get to the top of the hill in spite of the hard struggle.

Yours fraternally,

G. M. THORNTON.

FROM A MEMBER OF DENISON LODGE
NO. 89.

Denison, Tex., Dec. 8, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Not seeing anything in our Journal for so long a time from No. 89 I thought I would write a few lines.

As you all know we are on a strike here and are having a hard fight, but are in to win, so are not discouraged. We have been out ten weeks and if it takes ten weeks or ten months more we are still out. We would have won our battle if other employes had left our work alone, but I guess their contract calls for them to work cars in case of emergency, for I see trains coming in with four and sometimes more box cars they can not pull, set in front of the engine so they can push them. I never saw anything like that before. Brasses have been put in at places where there were carmen before the strike, and apparently everything is

being done to make us lose. Even the mechanical trades are helping them all they can. Do you think there is a carman in our ranks that would do as they are doing if they were in our place? No, there is not. We would not set a brake on a train, nor we would not weld a chain or draft rod, nor do any of their work, but I guess that is in their contract, too. I sincerely hope our committee will not get up such a contract when a settlement is secured. These contracts, however, are much the same as our laws, there is always a place to get through when cornered. I have never heard of a law or a contract that they could not escape from, neither have I ever seen a petition circulated that ever did a laboring man any good, so I think all brothers should not be so ready to sign everything that comes around.

I believe the best place for the laboring people to strike is at the ballot box. This can be done by scratching all but the Socialist ballot. You can hit them hard there.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. F. JOHNSON.

FROM A MEMBER OF POCATELLO
LODGE NO. 31.

Kimmerer, Wyo., Dec. 11, 1911.

Editor Journal.

As I have never seen anything in the Journal from this place I thought I would write a few lines in regard to the condition of our Brothers in Kimmerer, Wyoming.

I must say we certainly have some good stickers here when it comes to standing up for what is right, and it is a well known fact that we have brothers here in Kimmerer with large families who are fighting this strike with nothing but dry bread, and if this isn't sticking, then what is it? When men will stand such privations as this, where can you beat them? They are what I call good brothers. But at the same time I consider it is a shame that any of my brothers should suffer in this manner. I will mention one case of a brother who has 12 children and a wife to support who came out like a man with us to fight for a good cause with nothing at his back. He is like a stone and says win or starve. This is the kind of men who are suffering for the Brotherhood. I think that in such cases where men are unlucky and cannot secure other work there ought to be some help for them. I am not writing this for my own benefit, as my family is not suffering, but we must not forget such brothers in this struggle for life and death, as we all know if we lose in this fight we are gone forever. We have some scallies here and I have to stay away from them, for I can not see them, as it makes me so mad to think that humans can get so low down in this world as to knowingly wrong themselves. But still they keep on from day to day throwing scorn at the families they are robbing of a livelihood. What shall we see next.

Dear Brother Editor, I must close for this time, but will write again soon. I remain, your brother carman until the last wheel on the Harriman lines refuses to turn.

JOSEPH HADDENHAM.

FROM ROSE HILL LODGE NO. 479.

De Queen, Ark.

Editor Journal.

This being my first attempt to write, I will only say a few words.

We have only a small bunch here but they are union to the core and we never let a brother leave town afoot, hungry or sick. Some tell us our unions are killed by the McNamara deal, but it will only make us stronger when they find out the true sentiments of the unions on this subject.

When I was a boy going to school (with the negroes) in the grand old state where "tar parties" are the chief amusement now, we used to sing, "We will hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree as we go marching on." I think we ought to change that now from the grand old leader of secession to the arch fiend of anarchy.

It seems to me we are having our load of

trouble just now, but of all bunches of men the saw mill workers have the hardest proposition of all. Right here I could tell of some conditions existing among the mills of the South, but I might say too much, and I don't like to study about it.

Wishing all brothers success and assuring them of all the help we can give them, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
ROSE HILL.

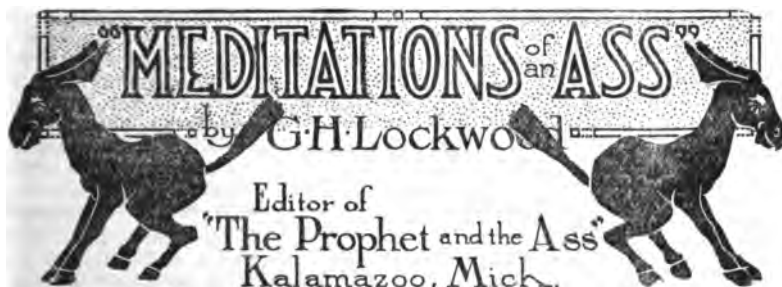
FROM A MEMBER OF KICKAPOO LODGE
NO. 29.

Shawnee, Okla., Dec. 7, 1911.

Editor Journal.

As I have been reading the Journal for two years and have not seen anything from Kickapoo Lodge No. 29, I desire to say that we have a fine lodge here of 175 members and only two scabs in our shop, and they are of the soft headed kind and do not amount to much and we have made it so hot for them that I think they will move to the cotton fields soon, where they will not get hurt.

Yours fraternally,
J. F. BEERY.



JUST ONE GOOD NEW YEAR RESOLUTION.

There's a certain class of two-legged bipeds, without feathers on 'em, that make a steady practice of doing a lot of "resolving" at the beginning of each new year.

Now, the ass isn't opposed to good resolutions, when they are of the right kind and come from the right sort. But this New Year resolution monkey business is a boss of another color, and in reality has nothing to do with "good resolutions." It's just a blind following of an old established custom—and if there is anything that makes the ass's hind legs uneasy it's an "old established custom."

There are scads of people who go through life from the cradle to the grave and never have one original thought in their nut; they are simply phonographic records, believers in what's told them, followers of beaten paths, voters of old party tickets, observers of customs, customs cut and dried ages ago,

customs so dead they are mummified—and the people who observe them are ditto.

These people don't know just why they make New Year's resolutions, but they make them just the same, and break 'em, according to custom, just the same also. Oh piffle!

And some of these two-legged bipeds, knowing it is their usual custom to swear off, say drinking, on New Year's day, commence to get ready to stop(?) early in the fall by putting in an extra supply. It's—Come on, boys, come on boys, fill up the flowing bowl! Drink heartily, drink heartily, bring joy(?) unto your soul! For soon the day will come, boys, yes soon the day will come, when we will swear off, boys. So here's to rum, rum, rum!

New Year's night is usually one grand carousal—and the next morning they all swear off according to custom.

As an ass, of course my viewpoint is limited, but it appears to me that there could be nothing more detrimental to character building, more harmful, more destructive of

will power, that dynamic force of individuality, than this silly custom of resolution making—and breaking.

Now, the ass believes in making good resolutions when they ought to be made—most of you who read this ought to make a few right now. But resolutions should be made to keep; there should be thought purpose and reason in them, and will power behind them.

If you have gotten into this "habit" of New Year's resolution making and the psychological influence of other mollicoddle minds making resolutions on this particular day is so strong on you that you feel mentally impelled to make one yourself, as many do without knowing the cause, then resolve that you will never again follow any custom, just for the sake of custom; resolve that you will be a thinking soul, not a mere phonograph record.

As for resolutions, excepting New Years, make and strive to keep some good resolution every day in the year, some resolution that will help you to be a better man or woman.

May be you think that's a big job—and may be it is. The making of real men and women out of the half-baked raw material that is walking around loose nowadays, is certainly a stupendous task. But there is no one else to tackle the job for you but yourself, and good resolutions made and kept are a part of the process.

Above all things if you are a member of the working class, resolve right now to take up the study of economics and find out just why it is that you, who work hard every day—you have a chance—are as poor as a church mouse; while the "boss," who spends most of his time automobiling and at the club, has more wealth than he can dispose of, no matter how "extravagant" he chooses to be.

The ass thinks the "boss" wouldn't have such a darned easy snap unless there was a "chump" or two around so simple they could be worked for suckers all the time. Wonder if you know of anyone who answers the description?

The Ass assumes all responsibility.

THE POLITICIANS FOLLOW THE ELECTION RETURNS.

Some years ago the momentous question, "Does the American constitution follow the flag, or the flag follow the constitution?" was thoroughly threshed out in the capitalistic sheets. The dear "pepul" now know all about it—it's either one or the other—the Ass has forgotten which, and furthermore don't give a rap. Now the Ass isn't a constitution or a flag hater—constitutions and flags are all right in their place, but a good flag in a bad cause don't make a bad cause good, and it doesn't help the reputation of the good flag very much, either, and as for constitutions, the one we have in the U. S. is certainly a back number. In fact it never was such a much, and when

that ancient cat is fully out of the bag and the people understand the job that was put up on them by the framers of this document, what little respect we have left for it will go glimmering. This thing of being governed by dead men's ideas is equal to eating hen's eggs laid in the same period.

But to return to my dearly beloved friends, the politicians. No matter whether the constitution follows the flag or vice versa, you can bet your sweet life that the politicians follow the election returns, and if you see a well dressed slob with a face on him like a bank-cashier-Sunday-school-teacher's prayer, you can put it down as the one safe bet that he is an old party politician who has been following the election returns from Ohio and Los Angeles, etc.

There are, however, others who are viewing the very rapid growth of the Socialist party with some degree of apprehension, men and women inside the party who would give their very lives for the cause, in fact are giving their lives for it. While not unduly alarmed these comrades are at least thoughtful and not unduly hilarious, and conscious of dangers that may result from a too rapid mushroom growth.

And these dangers are not far to seek.

The Socialist movement is primarily an economic movement. Its real purpose is the destruction of the wage system, the elimination of the class struggle from industrial life, the collective ownership, and democratic management of the means of production and distribution, and the guaranteeing of the right to work, and that the workers shall receive the full social product of their toil, undiminished by interest, rent or profit of any kind.

Anything short of this is compromise.

Here then is the danger, i. e., that the politicians in our own ranks, together with the many who will immediately be attracted by the sudden growth of the movement, will switch the party from its ultimate end into a program of immediate demands with the capture of political offices, under capitalism, as the end in view.

Now, don't have a fit—the Ass believes in capturing everything in sight, and a lot of things out of sight—but the capture of a capitalistic political office may or may not contribute to the ultimate victory of the working class, it depends on the method of capture, and the character and integrity of the individuals placed in office. If political power has been secured on a straight revolutionary program, with immediate demands as a secondary consideration, headed by men tried and true from the rank and file of the toilers themselves, then some things can be done of immediate and ultimate benefit to the great cause. But—if the "offices" are captured on a dishwater-vote-catching-program, with "popular" men as "bait"—beware.

Beware anyway, for the capitalist politicians are wily, brainy men, unscrupulous, grasping, cunning, smooth. They are not

going to let this country fall into the hands of the working class without doing everything in their power to prevent it—and as soon as they find they can work on the inside better than on the outside, they will get inside—if they can. It's up to the old guard, the rank and file, to keep the rascals out.

Don't be so tickled when some "well known man" turns to Socialism—he may have a good reason for turning other than the love of the cause. Put him on probation for one year. Of course an ass like myself is apt to be a little hysterical—but you better think this over seriously if you love the cause of freedom.

The Ass himself did it.

DANTE'S INFERNO.

Just recently the Ass witnessed the production of "Dante's Inferno" by a moving picture show. There were five long reels and I sat for over two hours gazing at the concoctions of a diseased imagination, made living by modern art and capitalistic incentive.

Briefly, if you have a chance to see this show, save your money, unless, like the Ass, you are possessed of an inquisitive nature and want to know just what the capitalistic schemers are springing on the dear "pepul." It's worth while to keep posted on 'em.

This inferno of Dante might have passed muster in his day, but it is a sad reflection on the culture and decency of an age when even its greatest poet had such awful nightmares. Nor is one's opinion of him bettered much after witnessing his moving picture representative "rale and rangle" at the poor unfortunates that his vivid imagination has consigned to burning pits, frozen lakes, and all manner of dire tortures such as an excited brain could fashion from the cruel, fantastic and inhuman religious beliefs of his time. In one instance he even goes so far in his wrath as to scratch the face and literally pull out handfuls of the hair from the head of one of the poor devils whose form and arms are bound in an icy lake—nice business for a "moralist"—I don't think! But, sad to say, there are religious fanatics today who would like to repeat the performance.

Dante's Inferno is a joke—and even the gallery boys took it as such, in spite of the deep toned admonitions of the pettifogger who explained the pictures and tried to point out the "moral" and "religious" (?) lessons contained there. Gawd help us.

There is an inferno, however, that's no joke, it's the most awful living reality the Ass knows anything about, and if Brother Dante will just slip on a flesh body and take a slide down, or shall we say up, to earth again, he won't need to bring along his "imaginary machinery" with him. All he will need to do is to put down in black

and white the actual facts of "Things as They Are."

In other words, if there is any worse hell than modern capitalism has made for the great masses of the people—well, the Ass has not read about it and, furthermore, don't want to get into it.

The silly writings of the ancients, crazed by religious fear, even in the wildest stretches of their elastic imagery, are mostly confined to physical tortures of some kind. They lived in a physical age and the highest altitude of their thoughts seldom transcended the physical sphere. They even put their God upon a "throne" such as was occupied by the kings of their day, and their "heaven" was a little two-by-two place paved with "gold bricks" and entered through "gates of pearl," while their hell—well, Dante had as good a guess at it as anyone.

The hell of today is made of sterner stuff. Along with the physical suffering, hunger, cold and disease, there is a depth of mental and moral anguish and degeneration that makes Dante's old inferno look like 30 cents.

You don't have to scale any mountain tops and plunge into any great "yawning chasm," which is mottoed, "Who enters here leaves hope behind" (though the motto is highly appropriate). Five minutes' walk will bring most of you square in the middle of hell up-to-date. Some of you can find it in the adjoining flat—and not a few under the same roof with yourself. To carry a good sized wad of it around with me all the time in the shape of a mental realization of the great wrongs of the working class, and their stupid inability, thus far, as a class, to do their own thinking and find the way out of this modern "limbo" the accumulated customs and wrongs of ages has bequeathed them.

I've got a brand new can opener and very soon I'm going to open up some of these hell-up-to-date concerns of modern capitalism and show you some sights that will make Dante green with envy.

P. S.—Bring along your asbestos shoes. He haw! He haw!

The Ass himself did it.

Chicago Daily Socialist

Sent to any address in the United States or Canada at the following rates if paid in advance:

One Year,	-	\$3.00
Six Months,	-	1.50
Three Months	-	.75
Two Months	-	.50

Cash must accompany all orders

A daily paper every worker should read. See advertisement in advertising section of this issue.

OFFICIAL

CARMEN'S MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Notice of Assessment No. 65.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20, 1911.

Notice and satisfactory proof having been received at this office of the death of Brother L. E. Davis, member of Tuscaloosa Lodge No. 214, located at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, carrying Certificate No. 795 in the Carmen's Mutual Aid Association, of a face value not exceeding (\$1,000) one thousand dollars, there is, in conformity with Section 19 (Mutual Aid Association) due from all members holding certificates dated on or before December 20, 1911, as follows:

\$1,000 certificates	\$1.00
500 certificates .....	.50
250 certificates .....	.25

which must be paid within thirty days after the date of this notice, as per Section No. 18 of the Carmen's Mutual Aid Association Constitution.

Kindly give number of your certificates when making remittance.

I would also call your attention to the action taken at our last convention, whereby the dues to the M. A. A. were raised to \$1.20 per year instead of 60 cents, as formerly. For the benefit of all the members of the M. A. A., I herewith quote Section 14, page 71 of the M. A. A. Constitution: "The annual dues in this association shall be due and payable to the insurance agent January 1 of each year." Section 15 also states this must be paid before the first day of February of each year.

Yours fraternally,

E. WM. WEEKS,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

OFFICERS' BONDS.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 1, 1911.

The following letter pertaining to the bonds of financial officers has been mailed to the recording secretary of each lodge. If any secretary failed to receive one, he is requested to communicate with this office at once:

Dear Sir and Brother: Our Grand Lodge Constitution, section 14 page 12, as revised and amended at our last convention, provides that the General Executive Board shall arrange with some reliable surety company for a bond each year to protect all subordinate lodges from financial loss through the default of any of the officers of such lodges; the amount of protection afforded each lodge under such bond to be not less than \$200 on the treasurer, or less than \$100 on the financial secretary, and shall assess the cost of such bond in an equitable manner to such subordinate lodges

and the amount so assessed to any subordinate lodge shall be a valid and legal claim against such lodge, payable on demand, and the collection of such claim may be enforced in the same manner as any other claim against such lodge.

Our General Executive Board, when they were here for their semi-annual audit last October, received representatives of most of the bond companies and were successful in arranging a schedule bond for the year 1912 covering all subordinate lodge financial secretaries and all treasurers in the sum of \$100 and \$200, respectively, at the same rate as heretofore, namely, \$2.20 for each lodge, which sum of \$2.20 covers the bonding of both officers for the year 1912.

Will you kindly send names of your financial secretary and treasurer as soon as possible, accompanied by the sum of \$2.20? With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

E. WM. WEEKS,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—Any lodge desiring to bond either officer in a larger amount than the above, can do so by applying to this office for proper forms, and at a rate of fifty cents (50c) for each \$100 additional.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Government of Officers, Foremen and Employes of the Car Department, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co.

ARTICLE I.

The regular working hours in car shops shall be from seven (7) a. m. until twelve (12) noon and from one (1) to six (6) p. m. on all week days, except Saturday, when the day's work will be finished at five (5) p. m. instead of six (6) p. m. and ten (10) hours paid for same.

ARTICLE II.

When reduction of expenses become necessary the working hours shall be reduced to not less than eight hours per day and six days per week. Force will not be increased by hiring new men while shop is working reduced hours, providing there is sufficient day light to work full time. When reduction of force becomes necessary men with others dependent upon them will be given preference, seniority and ability to govern. When the force is increased the men laid off will be replaced, according to their seniority and ability, if available.

A car man whose ability is questioned shall have the right to take his case before the Master Mechanic of his division and have present at the hearing of his case any three car men whom he may select.

ARTICLE III.

Overtime shall be computed after the regular working hours in force. All time in excess of regular working hours, Sundays and Legal Holidays, will be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, except that regularly assigned thirty day men, such as inspectors, oilers, safety appliance men and coach cleaners shall receive straight time for Sundays and Legal Holidays. Such men, when called for work during other than assigned hours, will be paid overtime. Safety appliance men regularly required to inspect cars shall receive train inspector's rate per hour.

ARTICLE IV.

In departments where overtime is habitually made, the work shall be uniformly distributed among the different employees of that department, provided they are competent.

ARTICLE V.

When men are sent out on the road, straight time will be allowed while traveling and time and one-half for overtime, with one dollar per day expenses for each twenty-four hours, provided the time does not exceed ten days. When requested the time and expenses will be extended until relieved. Wrecking crews or men engaged in wrecking will be paid from time called until return, with time and one-half for all overtime, Sundays and Holidays, while engaged in actual work, as per article three. No time will be allowed while wrecking crew is tied up for rest, but if delayed by other causes, such as engine crew tying up for rest, straight time will be paid. One dollar per day of twenty-four hours will be allowed for expenses, unless they are met by the company. Exception to this rule, men engaged in road work. These men will be paid straight time from time called until they return, and time and one-half for overtime; no expenses allowed. Two car men will be sent out to do road work when in judgment of car foreman it is necessary. Regular wrecking crews shall not be sent out to do common road work, except in emergency, and inspectors and oilers shall not be required to work overtime, except in emergency. Car men entitled to be paid overtime when called to work overtime after leaving shop will be guaranteed three hours and twenty minutes work and shall be paid for five hours for that amount of time or less, providing their services are not required for the period mentioned. If more than three hours and twenty minutes is worked, time and one-half will be paid. This applies to wrecking crews also.

Wrecking crews will be composed of car men and in filling vacancies in wrecking crews, ability being equal, senior employees will be given preference.

ARTICLE VI.

Men shall not be required to lay off during the regular working hours to allow for overtime made.

ARTICLE VII.

Men who relieve inspectors or mill men and men on heavy repair work at important division points permanently, shall receive standard rate from date of assignment. Men who relieve such employees temporarily shall receive the standard rate if the period covers five (5) days or more.

ARTICLE VIII.

When a vacancy occurs at a terminal or at an outside point subordinate to that terminal car men in service will be given preference. Car men will be promoted according to their seniority,

character and ability. The men working longest in night service will have preference for day work. The men working longest on one-half day and half night shift will have preference for night work. Vacancies occurring in car force employed in train yards will be filled, when practicable, by men employed in the yard and on repair tracks. Men applying for position of inspector to pass examination on M. C. B., standard and safety appliance rules and air brakes, and have sufficient education to make intelligent reports and keep records. Car foreman to judge qualifications. Applicants may appeal to Master Mechanic, as provided by last paragraph of Article II, if they think their ability has not been given proper consideration.

ARTICLE IX.

Men required to use carpenter tools, who are competent to do body work, shall be considered car carpenters. Those regularly employed to inspect cars shall be considered car inspectors. Their duties shall be the same as in the past. Truck men shall do regular truck work usually performed by truck men and will be eligible for promotion in case of a vacancy for place as car carpenter. Coach cleaners and laborers, who are eligible for promotion to truck repair men, will be given preference when vacancies occur.

ARTICLE X.

Car department employees will not be discharged or suspended without just and sufficient cause. If discharged, clearance will be given showing actual cause of discharge. If, after proper investigation, it shall be found that an employee has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he will be reinstated and paid for time lost. Notice of said investigation to be given within five (5) days after discharge or suspension. Shop committee shall have power to act and treat with officials in regard to such cases. All complaints first rendered to master mechanic in charge, in writing, and if no settlement is reached the matter then to be referred to the general superintendent of motive power.

ARTICLE XI.

When requested the company will grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over its own operated lines to employees who may be appointed to go before the management for adjustment of any difficulty arising. The company will not discriminate against any employee serving on a committee of investigation or acting as a delegate to a convention, or who has been authorized to represent other employees.

ARTICLE XII.

Men shall not be required to make other than light repairs, or go under cars to make repairs, on the tracks where switching is done. All cars set out for repairs shall be placed on a regular repair track and the switches on such repair tracks must

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be locked with a private lock by man in charge of the repair tracks and no one shall be allowed to unlock switches except men in charge of repair track.

ARTICLE XIII.

Car department employees shall enjoy the same privilege in regard to free transportation upon the company's own lines as other employees.

ARTICLE XIV.

When an employee leaves the service of the company he shall be given a discharge check, if there is any wages due him and a service letter.

ARTICLE XV.

One apprentice, age not under seventeen (17), may be employed at each and every shop, irrespective of the number of journeymen car men on either freight or coach work and one (1) additional apprentice for every five (5) journeymen. This rule not to affect apprentices already in service. Any apprentice hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of freight car carpenter, shall serve three years, he shall in no case leave the service of the company without just and sufficient cause and will be paid ten (10) cents per hour for the first 300 days, with an increase of two and one-half (2½) cents per hour every one hundred and fifty (150) days thereafter until he has served the required nine hundred (900) days. If retained in the service at the expiration of that time he will receive the standard rate of place of employment. Apprentices engaged to learn the coach carpenters' or cabinet makers' trade shall serve four (4) years and be paid ten (10) cents per hour for the first three hundred (300) days, with an increase of two and one-half (2½) cents per hour every one hundred and fifty (150) days thereafter until they have served the required twelve hundred (1,200) days. If retained in the service at the expiration of that time, he will receive the standard rate of place of employment.

Apprentices will be given a service letter when they leave the service, if leaving on account of reduction of force or if having served their full apprenticeship.

ARTICLE XVI.

These rules and regulations with the accompanying schedule, which includes the day and piece work rates of pay, to take effect October 1, 1911. In case either the company or the employees desire to make any change they shall give the other party thirty (30) days' notice to be accompanied by a copy of the revised form. A copy of these rules will be posted at every shop in a convenient place for all interested.

GEO. A. HANCOCK,

Gen'l. Supt. Motive Power.

(Approved) W. B. DRAKE,
General Manager.

Accepted for Car Men:

C. G. JOHNSON.

J. S. TUCKER, Secretary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the Government of Officers, Foremen and Employees of the Car Department, St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry. Co., Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway Co.

ARTICLE I.

The regular working hours in car shops shall be from seven (7) a. m. until twelve (12) noon, and from one (1) to six (6) p. m. on all week days, except Saturday, when the day's work will be finished at five (5) p. m. instead of six (6) p. m., and ten (10) hours paid for same.

ARTICLE II.

	Per Hour
Head Inspector	28 c
Other Inspectors	26 c
Interchange Inspectors	26½c
Helpers and Oilers	26 c
Freight Car Carpenters	27 c
Freight Car Truckmen	23½c
Bench and Cabinet Carpenters	29½c
Caboose Carpenters	28½c

Coach Carpenters	30 c
Locomotive Carpenters	29½c
Locomotive Truckmen (Tank)	28½c
Mill Foreman	30 c
Mill Machine Men	28½c
Mill Machine Apprentice, first 6 months	17½c
Mill Machine Apprentice, second 6 months	20 c
Mill Machine Apprentice, third 6 months	22½c
Car Repair and Tank Truck Helpers	18½c
Head Air-brake Men	26½c
Air-brake Men	25½c

NOTE:—Inspectors will be paid by the hour and receive straight time for their regular shift, be it conding to conditions. Oilers and Journal box inspectors rate based on ten hours work. Car men at present receiving higher rate than above schedule calls for shall not be reduced. Officers of respective divisions shall decide as to class of workmen required at various places and the maintenance of the proper proportions of carpenters, truckmen and helpers. The truck men shall do regular work usually performed by car repairers; also running repairs on car bodies and assist in assembling body work. Freight car carpenters shall prepare and assemble any part of the wood work of a freight car and perform any other duties usually required of freight car carpenters or repairers. Train inspectors shall do all regular train inspection and when not fully employed as inspectors shall perform any other duties that may be assigned them in connection with car repairs and their records, also taking seal records at outlying interchange points where necessary in connection with inspection records. Oilers shall inspect journal bearings and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them. Helpers on truck work shall be paid 18½ cents per hour for one year; at the expiration of that time they shall be paid standard truck repairers' rate, if competent, and any vacancies exist. If no vacancies occur on the force of truckmen the helpers will be continued at the same rate until vacancy does occur on the repair force. One helper to three freight car truckmen will be considered a fair proportion. Repairs to damaged steel frame or steel body cars and tank cars, such as bolting, riveting parts together, shall be done by the truckmen where, in the judgment of the master mechanic or foreman, they have facilities for making such repairs. The leading hand on this class of work shall be paid car carpenters' wages and the helpers, truck repairers' rate. When the foreman or other officer in charge consider it practicable carpenters, coach truckmen and helpers. Rates hereon are a part of the rules and regulations governing car department employees and foremen, and are in effect October 1st, 1911.

[Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry. Co., the Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry. Co., being similar in every particular to articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. proper, are herewith omitted, but are included in the original in order to meet the requirements of the Texas law regarding railroads.—Editor.]

ARTICLE XVII.

These rules and regulations and rates of pay to take effect October 1st, 1911. In case either the company or the employees desire to make any change they shall give the other party thirty days notice to be accompanied by a copy of the revised form.

ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO & TEXAS
RY. CO.

By W. B. DRAKE.

Vice-President & General Superintendent.
THE FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE RY.
CO.

By W. B. DRAKE.

Vice-President & General Superintendent.

Accepted for Car Men.

C. G. JOHNSON.

J. K. ODLE.

HARRY C. GERLACH.

J. S. TUCKER, Secretary.

	Coach Carpenters	Locomotive Carpenters	Bench Carpenters	Caboose Carpenters	Hand Car Carpenters	Freight Car Carpenters	Freight Car Truckmen	Tank Truckmen	Coach Truckmen	Coach Platform Men	Head Mill Man	Mill Machine Men	Mill Machine Helpers	Scratch Boss	Head Air Brake Man	Air Brake Men	Wrecking Engineer	Interchange Inspectors	Train Inspectors	Head Inspectors	Oilers	Freight Car Painters and Stencilers	Upholsters Trimmers
St. Louis	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Newburg	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Springfield	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Monett	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Afton	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Sapida	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Okla. City	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Lawton	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Francis	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Hugo	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Hold	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Beale	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Payetteville	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Fl. Smith	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Kansas City	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Ft. Scott	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pittsburg	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Chickasaw	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Willow Springs	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Thayer	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Johnson	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Harvard	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Memphis	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Amory	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Birmingham	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Joplin	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cherryvale	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Needham	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Beaumont	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Wichita	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Cape Gir.-Cttee	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Hayti	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2

NOTE.—Inspectors and repairers at outside points, \$2.00 to \$2.36 per day, present monthly rate not to be changed. Inspectors will be paid by the hour and receive straight time for their regular shift be it ten or eleven hours. Hours to be regulated according to conditions. Oilers and journal box inspectors' rate based on 10 hours work. Car men at present receiving a higher rate than above schedule calls for shall not be reduced. Officers of respective divisions shall decide as to class of workmen required at various places and the maintenance of the proper proportions of carpenters, truckmen and helpers. The truckmen shall do regular work usually performed by car repairers; also running repairs on car bodies and assist in assembling body work. Freight car carpenters shall prepare and assemble any part of the woodwork of a freight car and perform any other duties usually required of freight car carpenters or repairers. Train inspectors shall do all regular train inspection and when not fully employed as inspectors shall perform any other duties that may be assigned them in connection with car repairs and their records, also taking seal records at outlying interchange points where necessary in connection with inspection records. Oilers shall inspect journal bearings and perform such other duties as may be assigned them. Helpers on truck work shall be paid 13% cents per hour for one year; at the expiration of that time they shall be paid standard truck repairer's rate, if competent, and any vacancies exist. If no vacancies occur on the force of truckmen the helpers will be considered at the same rate until a vacancy does occur on the repair force. One helper to three freight car truckmen will be considered a fair proportion. Repairs to damaged steel frame or steel body cars and tank cars, such as bolting, riveting parts together, shall be done by truckmen where, in the judgment of the master mechanic or foreman, they have facilities for making such repairs. The remaining work shall be paid car carpenters where they have facilities for making such repairs. Oilers, coach truckmen and helpers. Rates herein are a part of the rules and regulations governing car department employees and are in effect October 1st, 1911. Coach carmen less steering to work at the 27% center rate at Springfield, will receive more than the truckmen rate will be advanced and their hour average rate monthly until paid the maximum rate.

JOINT AGREEMENT

Between the Boiler Makers, Helpers and Apprentices; Machinists and Apprentices; Coppersmiths and Apprentices; Blacksmiths and Helpers; and Carmen, and the Trinity & Brazos Valley Ry. Company.

Article 1—Work Day.

Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work and six (6) days per week, from 7 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m., except on the last day of the week, when one hour will be given irrespective of the hours worked.

Men on regular night shifts will work from 7 p. m. to 5 a. m. and be paid for actual hours on duty, though a reasonable time, not to exceed twenty minutes, will be allowed for the midnight lunch.

Article II—Reduction of Force.

When necessary to reduce expenses the full force of men will be retained and reduction made in time until the hours shall have reached forty-eight (48) hours per week. Any further reduction will be made by laying off the men; senior married men and single men having others dependent on them to be given preference.

Employees laid off will be given privilege of ninety (90) days' leave of absence, and when force is again increased, men laid off will be given preference in re-employment, if reporting for duty within ten days from time chairman is notified.

Working force will not be increased while working reduced hours, except to fill vacancies which have occurred after reduction has been made.

Article III—Overtime.

All time worked other than bulletined hours shall be considered overtime. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Men called to work after bulletined hours shall be paid five (5) hours for three hours and twenty minutes or fraction thereof. No employee shall be asked to work longer than two hours after regular working hours without being allowed time for meals. Sunday and legal holidays, viz., New Year's day, Washington's birthday, San Jacinto day, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving and Christmas day shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, except holidays falling on Sunday, when the days observed by the state or nation will be observed and paid for as such. No employee shall be required to work more than two nights overtime per week, or two consecutive Sundays. When overtime is required it shall be distributed. Employees shall not be laid off on regular working hours to equalize overtime work. Men transferred from one shift to another shall be paid overtime for the first day or night, as the case may be. When men are sent out on the road for any cause they shall be allowed pay from the time called until they return to the home station, and overtime as above. If a man

is relieved from work when on the road and permitted to go to a hotel or boarding house to rest, he will not be allowed pay for such time. While riding or waiting for work or train he shall be considered on duty; \$1.50 per day shall be allowed for expenses up to and including fifteen days. (See Carmen's Special Agreement for road work.)

Article IV—Competency.

Competency of men entering the service shall be determined within thirty (30) days.

Article V—Employment.

In making application for employment, employees will be required to give three years' previous record, but will not be required to make affidavit.

Article VI—Location and Condition of Work.

Men shall not be required to work on engines outside of shop in bad weather, except to do work in engine cabs. Before the work on engines undergoing repairs in shops and round house is distributed they shall be cleaned. Round house at Teague shall be piped or otherwise arranged so that when engines are being blown down the steam will be carried from the round house.

Article VII—Apprentices.

There may be one apprentice to the shop and one to every five mechanics of each craft. No apprentice shall be allowed to serve his apprenticeship where there are not proper facilities for learning the trade. Apprentices must know the first four rules of arithmetic and be able to read and write the English language. If, within six months, an apprentice shows no aptitude for learning the trade he shall be transferred or released from service. Shop foremen shall be the judge in the case. Apprentices shall not be permitted to work at night on regular jobs, neither shall they be sent out on the road. When the force of mechanics is reduced the number of apprentices shall be reduced to maintain the ratio. (Except apprentices employed previous to this agreement.) Seniority is to govern in their reduction and re-employment. At the expiration of their apprenticeship, if retained in the service of the company, they shall receive the rate of pay paid the mechanics of their respective crafts. Apprentices shall be between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, and shall serve four years of three hundred (300) calendar days per year at the trade, at the expiration of which time they shall be furnished with service papers upon request. The pay of apprentices shall be ten cents (10c) per hour for the first six months, with a semi-annual increase thereafter of two and one-half cents (2½c) per hour until the last year, which shall be twenty-five cents (25c) per hour, after which standard pay shall prevail. See Special Rules.

Article VIII—Discharge and Suspension.

No employee shall be discharged or suspended without a just and sufficient cause. If, after due investigation, it is found that an employee has been unjustly discharged,

or suspended, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost. Investigation to take place within five days after date of his suspension or dismissal.

Article IX—Adjustment of Grievances.

It is understood in the adjustment of grievances that the officials of the company will receive a duly authorized committee to act in the premises; grievances shall first be submitted to shop foremen and in the event of his decision being unsatisfactory, an appeal may be made by the committee and their duly authorized representatives to the higher officials. The company will not in any way discriminate against employees who are called upon at any time to serve on any committee, or to act in the adjustment of grievances, and shall grant leave of absence and free trip transportation over this line to those delegated to go before the management in the adjustment of grievances.

Article X—Sanitation.

Special effort shall be made to furnish good ice water for drinking purposes, and all pits and floors in shops and round houses shall be maintained in a dry, clean, sanitary and safe condition. Proper toilet shall be provided at all points, inclosed from public view, the doors of which shall be kept closed. A suitable place will also be provided for washing purposes.

Article XI—Time Checks.

Employees leaving the service of this company shall be furnished with a time check covering all time due within twenty-four hours at all division points where time checks are issued, and forty-eight hours at all other points. When employees it shall be during working hours; night men excepted.

Article XII—Relief Service.

When an employee at any of the outlying points requests leave of absence and transportation, same shall be granted when consistent. Employees shall give ten days' notice to proper officials of the company and before the expiration of such notice another employee shall be sent to relieve the applicant.

Article XIII—Transportation.

Employees and the immediate dependent resident members of their families shall enjoy the same privileges in regard to complimentary trip transportation as granted employees of other departments.

Article XIV—Promotion.

When vacancies occur the company shall consider mechanics of the craft in the shop where vacancy occurs for promotion to preferred positions and foremanship; proficiency and seniority to govern.

Article XV—Special Consideration.

Employees who, by long and faithful service for the company, have become unable to handle the heavy work to an advantage, will be given preference of such light work as they may be able to handle.

XVI—Change of Rules.

These rules and regulations with the rates of pay shall supercede all others and shall take effect Sept. 1, 1911, and remain in force until a change is desired by either party giving thirty days' notice in writing to the other party, during which time a conference shall be held. A copy of these rules and regulations shall be posted on bulletin board in shop and round houses.

SPECIAL RULES.

Boiler Makers, Helpers and Apprentices.

Article I—Definition of Work.

Section 1. No one but boiler makers and apprentices shall do boiler makers' work. All such work as laying out, marking off, shearing, punching and rolling, flanging and cutting apart, fitting up and riveting of all steam, air or air tight work, and all steel tank frames, angle irons, eye beams and channel irons, in locomotive department.

Sec. 2. All patching, riveting, chipping and caulking, inspecting and testing, of all steam, oil, water, gas and air tight work, all forms of stay-bolt work and tube work, both ends. This does not apply to tapping stay-bolt holes with a motor.

Sec. 3. All steel cab work, running boards front ends and ash pans. This does not apply to removing and replacing old front ends and ash pans.

Sec. 4. Boiler makers will hold all handle tools and bars, electric machines and all the electric welding machines, and shall handle and operate all pneumatic hammers and motors, and all pneumatic tools and hydraulic riveting machines on boiler maker's work, and be furnished with sufficient help to do the work. When boiler makers are using pneumatic hammers, driving $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch rivets or over, or when using any long-stroke pneumatic hammer on any class of work, they shall be given an advanced apprentice or another boiler maker to assist them, except when pressing flues in fire box, when they shall be given sufficient help to assist them.

Sec. 5. Boiler makers shall not be required to enter boilers to perform any work until after steam has been blown off, washed out and boiler reasonably cooled. Water tanks must be cleaned and oil tanks must first be steamed out before boiler makers are requested to work in them.

Sec. 6. All engines coming in for general repairs must have fore box and front end washed out. The above section applies to back shop work only.

Sec. 7. When boiler makers are required to fill places of layer-out, inspectors, flangers, for five days or more, they shall receive the prevailing rate of pay for such occupation for full time worked.

Sec. 8. Boiler makers or apprentices will not be required to drive stay-bolts with air hammers, except radial stays.

Article II—Apprentices.

Section 1. There will be two classes of

apprentices; the regular apprentice and the helper apprentice. Fifty per cent of the apprentices may be selected from the ranks of the helpers. Helper apprentices shall be selected from the force of helpers, who have been in the service two years or more, proficiency and seniority to prevail, the age to be between twenty-one and twenty-five years. Helper apprentices must serve three (3) years of not less than three hundred (300) days per year, their rate to be as follows: Starting at the rate he is receiving the day apprenticed, he shall receive an annual increase of two and one-half (2½) cents per hour for the second year and an increase of five (5) cents per hour for the third year.

Article III—Definition of Round House Boiler Maker's Work.

Repair all leaks in fire box, make all necessary running repairs on tanks. Any engine held for repairs will be considered back shop work.

Article IV—Rates of Pay.

Boiler makers and flangers...44½c per hour
Boiler inspectors44½c per hour
Boiler makers42 c per hour

MACHINISTS AND APPRENTICES.

Article I—Definition of Work.

None but machinists and machinist apprentices will be allowed to do machinist work. Machinist work shall consist of the following: Erecting and dismantling locomotives and engines, whether steam, gasoline, electric or turbine; building and repairing of all machinery and finished tools and the operation of all machinery used in such work; except tender trucks, tender draft rigging, applying metal pilots, beams and couplers, couplers between engine and tender, packing boxes and sellars, also the operation of bolt cutters, nut tappers, nut facing machines, pipe cutting and threading machine, centering machines, drill press not equipped with facing or turning heads or boring bar, wheel bearing without fit, except engine truck wheels, journal bearing boring machine, automatic tool grinding machine, and cold cut off saw.

Article II—Apprentices.

Apprentices shall serve four years consisting of three hundred days per year of nine hours per day. They shall serve three years on machines and special work, but not more than four months on any one machine or special work. They shall serve one year on general work. The chairman will be furnished, when necessary, a list containing the dates of employment of all machinists and apprentices.

Article III—Rates of Pay.

Machinists42c per hour

COPPERSMITHS AND APPRENTICES.

Article I—Definition of Work.

Copper smiths, tinnern and apprentices will not be required to do other work than that pertaining to their trade, such as brazing, bending of all copper, iron and brass pipe, making all copper caskets from any

thickness of copper or any size of copper wire used in any locomotive or coach repairs. All laying-out, bending and fitting together of sheet iron, brass, copper or tin, of 16-gauge or lighter, making and repairing headlights and lamps used on coaches or locomotives; the making and repairing of such tinware as is used by the company; pipes applied to cars and locomotives for conducting steam, air, water, oil and gas; testing and filling Baker and other heater systems used on coaches; all underground pipe work, and overhead pipe work in buildings within the jurisdiction of the mechanical department; removing and replacing all pipe and jackets taken off for repairs, or in the way of other work on locomotives, coaches and buildings, and pouring of brass work. No one but copper smiths, tinnern and apprentices shall be allowed to do the work above stated. This does not apply to air work on coaches.

Apprentices shall not be sent out to fill regular positions or sent out on road unless accompanied by a journeyman; foremen excepted.

Back shop tinnern or copper smiths shall do all road work and shall be called in rotation for road work.

Article II—Rates of Pay.

Copper smiths40c per hour
Tinnern38c per hour

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS.

Article I—Definition of Work.

Any man who has served an apprenticeship, or who is capable of executing a piece of work to a successful conclusion within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered a blacksmith. All wrought iron and steel work used in the construction of locomotives, passenger coaches, freight cars, bridges, tracks, etc., such as require heating on forges or furnaces, together with all welding, shaping and bending, also the making, dressing and tempering of tools, heating and shaping of frames, whether on or off of locomotives, shall be blacksmiths' work. No one but blacksmiths or blacksmiths' helper apprentices to do blacksmith work.

Article II—Apprentices.

Helper apprentices shall be selected from the force of helpers, who have been in the service two years or more, proficiency and seniority to prevail; the age to be between

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twenty-one and thirty years. Helper apprentices must serve two years of not less than three hundred (300) days per year; starting in at the rate he is receiving the day apprenticed he shall receive a semi-annual increase of two and a half (2½) cents per hour during the term of apprenticeship and then receive standard rate of fire.

Article III—Promotion.

Section 1. In case of vacancies in higher class fires employees will be given consideration for promotion, according to proficiency and seniority.

Sec. 2. A man filling a higher class fire for three days or more will receive the higher rate of pay.

Article IV—Rates of Pay.

Blacksmiths and helpers shall receive the following rates of pay:

Big fire	47 c per hour
Second fire	45 c per hour
Tool fires	42 c per hour
Spring fires	42 c per hour
Misc. engine fires	42 c per hour
Car department fires	38 c per hour
Misc. car dept. fires	35 c per hour
Flue welder	32½ c per hour
Bolt header and forging machine operator	30 c per hour
Heaters:	
First fire	25 c per hour
Second fire	25 c per hour
Spring fires	25 c per hour
Helpers	22½ c per hour
Helpers	20 c per hour

CARMEN.

Article I—Definition of Work.

Section 1. All work to be done on all cars and coaches, wood or steel, which shall be repaired or built, shall be done by carmen only.

Sec. 2. Men who are competent to do body work, and required to furnish and use carpenter tools, shall be considered as car carpenters. Men whose principal duties are to pipe for air, or inspect, clean or repair air brakes, shall be classed as air brake men. Any man whose principal duties are to work on steel cars will be classed as a steel car man.

Sec. 3. Carpenters doing coach body work shall be classed as coach carpenters. There shall be two rates for coach carpenters. Freight carpenters promoted to coach carpenters will receive the lower rate for one year, but will not receive higher rate until vacancy occurs.

Article II—Hours of Service.

All regular inspectors, oilers and coach cleaners will be paid straight time for Sundays and the legal holidays, and will not be required to work more than eleven (11) hours in any calendar day, and have one (1) hour for dinner between the hours of 11:30 and 1:30 o'clock, and if required for any reason to work more than eleven hours, they shall receive time and one-half for such overtime.

Article III—Road Service.

Section 1. Men sent out on the road for temporary service will be paid straight time from time called until they return and \$1.50 per day expenses. (Except where men are sent to a station or terminal where an inspector is located, in which cases straight time will be allowed for a period of five days, after which time schedule time will be allowed, with \$1.50 per day expenses.)

Sec. 2. Wrecking crews will be allowed straight time from time called to go out on road until they return. The company to furnish board for crew while out. No wrecking crew will be required to work more than sixteen (16) hours continuously, provided the main line is clear, and will be allowed eight (8) hours' rest after each sixteen hours' continuous service. No time will be allowed while at rest, if rest is requested by the wrecking crew.

Article IV—Temporary Positions.

A man filling a vacancy temporarily that pays a higher rate of pay for three (3) days or more is to receive the compensation allowed that class of work.

Article V—Heavy Repair Work.

Not less than two men shall be sent out on the road to do all heavy repair work, such as putting in wheels, placing cars on center, couplers, truss rods, truck bolsters, spring boards, channel timbers, swing beams, arch bars and drift timbers. All cars to be built or repaired will be placed on regular tracks for that purpose, except emergency cases, and protected in the usual manner. Carmen are not required to work under or between cars while trains are being switched.

Article VI—Vacancies.

Section 1. Car inspectors and oilers employed at small points where there is no chief inspector or foreman, will be rated by the month at about the same proportion as men working by the hour. Car and truck repairers advanced to freight car and caboose carpenters are to receive the intermediate carpenter rate for one year, and if proficient at the end of that period, shall be promoted and receive higher carpenters' rate, provided a vacancy exists, otherwise to continue at the intermediate carpenter rate.

Sec. 2. This is not intended to restrict the company's right to hire men at the higher rate to fill vacancies where there is no one in service entitled to the vacancy by age and proficiency.

Sec. 3. There shall be two twenty-six cent men to one 29½ cent man.

Article VII—Rates of Pay.

Employees in the different capacities in this department shall receive the rates of pay provided for in the following schedule:

Coach carpenters	34 c per hour
Freight carpenters, promoted.	31 c per hour
Eng. and caboose carpenters.	30 c per hour
Freight carpenters	29½ c per hour

Freight carpenters	26 c per hour
Air brake repairers	29½c per hour
Air brake repairers' helpers..	22½c per hour
One pattern maker	37½c per hour
Coach cleaners	16 c per hour
Upholsterers	31½c per hour
Bolt machine men	21 c per hour
Freight truckmen	24 c per hour
Freight truckmen	21½c per hour
Freight truckmen	20 c per hour
Coach truck and diaphragm men	26½c per hour
Engine truckmen	31½c per hour
Engine truckmen	26 c per hour
Scratch boss	31½c per hour
Mill machine men	32½c per hour
Mill machine men	27 c per hour
Mill machine men	21½c per hour
Mill machine men	20 c per hour
Mill machine men	16 c per hour
Hand car men	30 c per hour
Safety appliance men	27 c per hour
Steel car men	33½c per hour
Steel car men	26 c per hour
Wrecker foremen	29½c per hour
Wrecker engineer	26 c per hour
Chief Inspector, Teague....	\$90.00 per month
Inspectors	25 c per hour
Inspectors' helpers	22½c per hour
Inspector, Dallas	\$34.50 per month
Inspector, Corsicana	80.00 per month
Inspector, Irving	81.00 per month
Brass polishers c per hour

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R. F. BAISDEN, Chairman.

Accepted for the Trinity & Brazos Valley
Railroad Company:

J. D. MAUPIN, Supt. Motive Power.

Approved:

I. W. ROBINS, President and Genl. Mgr.

**S. L. SCHOONMAKER AND H. M. ATKIN-
SON, RECEIVERS FOR ATLANTA,
BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.**

AGREEMENT NUMBER TWO.

Between the Carmen and the Company, Ef-
fective Nov. 1, 1911.

1. Nine (9) hours shall constitute a day's work, except for car inspectors and air brake inspectors. Eleven (11) hours shall constitute a day's work for them. When required to work noon hour they shall be paid at their regular rate. Noon hour to be between 11:30 and 1:30.

2. One hour and one-half will be allowed for each hour's service in excess of nine hours and eleven hours, respectively. If not notified before whistle blows to continue work, time will be allowed under rule No. 20. One hour and one-half will be al-

lowed for each hour's service on Sundays, January 1, February 22, Memorial day, Thanksgiving day, July Fourth, Labor day, and December 25; when legal holidays fall on Sunday, the same will apply to the date observed by the state and nation. This does not apply to inspectors and others whose duties require their services every day in the week; such employes will not receive over time for Sundays and holidays except when called for service other than regularly assigned work.

3. All work on cars, wood or steel shall be done by carmen and their helpers. Work now being done by engine carpenters will be considered their work. This does not contemplate any change in present practice.

4. The sanitary condition of shops and round houses shall be given the best possible attention.

5. Carmen will be given the same privileges in regard to free transportation over this line as other employes.

6. When a reduction of expenses becomes necessary, the hours will be first reduced to forty-eight (48) hours per week, and no increase of forces will take place while shops are working reduced hours. The reduction of bulletin hours at out line running repair points shall be optional with the company. This rule can be changed when the company's interest does not suffer; by the mutual consent of local carmen so that the reduction will be to 45 hours, five days per week.

7. When it becomes necessary for the carmen to work over time they will not be laid off to equalize over time. Over time will be equally distributed as near as possible.

8. When carmen are sent out on the road they shall receive time and one-half time from the time they are called until they return, they to pay their own expenses. Men will be called an hour before leaving time as nearly as possible; this work to be assigned, when practicable, to regular men. Lost time and expenses will be paid for court service.

9. When a vacancy in any of the higher rates occurs in any of the departments, that rate shall be given to the oldest man in the department, provided he is competent. Otherwise the oldest man in another department, paying less rate, shall be advanced to the place, if competent. When carmen are called on to fill the place of other carmen receiving a higher rate of pay for a period of more than three days, they shall receive same rate of pay as men performing such work.

10. Carmen working nights shall be given preference for day work, when vacancies occur, if they desire the position.

11. Except in cases of emergency, road work on cars, not required of train crews, shall be done by carmen. The present practice to prevail.

12. When a carman has a grievance, he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the foreman; if not settled in this man-

ner satisfactorily, he may place it in the hands of a committee of employees affected by this agreement who shall endeavor to settle it with the general foreman; failing to do this, they may appeal to the superintendent of motive power and if not adjusted satisfactorily the committee may appeal the matter to the general manager, in which event the chairman of the committee will present a written request for this conference to the superintendent of motive power, furnishing the name of the committee and the shop each represents, when transportation will be furnished, leave of absence arranged for and a date of conference set.

13. If an employee considers that he had been unjustly discharged or suspended, he may appeal to the foreman within three days after his dismissal or suspension, and if the matter is not satisfactorily adjusted the case may be appealed higher in accordance with the preceding paragraph. If it is decided that he was unjustly discharged or suspended he will be reinstated and paid for the time lost.

14. The company will not discriminate in any way against an employee who may serve on a committee.

15. When serious grievances arise in the shop on account of an alleged violation of this agreement, the practice complained of shall be discontinued until taken up in accordance with the above paragraph and the matter adjusted.

16. Carmen quitting the service on account of differences arising locally between the foremen and themselves without first endeavoring to settle the matter in accordance with the preceding paragraphs will be considered as having resigned from the service.

17. Carmen will not be required to go between cars without the protection of the blue signal described by the general rules. It is the duty of such workmen to set up the blue signal in the prescribed manner and it must not be removed by any one but the workmen who placed it, carmen failing to observe this rule will be subject to discipline.

18. When practicable, ice water will be furnished at such seasons as it is needed.

19. There will be two divisions on the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, one from Manchester to Birmingham, in-

Facts About the Hill Treatment that People Ought to Know

In the first place, the Hill treatment for opium, liquor and cigarette habits is strictly guaranteed.

When we offer to guarantee our work we are able to produce the goods. If we should fail, a thing we never do, we would willingly and gladly give the money back if they should pay us, but the fact is we do not require the money for the cure of morphine or liquor habit till the party taking treatment is perfectly satisfied and ready to return home cured. We do not under any circumstances treat liquor or morphine habit except where the party comes to the sanitarium.

Persons taking the morphine or opium treatment have perfect liberty while taking the cure. We do not lock our patients in, but they have the privilege to come and go as they please while at the sanitarium. There is positively no shock to the system, and when the thirty-six hours they are taking the treatment is over they feel like new creatures. They are the happiest people in the world. No delirium in simple opium habit. All who take it are delighted and recommend it to their friends. Those who take the Hill treatment declare it is the only real cure for opium habit.

As for the Hill cure for liquor habit, it is surely the greatest blessing to poor men who have become enslaved to liquor that this century has produced. We positively allow our patients to go and come while taking treatment at will. All we require is that they are on time at the hour of treatment, at meal time and bed time.

Our liquor treatment is harmless, painless, quick and permanent. There is no delirium in our great new treatment. Our liquor patients rarely ever miss a meal, and a hearty one at that. When they leave the sanitarium at the end of one week (that is the length of time we require them to remain with us, and as much longer as they wish), they are cheerful, free and happy.

The price of the treatment for both drug and liquor habits is \$150, but where the party is poor and the money must be subscribed or made up by friends, we subscribe \$50 ourselves, so that the treatment in such a case is only \$100. We endeavor to help all in our power.

We do not give the names of our morphine and liquor patients through the papers, thus subjecting them to the scoff of a friendless world, but always hold the highest good and greatest honor of our patients sacred. Anyone who would like to correspond with those who have taken our great new treatment may write us and we will put them in

correspondence with such people. We have permission to do this. The cigarette and tobacco habit treatment is a home cure and is sent by mail altogether. The price of all tobacco treatments, either for smoking, chewing or snuff dipping, is \$10. The money in all cases must accompany the order.

We send an affidavit out with every treatment for tobacco. That is our guarantee that the medicine will cure the case. We would not dare send out such a proposition and then not do all we claimed. All we require on our part is that the party take the medicine, and, if it does not cure them, then they sign the inclosed affidavit that the remedy did not cure them and the money is refunded at once.

In view of the fact that thousands of young men and boys will lose their jobs on Jan. 1, never to receive them again, all on account of the cigarette habit, and having a perfect cure for the terrible cure, I feel like I ought to let the fact be known to all the world.

Any further information, address Dr. J. S. Hill, Dept. A, Greenville, Texas.



cluding Manchester, known as the Birmingham division. The other, taking in the balance of the road, known as the Brunswick division. When practicable, seniority will prevail by divisions.

20. When called back to the shop after having performed their regular day's work, they will be paid for not less than five hours.

21. Carmen leaving the service will receive his pay within 24 hours if practicable.

Rates of Pay.

Fitzgerald—	Per hour
1 working foreman, coach shed.....	35 c
1 cabinet maker	32 c
2 body coach carpenters	30 c
1 truck coach carpenter	30 c
1 truck coach carpenter	27½ c
1 tinner	30 c
1 upholsterer	28 c
1 caboose repairer	22½ c
1 push and lever car repairer.....	25 c
1 working foreman, paint shop.....	35 c
1 engine painter	32 c
2 coach painters	28½ c
1 working foreman, mill room.....	35 c
1 mill machinist	30 c
1 machine operator	28 c
3 machine operators	24 c
1 working foreman, air brake shop..	31 c
1 air brake repairer	24 c
1 air brake repairer	19 c
1 air brake helper	14 c
1 leading cab and pilot builder.....	30 c
1 cab and pilot builder	25 c
1 running repair engine carpenter... 22½ c	
1 leading tank man	30 c
1 engine tank carpenter	27½ c
1 engine tank carpenter	25 c
1 yard crane man	25 c
1 steel car repairer	30 c
1 steel car repairer helper.....	19 c
4 car repairers	27 c
8 car repairers	25 c
8 car repairers	24 c
8 car repairers	21 c
1 day inspector	22 c
1 night inspector	22 c
1 day helper	\$1.60 per day
1 night helper	1.60 per day
1 relief inspector	\$75 per month
(and expenses when away from Fitzgerald.)	

Atlanta—	Per hour
1 coach and truck repairer	28½ c
1 air brake repairer	26 c
1 air brake helper	16½ c
1 car repairer	27 c
1 car repairer	25 c
1 car repairer	23 c
1 car repairer	22 c
1 car repairer helper	18 c
4 car inspectors	26 c
1 inspector and repairer (10 hrs.)...	26½ c

Manchester—	Per hour
1 engine tank carpenter	27½ c
1 engine tank carpenter	26½ c
1 air brake repairer	26½ c
1 coach carpenter	28½ c
1 car repairer	27 c
2 car repairers	25 c

2 car repairers	24 c
1 car repairer	21 c
1 day inspector	22 c
1 night inspector	22 c
1 day helper	\$1.60 per day
1 night helper	1.60 per day
1 relief inspector	\$80 per month
(Expenses to be paid when away from Manchester.)	

Birmingham—	Per hour
1 air brake repairer	26½ c
1 car repairer	27 c
1 car repairer	25 c
1 car repairer	24 c
2 car repairers	21 c
1 interchange inspector	26 c
1 night inspector	26 c

Bessemer—	Per hour
1 car inspector	\$75 per month
Tallageda—	Per hour
1 car carpenter	28 c
1 car repairer	24 c
1 car repairer	20 c
1 car repairer	18 c
1 inspector and repairer.....	\$77.50 per month
1 night inspector	57.50 per month
1 inspector helper	\$1.60 per day

Standing Rock—	Per hour
1 joint car inspector	\$60 per month

La Grange—	Per month
1 car inspector	\$75.00

Oglethorpe—	Per month
1 joint car inspector.....	70.00

Cordele—	Per month
1 day car inspector	70.00
1 night inspector	60.00
1 inspector helper	45.00

Tifton—	Per month
1 car inspector	60.00

Moultrie—	Per month
1 car inspector	60.00

Thomasville—	Per month
1 car inspector	60.00

Douglas—	Per month
1 car inspector	60.00

Waycross—	Per month
1 inspector and repairer.....	75.00
1 inspector helper	\$1.75 per day

Offerman—	Per month
1 joint car inspector	\$65.00

Thalman—	Per month
1 joint car inspector	\$65.00

Brunswick—	Per month
1 interchange inspector	65.00
1 night inspector	60.00

The above rules, regulations and rates of pay shall remain in force until July 1, 1912, and thereafter until either party desires a change, giving the other party interested thirty (30) days' notice.

S. L. SCHOONMAKER and
H. M. ATKINSON,

Receivers for Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad Company.

By ALEX. BONNYMAN,
General Manager.

Accepted for the Carmen:

S. A. KEEFER,
A. W. DA LEE,
L. W. ELLIS,
G. R. KUYKENDALL.

:: OBITUARY ::

No. 461, Mart, Tex.—Brother A. D. Richert; died Sept. 16, 1911.

No. 310, Milwaukee, Wis.—Brother Jacob Stark; died September, 1911.

No. 225, New Orleans, La.—Fred Kuhn, brother of Financial Secretary Edw. Kuhn; died Nov. 20, 1911.

No. 214, Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Brother L. E. Davis; died Nov. 15, 1911, also Brother W. H. Jarrell; died Nov. 29, 1911.

No. 240, Selma, Ala.—Brother Jacob Burke; died Oct. 5, 1911.

No. 251, Fitzgerald, Ga.—Brother J. T. Alexander; killed by switch engine, Nov. 16, 1911.

No. 265, East St. Louis, Ill.—Brother Jos. Toth; died Nov. 23, 1911.

No. 158, Gorgona, C. Z., Panama—Brother E. H. McEvers; killed at work, Nov. 29, 1911.

No. 280, Houston, Tex.—J. W. French, age 19, son of Brother J. E. French; accidentally killed, Oct. 28, 1911.

No. 384, Fomfelt, Mo.—Brother J. E. Walker; died Nov. 9, 1911.

No. 44, Kansas City, Kas.—Joseph Weeks, uncle of E. Wm. Weeks, G. S.-T.; died Oct. 14, 1911, at Windsor, England.

EXPELLED.

No. 144, Sheffield, Ala.—S. M. King; expelled for causing death of Brother W. L. Mourfield, as result of quarrell.

No. 146, Denver, Col.—Jacob Gallon; expelled.

No. 107, Fort Dodge, Ia.—Arlie Band; expelled.

No. 272, Milford, Utah—C. H. Meacham and W. L. Tidwell; expelled for scabbing.

No. 176, Salda, Col.—W. A. Morrison; expelled for conduct unbecoming a member.

No. 225, New Orleans, La.—E. C. Verrett; expelled for scabbing, November, 1911.

No. 442, Algiers, La.—Eugene Kraft and Elw. Dallam; expelled for scabbing, November, 1911.

No. 115, Los Angeles, Cal.—J. D. Pfleging; expelled for scabbing, November, 1911.

No. 410, Los Angeles, Cal.—E. M. Arnold, T. J. Brown, E. H. Eales, Wm. Fulton, John Grady, G. C. Shanafelt, J. E. Glendenning and Fred Eales; expelled for scabbing.

No. 346, Sacramento, Cal.—S. Angellich, A. Ardizzeona, F. J. Bock, E. Bach, J. Bramely, M. Brownlee, P. Brennan, M. Comber, A. J. Cooper, Wm. Differding, B. L. Demuth, Alex. Ensbury, Geo. Flumer, John Facunding, James Hanrahan, J. S. Hemenway, J. Hartz, C. F. Heidenrich, D. O. Hite, W. H. Harmon, Peter Jogna, F. Johnson, James Jackson, Adam Karhaske, C. J. Kilgore, D. Kirby, P. J. Lowland, H. E. Lewis, Frank Lima, J. Mattson, T. Morrison, J. D. Mattox, C. E. Rodgers, J. A. Sayers, C. Simonsen, E. Storrer, A. P. Silva, J. T. Spangler, John Shmitt, V. Stefani, J. V. Walker, U. H.

Weeks, E. Wendl and H. Warnecke; expelled for scabbing.

No. 467, Chicago, Ill.—B. Schleick, Chas. Nordstrom, Ludwig Nordstrom, John Nelson, Emil Gustafson, Henry Hocksema, Jas. Palerm, Jos. Garlusi, F. Blum, John Carlson, Sigmund Schultz, Jacob Bush, Thos. Sutton, Wm. Sash, J. B. Henderson, Erik Hendrikson, Chas. Farrel, A. A. Johnson, Gus Erickson, Steve Karpas, Mike Gresko, Frank Hanson, John Knitila, Gabr Obulski, John Hans, Richard Smith, Carl Swanson, Sam Schenkalowski, R. T. Newbery, Leo Barbott and August Lipki; expelled for scabbing.

No. 227, Freeport, Ill.—Geo. Bentz, Whit Thomas, Bert Richards, Wm. A. Cox, Mike O'Neill, Henry Rippherger, John Riedel, Oscar Kelsey and Stacy Green; expelled for scabbing.

No. 427, Mounds, Ill.—Wm. J. Biggerstaff, A. J. Lackey, M. G. Yoakum and H. C. Behring; expelled for scabbing.

No. 153, Parsons, Kas.—W. G. Smay and G. S. Standiford; expelled for scabbing.



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GENERAL COUNSEL.

Frank Comerford, 205 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

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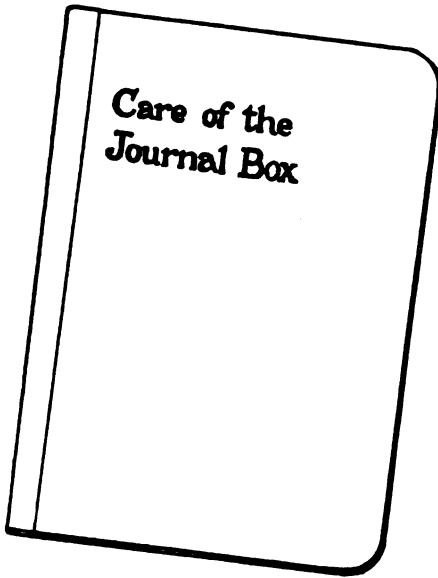
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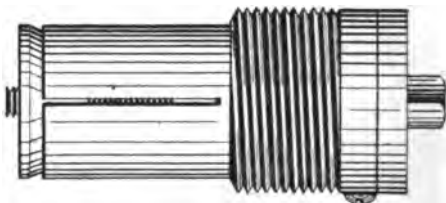
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No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1912

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Note Heads20	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Rolled Gold, per dozen	5.50
Applications for Membership50	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Electro, each25
Monthly Reports to Grand Lodge	1.00	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Electro, per dozen	2.75
Monthly Reports to J. P. B.'s	1.00	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Celluloid, each . . . . .	.05
Quarterly Reports to Grand Lodge	1.00	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Celluloid, per dozen . . . . .	.50
Notice of Dues to Members . . . . .	.50	Ballot Boxes . . . . .	.75
Member's Receipts for Dues . . . . .	.40	Gavels . . . . .	.25
Ode Cards	1.00	Lodge Badges . . . . .	.25
	Each	Officers' Badges . . . . .	.45
Traveling Cards	\$.10	Lodge Seals	2.50
Withdrawal Cards . . . . .	.10	Membership Certificates . . . . .	.10
Transfer Cards . . . . .	.10	Fist Tests, per set	2.50
Recommendation Cards . . . . .	.05		
Treasurers' Receipt Books . . . . .	.20		
Warrant Books . . . . .	.20		
Constitutions . . . . .	.05		
Constitutions in 100 lots	4.00		
Rituals . . . . .	.10		
Rituals, Cloth . . . . .	.20		

By-Laws for subordinate lodges or other special printing will be furnished at as low rates as is consistent with good and careful work.

E. W. WEEKS, General Secretary and Treasurer.

TO RAILWAY CARMEN:

We invite an examination into the aims and objects of our Brotherhood. Its work is worthy the earnest attention of everyone interested in our craft. For Full Particulars in Regard to Organizing, Address.

E. W. WEEKS

507 Hall Building.

General Secretary and Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MEMBERS CHANGING ADDRESS

Members changing address will please fill in the following blank and return to this Office, 506 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

From
(Former Address.)

to
(Present Address.)

I am a member in good standing of

Lodge located at

SIGN HERE

NOTE—Be sure to give lodge number and address. This blank is intended for members who have been receiving the Journal but have changed their address. Members who have never received the Journal must be reported through their financial secretaries, as they alone know whether or not they are in good standing.

You want to know all you can

Regarding the car equipment with which you come into daily contact.

- ¶ There is just one way for you to do this.
- ¶ Manufacturers of various car equipment have spent years in developing the particular devices by which they are known.
- ¶ They want you to know all you can about their equipment—the same equipment that you handle every day—so that you can handle it intelligently.
- ¶ There is just one way for them to do this.
- ¶ You must get from them the results of their experience—they have it in pamphlet form—written especially for you.
- ¶ The most important part of a car's equipment is the draft gear.
- ¶ The best is the

CARDWELL FRICTION DRAFT GEAR

¶ Write for a chart showing how to dismantle and assemble the Cardwell Friction Draft Gear. It will be sent to you by return mail.

UNION DRAFT GEAR CO.

Manufacturers of the

**CARDWELL FRICTION
DRAFT GEAR**

**Monadnock Block
CHICAGO**

R.C.J.
2-12

**Union Draft
Gear Company**

**Monadnock
Block**

Chicago

*Please send me a copy of
the Cardwell chart.*

Name

R. R.

Position

Address

BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA

Warning to Advertisers And the Business Public Generally

Protect yourselves from being defrauded. The Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is not sponsor for, nor interested in any souvenir or special programme or any other such deceptive publications of any kind whatever.

Realizing that there is no more prolific source of dishonesty perpetrated in the name of organized labor than that involved in the publication of souvenir books, reviews and special programs by unscrupulous projectors who have victimized merchants and other friends of our Brotherhood in a most shameful manner, your Grand Lodge officers desire to make the following announcement, to which they wish it understood they will rigidly adhere until such time as their policy in this regard is either endorsed or repudiated by the membership represented by delegates at a regular or special convention:

A number of souvenir books, reviews or special programs having been recently published, in which the good name of our Brotherhood has been used without authority or sanction of any kind from either the Brotherhood or its Grand Lodge officers, thus impairing our said good name and bringing us into disrepute with the business public generally, in all parts of the country, as a poverty stricken and contribution seeking organization, thus injuring the interests of our members, besides injuring and deceiving fair minded business men, we wish it distinctly understood, that the only publication in which advertisements are received is our official organ, The Railway Carmen's Journal, and we have endeavored to impress this upon our membership from time to time through these columns, but apparently without avail.

However, we are more concerned with the present and the future than the past, and in order to be helpful in eliminating this cause of grievous complaint, we make the following announcement:

First—We insist that no lodge of our Brotherhood, or any person connected therewith, shall issue or cause to be issued any souvenir book, review or program, claiming that such book or other publication is issued for or on behalf of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America or any of its subordinate lodges.

Second—That any city chosen by a convention of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America to hold the convention following, shall not directly or indirectly, through any local lodge of our Brotherhood or any other medium, issue a souvenir book or similar publication claiming that such publication is issued for or on behalf of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

Third—That in the event of any such souvenir or kindred publication being projected or about to be issued, directly or indirectly, by any local lodge, person or persons in the city in which the convention was selected to be held, in violation of the letter and spirit of this announcement, your Grand Lodge officers will use every means within their power to have the city in which the convention is to be held changed to the one which received the next highest number of votes for that honor.

Fourth—That we will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any person or persons who shall in any way issue souvenir books, directories, or other similar publications, in which the name of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is used in any manner whatever, as publisher, owner or beneficiary.

Fifth—It is again emphasized most emphatically that The Railway Carmen's Journal is the only official publication of the Brotherhood, and is the only publication in which advertisements are received.

RAILWAY CARMEN'S JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA.

Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor.

Vol. XVII

FEBRUARY, 1912

No. 2

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The Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is not sponsor for, nor interested in, in any way whatever, in any souvenir or special program publication of any kind.

W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

EDITORIAL

WILL WE, OR WILL WE NOT? THAT IS THE QUESTION."

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Grand Lodge constitution, the members of this Brotherhood will be called upon next month to decide whether or not the Brotherhood will meet in general assembly on the second Tuesday of September in Milwaukee, Wis., the city selected by the last convention in which to hold the next one when held. It is not our purpose in this article or at any time, for that matter, to attempt to influence the vote of the membership one way or another, or to advise them how they should vote. Personally, the editor favors the holding of a convention this year and every year, for that matter, if it was practicable and the results to be secured were worth the effort and the enormous expense of such gatherings. Nothing would please us better than to have the privilege of meeting personally the 600 or more delegates from our 600 or more local lodges from all over the North American continent, who would doubtless be at that memorable meeting, if held, and as far as our job is concerned, while we like it all right—don't let anyone get away with the idea that we don't—still we have no desire to hold it if we are not making good, or if the Brotherhood prefers some one else, and we think this opinion is shared by every other Grand Lodge officer. But there are other things of much greater importance to consider than these. For instance, there is the cost to be considered. The last convention, consisting of 285 delegates, cost approximately \$30,000, or to be exact, \$27,625.96, and the next one, with our increased membership and larger number of lodges, will easily cost \$10,000 more. On January 18 we had precisely \$15,463.41 in the convention fund, which at the most, even

if our membership remains stationary at its present numerical strength, 33,000, as shown by the G. S.-T.'s last quarterly report, which is doubtful, we can only realize \$6,600 more from the 10 cents per member, the apportionment of the per capita tax for this purpose, in the next two quarters prior to the proposed convention, if held. We have, of course, some money in the general fund, or in all funds, including the Journal and printing account, but not including the Protective, Mutual Aid Association and Convention funds at the above mentioned date amounting to \$15,463.15, \$4,021.24 of this being to the credit of the Journal fund and \$1,131.84 to the credit of the Printing Plant, which we presume could be diverted with what little can be added to it during the next six months toward the expense of holding a convention, if one was absolutely necessary, thus avoiding the necessity of levying an assessment, but would it be good judgment and good policy to utterly deplete our treasury for the purpose of holding a convention, the necessity for which no one has yet explained or given any legitimate reasons therefore? In submitting the above figures, no mention has been made of our regular current expenses of conducting the Brotherhood, such as the salaries and traveling expenses of Grand Lodge officers, organizers, office help, rent, printing the Journal, A. F. of L. per capita tax, office supplies, postage, telegrams, taxes and many other items too numerous to mention, which from a careful investigation, we have estimated with the assistance of the G. S. & T., amounts to \$4,873 or approximately \$5,000 monthly, the latter figure in all probability being the most accurate, when allowance is made for many

minor items no doubt overlooked in making such an estimate. Consequently our running expenses for the next six months will approximate \$30,000 and our estimated probable income for the next six months, provided our membership remains as it is, for all purposes, not counting the Protective Fund, which is being reserved sacredly for the benefit of our members on strike, and which is being disbursed among them exclusively, can at the best be only \$29,700, for general expenses, publication of the Journal, etc., in addition to the \$6,600 that will be added to the Convention Fund for convention purposes, as previously mentioned. Consequently if it is decided to hold a convention this fall, an assessment to meet the deficiency in the convention fund will be inevitable, otherwise all available funds will have to be used, leaving the treasury completely depleted after the close of the convention and perhaps owing the delegates, as was the case last time.

Now, this is not intended as a hard luck story or as previously stated, an effort on our part to postpone having a convention. We think we have made ourselves sufficiently plain in this regard without danger of being misunderstood. This is a serious proposition and should be carefully considered. The General Executive Board, we understand is preparing a circular letter or statement to accompany the call for this vote which will be mailed to all lodges some time this month. We have no idea at this time what recommendations or suggestions, if any, they are making. We presume, however, their statement cannot be much different than this, as the same information has been furnished them as us, only probably we have gone into more detail than they.

It is up to you. Will we, or will we not hold a convention this year? Let everybody vote one way or the other, and vote for the best interests of the order.

UNSANITARY AND UNSAFE WORKING CONDITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

How these come about through the employment of illiterate or non-English speaking, foreign-born laborers, in manufactories and in mines, is made plain in "The Immigration Problem," a noteworthy new book, issued by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. We quote the following from its pages:

"Relative to the effect of recent immigration upon native American and older immigrant wage-earners in the United States, it may be stated, in the first place, that the lack of industrial training and experience of the recent immigrant before coming to the United States, together with his illiteracy and inability to speak English, has had the effect of exposing the original employees to unsafe and unsanitary working conditions, or has led to the imposition of conditions of employment which the native American or older immigrant employees have

considered unsatisfactory and in some cases unbearable.

"When the older employees have found dangerous and unhealthy conditions prevailing in the mines and manufacturing establishments and have protested, the recent immigrant employees, usually through ignorance of mining or other working methods, have manifested a willingness to accept the alleged unsatisfactory conditions. In a large number of cases the lack of training and experience of the southern and eastern European effects only his own safety. On the other hand, his ignorant acquiescence in dangerous and unsanitary working conditions may make the continuance of such conditions possible and become a menace to a part or the whole of an operating force of an untrained establishment.

"In mining, the presence of an untrained employe may constitute an element of danger to the entire body of workmen. There seems to be a direct casual relation between the extensive employment of recent immigrants in American mines and the extraordinary increase within recent years in the number of mining accidents. It is an undisputed fact that the greatest number of accidents in bituminous coal mines arise from two causes: (1) the recklessness, and (2) the ignorance and inexperience of employees. When the lack of training of the recent immigrant abroad is considered in connection with the fact that he becomes a workman in the mines immediately upon his arrival in this country, and when it is recalled that a large proportion of the new arrivals are not only illiterate and unable to read any precautionary notices posted in the mines, but also unable to speak English, and consequently without ability to comprehend instructions intelligently, the inference is plain that the employment of recent immigrants has caused a deterioration in working conditions.

"No complete statistics have been compiled as to the connection between accidents and races employed, but the figures available clearly indicate the conclusion that there has been a direct relation between the employment of untrained foreigners and the prevalence of mining casualties. The mining inspectors of the several coal-producing states, the United States Geological Survey, and the older employees in the industry, also bear testimony in this respect to the effect of the employment of the southern and eastern European. The opinion of the Geological Survey is of especial interest and may be briefly quoted:

"Another important factor in the United States is to be found in the nationality of the miners. Most of the men are foreign-born, a large proportion of them are unable to understand English freely, and a still larger number are unable to read or write that language. Some of them are inexperienced, and do not take proper precautions either for their own safety or that of

others. This becomes a most serious menace unless they are restrained by properly enforced regulations.'"

LESLIE SHAW EMPLOYS CONVICTS.

Leslie M. Shaw, for four years governor of Iowa; for six years a member of the president's cabinet as secretary of the treasury; for many years one of the chief stump orators for the Republican party; for many years a Sunday school superintendent. In short, an eloquent, thrifty, pious, standpat gentleman, who believes in dollars, first, and men to come in as chance may permit. Leslie has also a world wide reputation as a most charming versatile story teller—he knows how to mix humor with business. At present he is the influential president of the First Mortgage Guarantee and Trust company, of Philadelphia, and is also the chairman of the board of directors of the American Fibre Reed company. Mr. Shaw has given to the world a prospectus of this company, which he evidently intended to be considered a happy combination of humor and thrift, but which when analyzed, shows this scheming politician up in his true nature. He says in his prospectus, amongst other things: "The Fibre Reed Company's factories are located inside prison walls, with 800 prisoners under contract in Maine, Illinois and Kentucky." . . . "Our prison contracts are made for eight years and generally continue indefinitely. We pay for our labor 52 cents per man per day. Our competitors, who employ free labor, pay an average wage of \$2 per day. There are no strikes or labor troubles in prisons. Our company is supplied with factory buildings, storage warehouses inside the prison walls, free of rent. We have free heat, free light, free power. To acquire similar facilities as these would necessitate an extra investment of a million dollars. Seven per cent is guaranteed on the preferred stock and 10 per cent on the common; but the company expects its net earnings to be double these because it is seeking prison labor in other states, so that the company can control 65 per cent of the fibre and 50 per cent of the reed business in the United States." Leslie quaintly adds: "The company's experience enables it to obtain contracts and advantages in preference to other manufacturers who have not had prison experience." And in another part of this prospectus he says in words more damagingly truthful than poetic, "These are ideal conditions of profitable manufacturing." These excerpts from the gifted Mr. Shaw's prospectus should be enough to make labor so thoroughly indignant by the imposition of contract convict labor, that the more insistent demand would go forth to representatives and senators in the Sixty-second Congress, for an immediate passage of the bill H. R. 5601 for the purpose of protecting free labor as against the abominable competition of prison labor.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Postmaster General Hitchcock Announces That He Will Recommend Government Purchase of Telegraph.

One of the things which organized labor and the American Federation of Labor, in particular, has advocated for many years has been government ownership of the telegraph. Some twenty odd years ago Senator N. P. Hill, of Colorado, introduced in the United States Senate what was then known as the postal telegraph bill. The senator was importuned to let his bill remain in committee and cease his activity in support of it. This he refused to do, although there apparently was no hope of its even being reported from the committee. Jay Gould was then at the height of his power and controlled the destiny of the telegraph business, and when Senator Hill became a candidate for re-election the Gould interests spent \$250,000 in Colorado and defeated the senator. Since that time there has been no well directed or earnest effort to pass legislation looking to taking over the telegraph business by the government. But now comes Postmaster General Hitchcock, without a word of warning, and announces that he proposes to recommend that the government acquire all the telegraph lines of the country and that they be operated in connection with the postoffice department. Various estimates have been placed upon the amount the government would be compelled to pay for the present equipment of the companies, ranging from \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,000. The postmaster general asserts that it is his opinion that great economies will result in the consolidation under the postoffice department of the mail and wire facilities, and that a substantial reduction in rates for telegrams would result. It is recalled that between the years 1844 and 1847 the government, under the authority of Congress, operated the first telegraph line in the United States. It is claimed that Congress has the necessary authority to act, as section 5267 of the revised statutes provides that the government may, for postal, military or other purposes, purchase telegraph lines operating in the United States at an appraised value. The newspapers assert that the recommendation of Hitchcock was made upon his own responsibility without consultation with the president or cabinet, and also that the president is not in favor of the proposal. This state of affairs will no doubt preclude the possibility of the recommendation now reaching Congress.

A WIDE AWAKE UNION.

The 'Bar Association' is the professional title of the organization in which attorneys, solicitors, lawyers and brief writers are all enrolled. It is probably one of the oldest and strongest unions of professional men in existence. Its first, second, last and only

thought is self preservation. Its word is the law, and for the sake of that self same law (of self preservation), it elects its own members to administer the law, and up to the present no other section of society has mustered strength enough to balk their plans. It never sleeps nor allows its interest to lag. It tolerates no non-unionists nor strike breakers. The much lauded "right to work" theory is not applicable to a non-union lawyer. No one would dare hire such a creature, no self-respecting union attorney would work with him, no dignified berobed judge would give him recognition. For the proof of this fealty of the lawyers to their union, reference is herein made to a most comprehensive exposure on the "extravagant cost of the law," by Carl Snyder, in "Colliers," of December 30, in which he says in part: "We have five times as many judges as there is any need for. The chief occupation of these judges is the obstruction of justice. In the United States, with 92 million people, there are over 3,600 judges. In England, with 32 million people, only 200 judges. The City of New York has 144, almost as many as in the whole of England." Mr. Snyder concludes his analytical exposure by saying: "Reduce the number of lawyers in Congress and the state legislatures, and then, and not until then will there be a real reform of the law in this country."

Organized Labor cordially invites Mr. Snyder and his fellow reformers to co-operate with it in the accomplishment of this laudable task. Some headway was made in this direction during the last two congressional campaigns. A bigger advance will be made in future campaigns.

NAMES OF MEMBERS REPORTED "SCAB-BING NOT TO BE PUBLISHED DURING STRIKES HEREAFTER.

At the recent annual meeting of the Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor the question of the advisability of publishing the names of strike breakers and scabs in the official journals of the various organizations was discussed at some length and many opinions on the subject were exchanged by the various representatives of the organizations comprising the department who were present, and after considerable argument both for and against, the consensus of opinion seemed to be that it was not to the best interests of the organizations involved in strikes to publish the names of deserters and scabs, at least during the duration of strikes, for the reason that many strike breaking employment agencies throughout the country make it a business to secure strike breakers' names through these mediums during strikes, correspond with them and endeavor to give them constant employment during labor struggles and strikes, thus securing many new recruits in their nefarious business. A man who, for reasons of his own, consents to take the place of another on strike for

the first time, very naturally carefully considers the seriousness of his step and no doubt realizes, or at least he should, that as soon as the strike is settled which he is endeavoring to break, his name will be "mud" and even if he is retained in the service after a settlement is made, the union men will see to it that he is dispensed with at the earliest possible moment and that he may as well quit then as to be "run off the job," as it invariably happens. Acting, therefore, on this suggestion, we have ceased publishing the names of scabs and deserters in our regular "Expelled" column, but are publishing all communications containing the names of scabs received prior to this announcement.

The publication of scabs' pictures was also discussed at length and this practice also discouraged for the same reasons.

We think there is merit to this argument and hope the subject will be viewed in the same light by our membership.

A list of all expelled members is kept at headquarters and possibly after our present strikes on the M., K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines are over, a confidential list of scabs and strike breakers will be mailed to all our lodges for the private information of our members only, which we think all will agree, will be much the best plan.

THE BOYS ON STRIKE.

By J. O. Bental.

It's a brave fight the boys on the Illinois Central and the Harriman lines are putting up. They have the whole power of Wall street and the entire capitalist world against them, but they hold out splendidly in face of it all.

And the reason?

Well, the men have learned solidarity. That is it.

They used to go out by trades. The men in a single craft when driven to desperation would go on strike and fight for their lives. All the other crafts would then stand by and look on but would not help the struggling strikers by going out with them. They were not organized that way.

When the boiler makers would strike, the machinists and blacksmiths and carmen and clerks and others in the railroad industry would keep working and let the lone group fight alone.

Of course that meant defeat for the lone group.

But a change in organization has taken place. Today not less than nine crafts in the railroad industry have joined hands and act as one body.

They call it the System Federation.

When the railroads came to renew their contract with certain crafts they were told to deal with the System Federation.

That was a new one on the railroads.

They had been accustomed to deal with individuals and then been driven to deal

with the craft union, but to deal with a union of unions was too much.

The railroads balked.

So did the men.

During the cold and pinching months since September 30 of last year the men in the unions and the unions in the Federation have held on like grim death.

Never before in the history of the struggle between capital and labor has the fight been so keen.

Never has the injunction been put to such vulgar use.

Never before has the outlook of the bosses been so dark nor the outlook of the workers so bright.

Look at them!

There they are—the machinists, the boiler makers, the blacksmiths, the sheet metal workers, the carmen, the clerks, the painters, the steam fitters and the Federal Labor Union—all these trade groups acting to-

gether—strong as the strands that make up the unbreakable cable.

And these men, having learned the lesson of Solidarity in the industrial field, are learning the value of solidarity in the political field.

They have learned the origin of the injunction and will combine to elect judges that are not as wrong as Judge Wright.

The idea of combination has become epidemic. The System Federation may soon look for the locomotive engineers, the firemen, the brakemen, the conductors, the switchmen, to join.

And when they do, the bosses will be up against a stone wall as thick as a mountain.

Combine. Strike hard when you strike.

Combine in the shops and in the booth.

The world is right before us on a capitalist silver platter. The workers are in position to take it to use it for the good of all the race.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The physiologists tell us we have five senses, and yet some folks act as if they had none.

As business is so exceptionally dull in all parts of California, all members are requested to stay away, especially if they are seeking employment.

Many men when in trouble fail to find what may be the best way out—consulting the wife. She is your partner, or should be, and her advice is always worth considering.

The organizations of labor have secured free text books for the schools in the cities of Birmingham, Alabama, and Nashville, Tennessee, and are conducting a lively agitation to the same end in Atlanta, Ga.

The following new lodges have been instituted since last issue: Port Gardner Lodge No. 484, Everett, Wash., by Grand Lodge Deputy John H. Walters, and Sharon Lodge No. 381, St. Bernard, O., by Grand Lodge Deputy Geo. A. Nolte.

The Atlanta Federated Trades moved into its new labor temple on January 1, in which accommodations will be furnished to all of the unions in the city. To the great credit of the organized workmen of Atlanta, their new home is paid for.

Mrs. Bolinger and W. R. Bolinger, 6038 Washington avenue, Chicago, Illinois, are desirous of learning the whereabouts of their son and brother, A. W. Bolinger, a car inspector, whom they have lost track of for three years or more. He was last

heard from in Kansas City, Mo. Any information regarding him will be much appreciated by his mother and brother at the address given above.

The constitutionality of the Ohio Workmen's compensation act was upheld by the Ohio Supreme Court in a decision rendered recently. The case has long been pending and arguments on both sides were submitted by some of the ablest lawyers in the country.

When the vote is cast for the next presidential candidates four states will vote whether they will extend the right of suffrage to women. Nevada, Oregon, Wisconsin and Kansas will submit this question to the people. In all these states there is reported to be a favorable sentiment existing toward the extension of the ballot.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor appeared in a body before the labor committee of the House of Representatives recently. President Gompers spoke for the favorable reporting of the bill providing for the creation of a department of labor, with a cabinet officer at its head. He also advocated the passage of the bill designated to forbid enlisted musicians from accepting employment in competition with civilians.

The labor organizations of Minneapolis, Minn., are preparing for a general campaign of organization and education, denominating it the "Forward Movement." Halls in various sections of the city have been secured and prominent trade union speakers have been engaged to deliver addresses. The

movement opens on April 21, and will continue for two weeks, and then move on to St. Paul, where the campaign will also be carried on for two weeks.

The secretary of the Texas State Federation of Labor, pursuant to a resolution passed at the last annual convention of that body, has issued a call inviting all friends of the people's rule, through the initiative, referendum and recall, to attend a state conference to be held in Waco, February 12 next, for the purpose of promoting the movement to secure the submission by the next legislature of a constitutional amendment establishing this system of government for Texas.

The nine-hour law, recently enacted by the legislature of Ohio, for the protection of women wage-earners, in a test case before Judge Dillon, of Columbus, was decided by him to be constitutional. His ruling it is expected will be appealed to the higher courts of the state, and it is further expected that, in line with decisions in other states upon the question of hours of working women, the Supreme Court of Ohio will confirm the decision just returned by Judge Dillon.

Eighteen thousand employees of the National Telephone Company of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the first day of the year passed into the employ of the government and have been classed on a level with the 212,000 postal servants. This was the last step in the nationalization of the telephone service, representing \$80,000,000 in capital. All the men and women operatives will henceforth become civil servants, and there will be added to the present postal telephone service about 1,253,890 more miles of wire and nearly 600,000 more subscribers to telephones.

The West Virginia State Federation of Labor is preparing to make a determined fight for labor legislation before the next session of the legislature. Secretary Snyder is preparing data to present to the coming convention relating to labor's legislative needs in the state. Local unions throughout the state are coming into the state federation, a general organizing campaign being in progress. The most successful year in the history of organized labor in West Virginia is predicted. Our local lodges in this state should join this federation, if they have not already done so, and co-operate in the good work being done.

The Brotherhood Printing Plant is now in a position to supply all members and lodges desiring it, with union made linen bond stationery bearing the union label water mark of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, a supply having been secured to meet the demands of our lodges and members demanding it. As soon as the union

paper mills can match the quality of paper, or thereabouts, at present being used in all Grand Lodge and subordinate lodge supplies, union made paper will be substituted for the stock now being used, the product, doubtless, of the notorious paper trust. The union made paper will, of course, cost a little more, but we anticipate that no complaint will be made on this account.

Congressman Cary of Wisconsin, a member of the labor group in Congress, has introduced a bill providing for government ownership of telegraph lines, the project recently urged by Postmaster General Hitchcock, and the bill has been referred to the postoffice committee. The measure places the telegraph systems under the supervision of the Postoffice Department, in charge of a commissioner of telegraphs to be appointed in the same manner as assistant postmasters general. The bill also provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission is to appraise at their bona fide market value all the telegraph properties engaged in interstate commerce, the attorney general then to begin condemnation proceedings against the companies.

That the establishment of parcels post delivery along rural mail routes should not be delayed longer is the opinion of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General De Graw, expressed in his annual report to Postmaster General Hitchcock. Every consideration of practicability, business expediency and good administration favors the plan as being a probable source of large revenue and great public accommodation," he says. The recommendation is based on the ground that the expenditure for rural service is increasing more rapidly than the receipts, and the parcels post, it is claimed, will provide much additional revenue. There are at present more than 1,000,000 miles of rural mail routes. During the last year 577 routes were added, making the present total 41,656.

It is reported that a certain member of the International Association of Machinists has been endeavoring to discourage the members of that organization now on strike on the Illinois Central. A cleverly worded circular has been dropped here and there and specious personal arguments used with the end in view of creating a break in the ranks of the strikers. A circular has also been issued by the International Association of Machinists to the members on strike on the road referred to in which this instance is called attention to. Notwithstanding the efforts made to discourage the men they are stronger in their position than at any time since the strike, the motive power of the road being in extremely bad shape owing in great measure to the severe weather of the last few weeks.

During the past year many instances where labor unions have been imposed upon by unscrupulous men gaining indorsements

for advertising schemes, and in turn defrauding advertisers by securing payment in advance and then leaving the scene of their operations without carrying out their contracts have occurred. In Savannah, Ga., an individual secured the indorsement from a local union to carry on an advertising scheme. The plan included a cut of the union labels, around which space was to be sold to friendly business men to display their ads. The advertisements were solicited, the money collected in advance, and then the fellow left the town without having the printing done, thus swindling a number of business men. It is claimed the miscreant came from Memphis, Tenn. Our lodges and all unions should never give such indorsements or be parties to any such schemes, as they are fakes pure and simple.

In connection with the determination of President Richardson of the International Association of Car Workers to surrender the charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, held by his organization, which he very spectacularly handed to President Gompers during a session of the Atlanta convention, without authority from his membership, the following decision of the executive council of the A. F. of L. rendered at a meeting, held at A. F. of L. headquarters, January 8-13, 1912, will be of interest to our members, and all others concerned: "It was moved and adopted that the International Association of Car Workers be dropped from our rolls and chartered Central Bodies be notified that the local unions affiliated with the International Association of Car Workers are not entitled to representation until they become a part of an international union of carmen, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor."

Attention is called to the half page advertisement of the Winkler Boring Machine Company in this issue. The Winkler people used a half page of every issue of the Journal for the past fifteen months, and have sold hundreds of Winkler Boring Machines to our members in all parts of the United States.

This machine has certainly borne out all the claims made by the manufacturers. Their statement that the machine sells itself is very modest, for, according to the testimonial letters sent us by the makers, each machine not only sells itself, but several others to boot.

The Winkler people will ship these machines on ten days' free trial, and pay return charges if not satisfactory. They guarantee further that any part found defective or giving way under fair usage, will be replaced free of charge.

Under these terms and with this guarantee our members run no risk in sending for one of these machines.

Reynolds' Newspaper, one of the most

substantial and accurate publications in England, had the following to say recently anent the labor situation: "The new year has opened with a general unrest in the labor world, and the issues at stake are of national importance. Apart from a number of minor trade troubles there is the great lockout in the cotton trade. This involves the question of non-union labor. It seems outrageous that workers who do not share the cost of self-protection should have the impudence to work side by side with those who levy themselves to maintain a living wage, control the hours of work and abolish sweating. Yet we find this state of things not only in the cotton industry, but also amongst miners and in other trades. Non-unionists gain all the advantages won by organized workers, yet it does not cost them a single penny. The trade unionist, has, however, come to the conclusion that this is an impossible state of affairs. It must be stopped and the present struggle will clear the air."

During an address in Cincinnati on December 30, Senator Robert M. La Follette attacked the decision of the United States Supreme Court in which it brought the organizations of labor under the restrictions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. His language was clear and definite. He said, "It is strange that when the court goes to its furthest limit in imposing penalties on combinations of capital, all of the capitalist owners get away with the full value of their property, but when the court goes to the same limit in enforcing penalties on combinations of labor, it takes away the homes and savings of the workmen. The fact is, the law was not understood by the people to apply to labor organizations, and it is a mistaken judicial construction that has made it so apply. The law should be amended, by taking out from under its operation all labor organizations and all employers' associations." By this clear, straightforward statement Senator La Follette has demonstrated a spirit of high courage, sterling honesty and true justice, and in addition he has set a noble example to his contemporaries.

On December 18, 1911, the United States Supreme Court sustained the "full crew" law of Indiana, in which a definite number of men on trains of a certain length is required. The test case was brought before the Indiana courts by the "Big Four" Railroad.

A few days previous to the "full crew" ruling, the Supreme Court sustained the Federal "standardization of equipment" act which passed the Sixty-first Congress and which required foot boards, grab irons, sills and other appurtenances of railroad freight cars and locomotives, to be of standard sizes and to be placed in similar locations on instrumentalities of commerce of interstate railroads. The court held in the latter case, which was tested by the Southern Rail-

way, that lack of state legislation was not sufficient to prevent a car being used in intra—and interstate commerce from being properly furnished with the standard equipments.

The Federal act on "equipment" and the Indiana "full crew" act could very profitably be used as models for similar legislation in all the states.

A metropolitan paper is authority for the statement that we are enjoying a season of great prosperity.

Is it really true that the times are prosperous?

Let's look at the matter very briefly from several different angles.

If the times are prosperous, no one ate a charity Christmas dinner.

If the times are prosperous, there is not a single beggar on the streets.

If the times are prosperous, there is not a worker out of a job.

If the times are prosperous, the charity organizations have gone out of business.

If the times are prosperous, prostitution is unknown.

If the times are prosperous, child labor has ceased.

If the times are prosperous, poverty has become extinct.

If the times are prosperous, there are no tramps.

If the times are prosperous, crime has become a rarity.

If the times are prosperous, suicide, insanity, drunkenness and disease are seldom heard of.

Now, answer the question yourself.

One of the prominent news bureaus sent out a dispatch from St. Louis recently in which it was heralded broadcast that the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., had made a "discovery" with reference to the alleged dynamiting plots of the McNamara brothers. It was stated that the Department of Justice had written a letter to a hotel man in St. Louis in which it was revealed that the register of a certain hotel in that city contained the name of O. A. Tveit-moe, alleged to be in his own handwriting. It was further disclosed that Mr. Tveit-moe's name was placed upon the aforesaid register on November 27, 1910, and also that upon this same register appear the names of Samuel Gompers, F. M. Ryan, James O'Connell and F. J. McNulty. The discovery is indeed important, and hope is entertained that the Department of Justice recognizes its full importance. In November, 1910, there occurred in the same city of St. Louis conventions of the Union Label Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department, Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor, and if the Department of Justice continues its investigation further, it will no doubt find upon the registers of the various hotels the names of a large number of men who are prominently

identified as officials and active men in the trade union movement of America. This clew is worth following.

We are just in receipt of the January issue of *The Prophet* and the *Ass*, published by G. H. Lockwood, Kalamazoo, Mich., 50 cents per year. This issue begins the regular monthly and comes out with a flashy new "hide" on it and the "insides" are full of interesting matter for thinkers. There is one important article on lawyers and capitalistic courts that should be thoroughly discussed.

Lockwood's magazine is unique and out of the ordinary. He says: "It is devoted to economics, politics, health, etc., and what room there is left is used in giving plans for regulating the universe. It is written by the man who originally put salt in the ocean; he is now busy putting sand in the capitalist's eye, small chunks of it, about as large as cocoanuts. He is also boring holes in working men's heads to let the hot air out so they can get in a few economic facts. It's a hard kicker, but cheerful and optimistic and is written for people with brains and who are not afraid to use them. Jack London calls it a "live wire." It is the same size as the *Philistine*, but has twice the reading matter and at half the price. Orp Royce says: "It has the *Philistine* skinned a mile. Try 12 doses, they may be good for what ails you."

The constitutionality of the Employers' Liability Act, passed by Congress in 1906, has just been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in all cases before it. The court also decided that state courts may enforce the act when local laws are appropriate. It will be remembered that the first law, that enacted in 1906, was declared unconstitutional in 1906 because it embraced within its terms a regulation of intrastate commerce as well as interstate. Immediately following another bill was introduced in Congress covering these defects and became a law. Two years later an amendment was added, known as the Bailey amendment, and then came litigation in order that a final decree might be had from the United States Supreme Court. In this decision the attempt of Congress to change the old common law rule, that an employee of a common carrier could not procure damages from the carrier for injuries received in his employment when the injuries resulted from the negligence of a fellow servant, has been successful. The decision of the court was unanimous. Justice Van Deventer asserted that Congress had the right to regulate the relation of interstate railroads to their employees, and further decided that Congress had not gone beyond its power by abrogating the common law rule that an employer was not liable for the injuries resulting to employees by the negligence of fellow servants: "No one has a vested property

right in the common law," said the Justice. No objection was found in the fact that the act did away with the doctrine of "assumption of risk" by employees, and restricted the doctrine of "contributory negligence."

By a vote of 60 nays to 37 ayes, the Tennessee legislature recently turned down an employers' liability bill patterned after the federal act, in spite of the fact that before election the regular Democrats, the independent Democrats and the Republicans all solemnly pledged their parties to pass an employers' liability law, as good, if not better than the federal act. The governor, Benjamin W. Hooper, also urged the passage of this measure. In the first message he said to the legislature: "For more than twenty years the enactment of this legislation has been promised by candidates and the political parties, but from some unexplainable cause, it has always been quietly pigeon-holed or asphyxiated at the psychological moment." The legislative session advanced and when it appeared that the bill was again doomed, the governor got nervous and he sent this hot shot hurling to the legislature: "When the moneyed interests become interested in legislation, their representatives appear in legislative halls and bring to bear every influence that can be conceived by the keenest intellects of modern times. It is currently reported that one railroad has issued more than 11,500 passes during this legislative session." Evidently the Louisville and Nashville Railroad never lets up. It was the most bitter opponent in Washington when the Federal Employers' Liability Act was being considered by Congress. It has made the most stubborn resistance to the consideration of any feasible plan of automatic compensation for injuries before the federal commission. This is the same L. & N. R. R. that instituted a test case against Section 10 of the Erdman Act, so that the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional and the blacklist became legalized. The L. & N. R. R. is one of the most bitter opponents of organizations of labor among employees.

Trains of the Canadian Pacific west of the Great Lakes all will be dispatched by telephone as soon as the Morse telegraph can be replaced by telephone equipment, one of the most sweeping changes in train dispatching since Morse invented the telegraph. It was found in service use of the telephone that it was a success in the dry atmosphere of Western Canada, but where the air is damper, where fogs are frequent or where atmospheric disturbances are likely to interfere with the electrical currents in telephone or telegraph lines the C. P. R. dispatchers will continue to use the telegraph.

The Canadian Pacific has used telephones on the main line between Calgary in Alberta and Field, at the summit of the Rockies in British Columbia, and General Super-

intendent Price found the record of efficiency was practically perfect. On other lines of the C. P. R. the telephonic system is in partial use and the installation of telephones is being rushed, for it was found that trains were unmistakably safer when the dispatchers used the telephone.

One of the features of telephone dispatching is the readiness with which train crews can communicate with the dispatcher when anything happens between the stations to delay them. Blind sidings and passing tracks can be equipped with booths and a dispatcher can be thoroughly informed of the movement of every train. When something happens to stop a train between stations the train crew can get into communication by means of a long pole which is hooked over the telephone wire and connected with either a portable instrument or a telephone installed in the baggage car or caboose. Instead of trusting to the flagman to protect a train against another from the rear the telephone system enables a train crew to inform (at the station last passed) the crew of another train following closely that they are stopped and do it almost immediately. The tests of the Canadian Pacific showed, however, that there were uncertainties unless the atmospheric conditions were favorable.

So far as train orders, the sheets used and all the other paraphernalia are concerned the change to the telephone necessitates no alterations. The dispatcher simply telephones his order and the operator receives it over a telephone wire, writing it as he would an order received from a Morse key. In cases of emergency the dispatcher can talk directly with the conductor or engineer to whom he wishes to give orders without the intervention of a third person, an intervention which increases the chances of a mistake.

The proposed amendments to the constitution providing for the election of delegates from our Brotherhood to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor initiated by Kaw Valley Lodge No. 44 of Kansas City, Kas., submitted to the membership last month in accordance with the Initiative and Referendum provision of our constitution, we are pleased to announce are being affirmatively voted upon by our membership generally, and judging from returns received by the G. S.-T. from lodges who have voted upon the proposition the indications at present are that they will be adopted. As stated in last month's issue, the submission of these amendments to the membership of the Grand Lodge cost less than \$25, whereas it would have taken a convention of say 300 delegates at \$5 a day, at least one hour and perhaps more to have them read to them, discuss them, possibly with several amendments added thereto with the discussion emanating therefrom at a cost of nearly \$200, or to be exact, \$188,

which does not include traveling expenses to and from a convention, or the time the committee on law would devote to them with the additional expense of submitting them to the membership after a convention for ratification as provided for by our present laws. Consequently insofar as needed amendments to the constitution are concerned they can more readily and economically be made through the initiative and referendum than at a convention, as our experience in this case demonstrates.

The only need for a convention, therefore, under our present constitution would be to elect a new staff of Grand Lodge officers or to make changes in the present staff, and whether or not the present ones have made good or any changes are necessary, is for the membership to say, and your vote next month as to whether a convention will be held this fall or not, under present conditions will largely be an expression of opinion as to whether you desire the opportunity to make such changes or not.

It is with deep regret that we call attention to the special article of Brother Weeks, G. S.-T., in this issue announcing the death of his assistant, Brother Chas. A. Mabrey, a member of Magic City Lodge No. 64, Moberly, Mo. To his immediate family, consisting of his faithful wife, young married daughter and husband, who made their home with him, his younger daughter and his many friends, the Grand Lodge officers and office staff employed at headquarters who knew him so intimately and learned to love him and appreciate his sterling worth, extend their heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, and commend them to Him "who doeth all things well" and knows best.

Apropos the objections of Brother Martin of Grand River Lodge No. 11, and his statement in his communication in this issue that the constitution forbids the discussion of political and economic subjects in our lodges and incidentally in our Journal, we publish, for his benefit and others, who may possibly share the same opinion, the clause in our constitution pertaining to this subject, prior to its amendment by the Atlanta convention, and the section as it now stands amended in our present constitution:

Section 190. Subordinate lodge constitution page 50, old constitution, prior to its amendment by the Atlanta convention:

"The Brotherhood shall be left free from politics and let each member use his own judgment and vote for the best interest of organized labor."

Section 129, formerly Section 190, subordinate lodge constitution, page 63, present constitution, as amended by the Atlanta convention:

"The Brotherhood shall be left free to discuss politics, and let each member use

his own judgment and vote for the best interests of organized labor."

We remember very vividly the discussion that transpired at a night session of the Atlanta convention, when the apparently inconsequential change was made in this section by the substitution of the words "free to discuss" for the word "from," principally to authorize the editor to accept communications for publication in the Journal of this nature, which formerly, owing to the specific prohibition of this clause, he had been obliged to reject on many occasions much to the chagrin of the authors. Every delegate who was present at that session, we feel assured, will substantiate us in this statement, and sustain us for permitting such discussion. If the law is detrimental to our best interests, let us repeal it. We have the initiative and referendum and can do so at least twice a year, as provided for in our constitution. Discussion along these lines through our columns, or anything else of interest to our members, we assure Brother Martin or anyone else, will be appreciated and acceptable.

Since writing the article entitled "Will We, or Will We not? That's the Question," to be found on our first page, we have been reminded that while the Grand Lodge can only collect two quarters' per capita tax prior to the proposed convention in September, if it is decided to hold one, still it will have to meet nine months' expenses amounting to approximately \$15,000 more with six months' or two quarters' income, viz: the months of July, August and September, which you should also bear in mind when casting your vote "for or against" a convention next month.

That a majority of the voters are tired of the old political parties can no longer be denied. The regularity of the stay-at-homes on election day can be accounted for in no other way. Economic conditions have proved a cruel task master, though the most of the workers are still ignorant of the lesson taught.

The old parties are disrupted and falling to pieces, and it is possible that a skirmish will be made and a new party formed that will be even more vicious. There is in both the Republican and Democratic ranks the manifestation of this tendency. The insurgent movement in the Republican party and the reform movement within the Democrat movement are evidences of this.

Therefore, it should be easy for the workers to see along what lines of political thought their interests can be best served, not alone for the purpose of influencing—but for the purpose of educating the voters. If we are to be a factor in the elections of 1912, we will have to bend all our energies and conduct the greatest campaign of education we have ever conducted. To work for his own interests during the campaign of 1912 should be the slogan of every worker.

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTORS' BULLETINS. QUESTIONS.

Series No. 33.

Monday—How should retaining valves be located on box cars?

Tuesday—How should retaining valves be located on flat cars?

Wednesday—Where located on coal cars?

Thursday—Where on freight equipment when two hand brakes are used?

Friday—On passenger cars?

Saturday—On vestibule cars?

Series No. 34.

Monday—How should the retainers be placed on oil tanks?

Tuesday—How should the retainers be tested?

Wednesday—What should be cleaned out each time the triple and brake cylinder is cleaned?

Thursday—Should the triple be cleaned without removing it from the car?

Friday—How often should freight car cylinders and triples be cleaned and oiled?

Saturday—What attention should be given to the gaskets while cleaning the triples?

Series No. 35.

Monday—What should be the standard length of the brake beams?

Tuesday—How high should the center of the brake shoe be from the top of the rail?

Wednesday—What angle should the brake beam lever have?

Thursday—What length should the brake beam hangers be?

Friday—What kind of pipe should be used in connection with retainers?

Saturday—When a retainer is not used what should be done with the exhaust port of the triple?

Series No. 36.

Monday—What kind of unions should be used in retainers?

Tuesday—What should be the total leverage passenger and freight cars?

Wednesday—How should the brake beams be hung on freight cars?

Thursday—How should the hand brakes and air brakes work with respect to each other?

Friday—What should be the proportion of the truck levers?

Saturday—What should be the power of the hand brake on passenger cars?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 13. JANUARY ISSUE.

Series No. 29.

Monday—A leaky graduating valve has the effect of releasing the brake after a partial service application but not when a full application is made.

Tuesday—A leaky slide valve only due to the slide valve being held from the seat or cut.

Wednesday—Cut or woven slide valve or seat or the slide-valve held from its seat by dirt of some kind.

Leaking emergency valve, leaking check case gasket or the gasket between the triple valve and the brake cylinder head.

Thursday—The same defects that cause the blow in the passenger triple will cause a blow in freight, also the auxiliary tube making four in passenger and five in freight.

Friday—Yes, all of these defects exist in the K triple the same as in the H.

Saturday—To locate a leaky slide valve, set the brake. If the blow stops, the slide valve is all right. If not, the fault is in the slide valve. To test for the check valve case gasket, close the cut-out cock in the branch pipe and if the brake sets it must be a reduction in the brake pipe pressure, which is due to the check case gasket or the emergency valve leaking, but if the blow still continues and the brake does not apply, the trouble would be in the triple gasket or the auxiliary reservoir tube, if in freight service.

Series No. 30.

Monday—When the check valve is leaking badly and for any cause the brake pipe pressure is reduced below the brake cylinder pressure it will allow cylinder pressure to pass back into the brake pipe and reduce the brake cylinder pressure.

Tuesday—In the event of port "Y" in the "K" triple stopping up brake pipe, air will be prevented from passing to the brake cylinder which will reduce the pressure in the brake cylinder and will also take longer to make the reduction at the brake valve.

Wednesday—Port "Y" is used in quick service for conveying brake pipe air to the brake cylinder in quick service on long trains, therefore it would not effect the short train in the same manner.

Thursday—No, it is the length of the train and the time it takes to make the reduction.

Friday—About 14 or 15 seconds with the "K" triples and about 49 seconds with the H triples through the train.

Saturday—The "K" triples all release at about the same time, while there is a difference of about 45 seconds between the first and last car with the H triples.

Series No. 31.

Monday—About 45 seconds.

Tuesday—The bad effect that the difference in the releasing of the brakes has on long trains is that the slack will run out if the release is made while moving and break the train in two.

Wednesday—A broken graduating pin. This cannot happen in the "K."

Thursday—The graduating valve is located on the top of the slide valve.

Friday—The H triple has three springs the graduating spring, slide valve and check valve spring.

Saturday—The "K" triple has four springs, the graduating spring, retarding spring, slide valve and check valve spring.

Series No. 32.

Monday—In releasing, the brake valve should be placed in full release position so as to raise the pressure in the head end of the brake pipe and force the triples to retarded release position.

Tuesday—In releasing with the L triple the brake valve should be moved from lap

to release several times in order to graduate the brakes off. This is one of the important features of the L triples.

Wednesday—This means that the per cent of braking power that the car is braking at the light weight of the car being taken.

Thursday—The braking power changes according to the pressure in the brake cylinder and as a higher pressure is obtained in emergency than service, the braking power changes accordingly.

Friday—The loaded car increases the piston travel, therefore decreases the braking power.

Saturday—No, the method of hanging the brake beams has much to do with changing the piston travel, especially when the brake beams are hung to the car body.

LADIES' CORNER

FROM PEARL OF THE WEST LODGE NO. 2

Pueblo, Col.

Editor Journal:

Another year has sped swiftly by. The wings of time seem to gain speed when their flight is accelerated by anticipation, as is the case with Pearl of the West Lodge No. 2. I know that many of our members feel we should be represented at least once a year, so here we are.

We hold our meetings on the first Friday night of each month. Our lodge is in a prosperous condition with a good set of officers. On behalf of our members, I wish to thank the retiring officers for their untiring efforts in the past year and to wish our officers for the coming year much success.

We had many good social times in the past year and hope for a continuance of same this year. While in Kansas City this fall, I met our Grand President, Sister Marie Ronemus, her good husband and young daughter. I spent a very pleasant evening with them at their home, 3223 Garner avenue. Our Grand Secretary and Treasurer, Sister Effie Deacon was also present. I am very glad I met these esteemable people and became personally acquainted with them. We hope to, as soon as the weather will permit, start another membership contest.

The brothers and sisters of No. 2 join me in extending thanks to the brothers of No. 18 for all the favors shown us in the past year, especially that of donating us the hall to hold our meetings. I wish to say that last meeting night was one of the coldest nights we had, the thermometer registering 10 degrees below zero at 8 p. m., and all officers but two were there and there was a fair attendance for such a night.

Our newly elected vice-president, Clara V. Gruber, is mourning the death of her father,

Wallace Averill, who died December 31 while in discharge of his duty. He was in the employ of the A., T. & S. F. for thirty years, being one of the oldest engineers running out of Pueblo at the time of his death. She has our heartfelt sympathy in her great loss.

His soul to Him who gave it rose

God led it to its long repose,

Its glorious rest.

And though the warrior's sun has set

Its light will linger round us yet,

Bright, radiant, blest.

Wishing one and all a very happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Loyally,

ALLIE ZENTZ.

FROM A STRIKER'S DAUGHTER.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Just a few lines from one who boosts for the carmen.

Everything looks fine around here, and as to the strike, we'll win that, don't you fret.

I don't believe very many men went back to work—I mean scabbing. But the Illinois Central can boast of a great big scab, and that is Louis Baum (I didn't put Mister before it because I don't think he deserves it, do you?)

A cousin of mine who is an engineer, happened to be in the Union Pacific yards in Omaha and he said: "A certain freight train was pulling out of Omaha and it took four engines to pull it, and the darn thing was puffing as if it had asthma. I stood and watched it until it was out of sight and when I wanted to go home I found that my feet were frozen." I think the train must have been going pretty slow, don't you?

I didn't know the names of any scabs, so

I made my big sky-scraper of a brother give me a few, and then I went to papa for some more.

I wonder if Louis Baum will ever get to heaven? By George, if I get there first, I'll have St. Peter make him show his union card.

If either papa or my brother would go scabbing we would take the door mat off the porch and put up a sign in big black letters, "Be Gone."

The song entitled "After the Strike" is certainly a dandy. Only one thing is missing and that's the music. How are we girls going to sing it if we haven't any music? So, if the composer of the song can take a hint, see if he can take this one.

I may only be 16 years old, but I know more about the strike than most people do, and that's because I take an interest in it.

If some of us girls could only go to the I. O. yards for about twenty minutes we would certainly show the scabs that all Council Bluffs girls aren't made of sugar and water, especially we that have carmen brothers, and the scabs wouldn't need to put up a sign, "Handle with care," either.

Inclosed find a list of scabs, formerly union men: Louis Baum, Geo. Langdon, Sells Sparr, Dave Simmonds and Van Wade. All formerly belonged to Lodge No. 93 except Van Wade, who belonged to No. 103 of Omaha. He went out on the Union Pacific but went scabbing on the Illinois Central.

Wishing success to all the members of the B. R. C. of A., I am,

A Striker's Daughter,
CHRISTINA FORGET-YOU-NOT.

WHEN HER DREAM CAME TRUE.

Tommy Howard turned the plow to one side as he finished the row he was on, sat down and began to think.

There is nothing here for me, he thought, but farming all my life, and in the end what will I have? He turned his horses' heads toward the stable, and while preparing the stock feed his thoughts went in another direction.

He thought he was in far off Arkansas, which he had heard so much about. Why not go there and do as Eddy Lane had done?

Eddie Lane, his neighbor, had left some time before and went to Arkansas and went to work on the railroad, and that was what Tommy had always wanted to do.

He had mental pictures of himself when he too would be like his friend, Eddie, working as a man among men on a railroad. He had often seen himself on the engine or in the caboose, or even making his way across the top of the train, just as he had so often seen the other trainmen do as the long trains went rushing past his home.

His father noticed his peculiar actions that evening, and said, "My son, what has come over you that you want to leave me here and go out in the world to work on a railroad? Why not stay here with me and

help me with the work, and some day, as you know, the farm will be yours, and you can then take care of your father and mother in their old days?"

"No, father, much as I would love to stay here with you and take care of the farm, I can not do it. I want to go out and make my way in the world, and build myself up at some good trade. Then I can send for you and mother and take care of you as you suggest."

"Well if that is the only way out of it, I guess it will have to be that way. But what are you going to do with Mable?"

"Why, father," said the young, "that is easy to answer. I will get a good job, as I said before, and lay aside a portion of my earnings to provide a home for Mable. It will not take me very long to do it, either."

"Well," his father said, "we can think it over before you go. You are not going to go before the harvest is over; surely you will not leave me here to gather it all by myself?"

"No, no, I would not think of that," said Tommy. "I will stay here until after you have gathered and then I will go away. But in the mean time I am going over to see Mable tonight, and see what she has to say about it, as I do not want to go contrary to both of your wishes."

He walked out of the gate, down the country road and was soon at the home of Mable. Mable was the daughter of a farmer. She and Tommy had known each other since childhood, and had been sweethearts since they could remember. They had often told each other of their love, and that they were going to be married when they were big enough.

He met Mable sitting on the veranda, a picture of sweet innocence and rustic health. He thought as he was sitting there that he had never seen a fairer form or sweeter face.

"Well, Tommy, I am so glad you came over, for I have been terribly lonely today. And now that you are with me I know that I can not be lonely."

They talked on different subjects, when finally Tommy broke the subject.

"Mable," he said, "I am thinking of going away, going to leave you here, and going out into the world to make a start in life. I am going to be a man among men."

"What?" said Mable. "You are not going to leave me here without you and you go away from me like that. Why, Tommy, I thought you cared more for me than that."

"I do care for you, darling, with all my heart. But I am going out to make a start in life, and make a home for you. I will come back for you some day, and claim you as my own."

With tear stained face she looked off in the distance. She saw two little ghosts before her. There were a little boy and girl. Each playing with the other, playmates through childhood, and now they were changed. She saw a young man and

a young woman, standing before each other. The young man was going away, away off to a far off country to make his start in life. The girl was left behind. She also saw pictures of Tommy when he would be in some distant town, she saw him with other girls, girls of charm and beauty. She saw in a glance that he would never come back to her.

She broke the reverie with a sigh.

"What are you crying about, darling?" said Tommy.

"Oh, Tommy, I know that you will never come back to me. I know that you will see some other girl that you care for more than me."

But Tommy assured her that he would never see a girl that he cared for more than her.

He kissed her good night at the gate and went slowly down the lane toward home, thinking of the girl he had just left.

A form more fair, a face more sweet,
Ne'er hath it been my lot to meet.

The long summer was over, the autumn was breaking. Already he had felt the chilly nights that came so early in Iowa. He had been helping his father gather in the crops. The gathering was over at last. He was now preparing to leave the home of his childhood, to go to another land to make his way alone.

He waited for Mable's consent to go. She gave it at last, although it was like signing the death warrant of her happiness.

"I will be willing for you to go, Tommy," she would say, "if you will be as true to me as you say. Come back to me when you have got the home for me, and you will find me here waiting for you."

That same evening found the two lovers together at the gate. Tommy was waiting for the train to come that would take him to the place where he would find a home for Mable.

Mable covered her eyes again, and again she saw two little ghosts. Two little children, a boy and a girl, playing together. She looked again and saw a stalwart young man and a young woman bidding farewell to each other. She again saw the picture of Tommy with the other girls in the city. She sighed again, and this time Tommy was bending over her telling her to face it bravely, that he would write to her often, and when he got the little white cottage for her, he would come after her.

The train was about due, and he kissed her farewell, and bending his steps toward the station, he mounted the train, the conductor gave the signal to proceed, and the lights of Chrystal, Iowa, began to fade in the distance.

He made several stops on his trip, vainly looking for work, but was unsuccessful at every place.

He arrived in Pine Bluff, Ark., a week later, and making his way up the street with a heavy heart, he was called to by a kind voice: "Looking for a job, pard?"

"Yes," said Tommy, "can you tell me where I can land one?"

"Yes, you can get all the jobs you want at the Cotton Belt shop. The foreman was telling me this morning that he was going to put on more men. He told me to look out for some good men, and you strike me as a pretty good sort of a feller."

He led Tommy up to the Cotton Belt shop and introduced him to the car foreman.

"This man is looking for a job," he said.

"Well," said the foreman, "I think I can use you. Have you ever had any experience?"

"No," said Tommy, "but I am willing to learn."

"All right, I will put you to work in the morning. Come around at 7 a. m."

That night he wrote to Mable, telling her of his good luck in getting a job at the shop. He also told her what a fine set of men there were there. He told her that he liked Pine Bluff fine, and that he hoped to make good, and make a little home for her in the future.

The next morning he went to the shop to go to work. He found a fine set of men there. He was given a good man to work with. The man told him that everyone that worked there belonged to the B. R. C. of A.

"Well," said Tommy, "I will join it, too, for I have often heard of labor unions and the good work they do, and I am willing to do my part with them."

He was admitted to the Carmen next meeting, and thought as he was taking the oath at the altar, that if he lived up to it, he would always have friends, and someone to help him out.

He wrote to Mable quite often, and would always tell her about the white cottage trimmed in blue. He also told her that he liked his place fine, and there was rapid promotion for a man in that line of work.

He was soon promoted from car repairer to carpenter, with an additional increase in pay. He would always go every pay day and deposit a portion of his check in the savings bank to provide a home for Mable.

Mable would read each letter over again and again, and the same little ghosts would appear in the vision. The little girl and the little boy. Then they would disappear and the young man and the young woman and the little white cottage trimmed in blue.

She would always answer his letters with great care and tell him not to forget her when he was with the other girls.

She would get a reply from Tommy telling her that such a thing was absurd, that he could never forget the blue eyes and golden hair that he left on the farm back in Iowa.

He had been gone from her almost two years, and was longing to see her. He wrote her and told her that he was thinking of coming for her soon, that he had the white cottage and all that he needed was her to make it bright and happy.

It was in the middle of September that he stepped from the train at the little town

of Chrystal. The birds were beginning to leave and the leaves from the trees were falling. Everything looked happy and bright.

Mable was at the train to meet him. Tommy stooped over and kissed her, and thought as he looked into her blue eyes that she was more lovely than she had ever been.

He went to see his father and that gentleman was glad to know that his son had done so well. Glad to know that he had worked himself up to a good trade, and that he was a man among men. And also proud to know that his son was a union man.

It was in the quaint old church house the following Sunday that Tommy and Mable were made man and wife. It was a day long to be remembered with Tommy, a day that he could say made him the happiest man in the world.

A few weeks later and they were installed in their new home, the white cottage trimmed in blue. It was in the evening after supper, they were sitting in the light of the fireside, that her reverie was broken. She looked and saw Tommy, and the cozy parlor, and gave a sigh of relief.

"Tommy," she said, "my dream has come true."

VICTORY FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE CERTAIN.

By Arthur M. Lewis.

One thing rises clear above the ruck of things—the women of this country are going to vote. Every note in our literature, yes, and even in our journalism tells the same story.

The tide of social evolution has set steadily and surely in that direction and no humming and hawing of pretended friends or open opposition of sworn enemies can stop it or seriously check its flow.

It is plainly written on the order of the day. Its consideration has been postponed long enough and too long. Earnest women and honest men are sick of shiftless and shuffling excuses.

The social conscience is wincing under the ever increasing realization of the intolerable wrongs that have been heaped upon the women of the race.

Herbert Spencer described man's treatment of woman, in history, as "brutal." Lester F. Ward, a greater Socialist than even the mighty Spencer, objected that the assertion was a libel on the brute; that no brutes ever treated their females as men have treated their women.

The time has come for choosing sides. Indifference will no longer pass. You are for or you are against the woman suffrage movement.

On the side of woman suffrage will be all the forces that incarnate human progress. Against will be all the reactionary traditions and the stupid lies that have served these many generations to bar the righting of a great wrong.

If we men are to spend our lives in the blood and dust of the class struggle we need our women to fight with us, side by side. The glory of the battle and the thrill of victory should be theirs as well as ours.

You say women are not interested in politics. And in the name of common sense what do you expect so long as they are shorn of every fragment of political rights? How shall they be expected to take interest in questions upon which it has been decreed they are not competent to pass judgment?

The working class in general and Socialist workers in particular should be in the vanguard. The cause is ours and, as Mazzini would have said, the struggle to win it should also be ours.



T. Thurston.

Not even a competent scab. Scabbed first for H. & T. C., was fired, then went to work for Katy at Dallas, Tex.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S PERTINENT QUERY.

In the old anti-slavery days I lectured in Cincinnati. At the same time there was a convention of ministers in session. The next morning I took the cars, seating myself quite near the door. The car was full of white cravats, so that it looked like an adjourned session of the convention. Presently a sleek, well fed man bustled onto the platform and, addressing the brakeman, asked: "Is Mr. Phillips on board?"

"Yes," was the reply; "there he sits back of the door."

"Are you Mr. Phillips?"

"I am, sir."

"Are you trying to free the niggers?"

"Yes, sir; I am an abolitionist."

"Well, why do you preach your doctrine up here? Why don't you go there?" pointing toward Kentucky, just across the Ohio river.

"Excuse me," said I; "are you a preacher?"

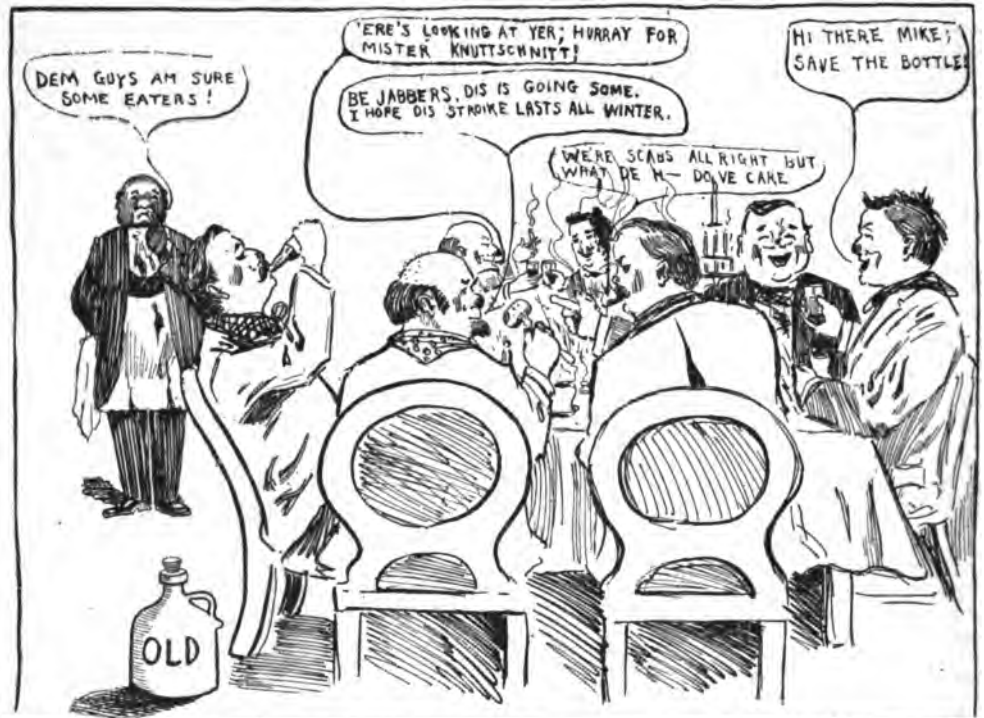
"I am, sir."

"Are you trying to save souls from hell?"

"Yes, sir; that is my business."

"Well, why don't you go there?"

There was a roar and my critic vanished into the next car.—Carlos Martyn: "Wendell Phillips, the Agitator."



Free and independent workmen en route to exercise their inalienable right to work on strike-bound roads, or, to be more precise, scabs, en route to take the places of strikers, or, according to Webster's New International Dictionary, "Dirty, paltry fellows. Workmen who work for lower wages than or under conditions contrary to those prescribed by trades unions; also one who takes the place of a workman on strike; a rat."



"A PLACE TO EAT—SO DIFFERENT."
In the bull-pen, a few days after reaching destination. Serve 'em right.

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, partisan, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor does not assume responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department.

EDITOR.

FROM THE FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Prior to the calling of the strikes on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines, Messrs. Kruttschnitt, Markham and Park stated that they could not and would not meet the Federation because their roads were public carriers and to recognize the federations would prohibit them from fulfilling their public functions for which they were created.

Let us see how well they are performing this function:

Since the inception of the strike the general public has been greatly inconvenienced by delayed mails and passenger trains. The shippers also have experienced great losses on account of demoralized freight service. The Illinois Central suburban service in Chicago is completely demoralized and the citizens using this service are at this time protesting very strenuously against cold cars and unnecessary delay of trains.

In our conference with Mr. Park, vice president and general manager of the Illinois Central, we endeavored to have him advance some logical reason as to why he should not meet the Federation. His principal reason was that the company did not desire to change past practices; he also made the statement that he had the data and information that would convince any fair minded man that federation was not a good proposition for the company, neither was it good for the men. When he was asked to produce this data and information he had to admit he didn't have it. He was asked how much time he would require to compile this data, and he replied it would possibly take him thirty days. I venture to say this: That Mr. Park could not compile this idea in thirty days or even ninety days, as he and Mr. Markham, also their learned counsel, had devoted their valuable time for several months prior to our meeting issuing circular letters to their employees in protest of the Federation, and when we sum up the whole of their argument we have this answer: "Their interest in the dear public; they don't want to change past practices and the dread of having the complexion of the lives of their employees changed." Now it isn't the pub-

lic or past practices that they have in mind, but it is the complexion of the lives of their employees that concerns them most. They don't want to see any change in past practices that would better the conditions of all men employed in the mechanical department. They readily realize that recognition of the Federation grants the employee the opportunity of eliminating many of the unjust obstacles that they have to contend with under the present system.

It is readily agreed by everyone that Messrs. Kruttschnitt, Markham and Park and other great employers of labor are good men—in fact they are ministers in a certain sense, for they preach a gospel—the gospel of struggle. I will say for these men that they have made the gospel of struggle, the practical gospel of life, for they have watched their fellow men with sleepless solicitude, and when they have seen them weaken (when I say weaken, I mean by being disorganized) they say to themselves it is because their employees do not struggle enough; they need some obstacle to make them struggle harder, thereby exercising their moral, mental and physical faculties which are apt to become flabby for the want of exercise through struggle, and in order that their employees may have sufficient obstacles to make them struggle beyond the limits of their human strength, they take it upon themselves to introduce either a piece work system, a standard time system, a personal effort system or the bonus system. They also introduce the personal record system in conjunction with their generous pension system which the employees do not receive but the company gets the record of every employee.

The Illinois Central and Harriman lines also have a very generous hospital service. We will dig into this hospital proposition and try and find out what it really means to the employees. We will take the Illinois Central for example. The Illinois Central has about 48,000 employees on their system; each employee is assessed 50 cents per month for this service, which means \$24,000 that the company receives each month from their employees. Now we will take \$24,000 multiplied by 12, which makes a total of \$288,000 paid to the company by the employees each year.

In my investigations of hospitals that

are not conducted by railroads I have been informed by doctors and superintendents that to conduct hospitals in the manner that the Illinois Central and other railroads conduct them, that the expenditures would be approximately \$15,000 per month—this to include the maintenance of the institutions, doctors and nurses' salaries, also medical and surgical instruments. There is also an income to be considered as patients who are not employees are also treated at these hospitals and have to pay for such treatment while confined therein. As I stated, \$24,000 paid by the employees each month, expenditures \$15,000 per month, would leave a balance of \$9,000 per month. Multiply this by 12 and we have a cash balance on hand at the end of the year of \$108,000.

Now this hospital proposition is nothing more than an efficiency proposition so far as the company is concerned. It little concerns them whether an employee gets well or not, the principal object is to find out whether he is in good physical condition that he may give a good day's efficiency. The Illinois Central as well as other roads that compel their employees to pay 50 cents a month for this service, figure that 45 per cent of their employees are not enjoying good health and are doping themselves with some patent medicine in order that they may build up their constitutions and perform their daily toil. In forcing this obstacle upon the employees the company usually engages several physicians to canvass the system in conjunction with the local foreman, who explains the good points of their proposition, telling the men that it is a grand thing and that they can procure scientific treatment for themselves and families at the very low rate of 50 cents per month. Scientific treatment, that is it. That is what the men want. They fall for the word "scientific" and willingly pay the monthly assessment. From data compiled by physicians and surgeons we find that out of every 100 people who are sick and consult physicians for treatment that 90 of them would recover without any treatment whatever, and the doctor in treating the other ten usually cures five and kills the other five. This hospital proposition as I have said before, is nothing more than an efficiency proposition so far as the company is concerned. For example, we will take a man who is working for the Illinois Central and who has been in the service fifteen years. We will call him John Smith. Now Smith has a chronic trouble. While he is still able to continue in his work, still, he is suffering considerably. He concludes he will take advantage of the hospital service, and so consults the local physician who is in the employ of the company. The doctor diagnoses his case and finds that Smith is suffering from a chronic trouble which prevents him from giving the same efficiency as the man enjoying perfect health. The doctor prescribes for Smith

and then writes his report of the case and forwards it to the chief surgeon, who in turn looks it over and makes his report to the superintendent. The superintendent notes that Smith has a chronic ailment and that in his present condition he can not give the same efficiency he could if he were in good health.

Now what does Mr. Superintendent do? Does he write to the master mechanic along this line, saying that he has been advised that John Smith, a man in their employ for the last fifteen years, is not enjoying good health, and in appreciation of his past services recommend that the master mechanic endeavor to find some line of work that will be more congenial for Smith while he is endeavoring to recuperate? Does he write the above to the master mechanic? No, but he writes him harsh words that John Smith has a chronic trouble, not giving a good day's efficiency, therefore recommends that John Smith be dismissed from the service at the master mechanic's earliest convenience.

Now that is just what men are paying 50 cents a month for. It is unjust and unfair for the Illinois Central and the Harri-man lines to compel their employees to pay for this service for the sole purpose of finding out whether or not the man is capable of giving the efficiency they require. They are going to extremes when they assume the right to dictate to the employees as to what kind of treatment they shall have and who shall apply the treatment. Many of the employees do not believe in the school of medicine as practiced by the companies' physicians; many are Christian Scientists who do not believe in treatment of any kind; others believe in osteopathy, and so on. If the men have got to have the service they ought to be accorded the right to say who shall be on the board of directors, also the hiring of physicians, and hold title to the grounds and hospitals for they rightfully belong to the employees. They are the ones who are putting up the cold cash. At this time the men are not accorded any of these privileges, while on the other hand the company has full sway. They hold title to everything pertaining to the hospitals—hiring whoever they please in the way of attendants, doctors and nurses. Many of these doctors are incompetent to practice medicine. I say incompetent, because competent medical men are too busily engaged in the legitimate practice of their professions to lend their good name and services to a practice that is as raw and sharp as this scientific hospital proposition of the railroads.

I believe it is safe to say that the Federations on the Illinois Central and Harri-man lines would never have been formed had it not been for the unfair tactics resorted to by these roads. The men in these Federations who are now involved in the present strikes, are determined to eliminate

these unjust obstacles that have been put upon them. The men believe that the natural obstacles in the natural order of life are sufficient to exercise their moral, mental and physical faculties. The action of the employers in the past would indicate that they are of the opinion that Mother Nature did not know what she was doing, therefore, take it upon themselves to make good the neglect of nature by introducing the obstacles I have mentioned.

In conclusion I wish to state that I have just completed a trip over the Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and a part of the Illinois Central system. I have held public mass meetings at all division points, and everywhere I have been, the men are fighting hard and are determined to remain out until the Federation is properly recognized. In the meantime our watch words are courage and sobriety, courage and determination, courage and confidence, and again courage until the dawn breaks on the day of victory and the shadows of despair flee away.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK PAQUIN.

FROM A MEMBER OF PECAN LODGE NO.
464.

Walnut Springs, Texas, Jan. 8th, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I will attempt to write you once more. As I have often said before, if the members would read the Journal and profit thereby it would be worth more than the paltry 50 cents per month dues that we pay into the order. I think every one is the best, but next month there comes another that beats the last one. Now what I want to write about is that wonderful emergency clause in the Texas Car Inspection Law. Just stop and think how wonderful it is. We all thought we had the very thing when we had our Great Legislators to pass a law requiring men to have three years' experience before they could inspect trains and air at terminal points and verily I say it was a good and great law and we highly commend our representatives and joint Labor Legislative Board for passing the same, and had the intention of the law been carried out the Strike on the M. K & T. and Harriman Lines would have been settled. But about the time we thought we had things fixed up right, along comes the immortal Jewel P. Lightfoot, and his most honored band of cohorts and slaps every Carman in the State of Texas in the face with a decision in favor of the corporations that any ten-year-old boy that can read would know was wrong. The Attorney-General and his assistants, J. D. Mothall and E. B. Robertson, know that the Carmen did not create the emergency, but on the other hand did everything in their power to prevent it. Now I'm not a lawyer and don't want to be, but if the true sense of this law had been taken into consideration and a decision rendered accordingly it would have settled the

M., K. & T. and Harriman lines strike at once. It's very strange to me that we have a brainy body of legislators to make laws for us and are lawyers of equally as good ability as Mr. Assistant Attorney-General or Mr. Supreme Judge and they can rear back on their dew-claws and make such decisions. Ain't that a big word for a common car-whacker to use. Well I was surprised at Ephriham Robertson for Ephriham and myself use to lick out of the same skillet, but good-bye old Eph you can't sop with me any more.

Two Bosque Co. boys, Mayfield and Cueveton helped frame this bill and railroad it through both houses and behold with one swat of the pen the immortal Ephriham laid it low and now they are off sniggering in their sleeves at what dupees they made of us. But listen, boys, they can't fool us all the time, there's a great day coming, November 11, 1912, don't forget the date. Now you talk about the strike being an emergency, it may be, but there are other things that are too; for instance, a scab in the city of Waco found a bad air hose gasket in a passenger train and instead of putting in a new gasket which would have taken a union man about three minutes, he hikes to the shack, about two blocks away, and gets a new air hose and two pipe wrenches, takes the hose off and puts on another hose, thus delaying the train about thirty minutes. I have seen scabs that claimed seven years' experience who didn't know how to couple steam hose. In regard to the law requiring three years' experience of men before they are allowed to test air at terminal points, it appears to me that the law was intended to protect the traveling public as well as the Carmen. And if this is the case the authorities should enforce the law in time of Strikes as well as in time of peace or of what benefit is a law if it won't protect neither the public or the Carmen. If this is the proper interpretation that the Attorney-General's department places on the law, he had better have it repealed. Now don't understand me to say that everything that the union men ask for is right for there are cranks in everything but they are right more times than they are wrong. What the laboring class want to do is to stand together and pick our men and elect them. If Governor Campbell and R. V. Davidson had stayed in office, the unions would have got justice and I don't see why we don't pick men out of our own ranks for our officials. We have plenty men who are as smart as these 2x4 lawyers that roost around Austin and Washington City. But you can't blame the poor lawyer for making such silly laws for if all the laws that are made were constitutional, about half of them would be out of a job. The more laws we have, the more lawyers we have, and the more laws that are reversed by our judges, the more there is for lawyers to do. So you can't blame them. And

the more work the lawyer gets the more money he gets, and the more he stands in with the corporations to down us, the more work we get and less money for it. So let her go, Bill, who cares, the hit dog always howls and I think we got hit. With best wishes for the Journal and the Brotherhood at Large, I remain,

Your Fraternally,
F. A. JOHNSON.

FROM EL RENO LODGE NO. 37.

El Reno, Okla., Jan. 14th, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Well, it has been a long time since I wrote to the Journal except a small letter I had in the January issue, but if the kind editor will spare me a little space and excuse my poor writing I will write a few lines. Well, us fellows on the Stony Island did not strike but we came as near to striking as any gang of men you ever saw not to strike, but I want to tell you, Brothers, that we have a system shop federation of five crafts, Carmen, Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Machinists and Sheet Metal Workers and we all meet together once a month and I believe we are going to work together and do a great deal of good for all. Well, I will tell what we are doing at El Reno and I would like to see the same thing started all over the Rock Island and on every railroad in the United States and Canada. We have organized a railroad union of twelve orders, from the engineers down to the Carmen. The United Orders are as follows, and any man with a paidup railroad union card is entitled to admission: The B. R. C. of A., the Switchmen's Union, the B. of R. T., the O. R. C., the B. R. O., the B. of L. F. & E., the B. of L. E., the Blacksmiths, the Boilermakers, the Machinists, the Sheet Metal Workers and the Telegraphers, twelve different railroad crafts and it doesn't conflict with any of the individual orders at all, the object merely being to get all railroad organized labor closer together and to make them feel more like brothers and to work to each other's interests. In this kind of an organization railroad men may get affiliated in all crafts on all systems on every railroad in the United States and Canada and then we can demand what we should have for our labor. We can talk strike and can have some hopes of winning when we strike. If it had been that way, on the Katy, Illinois Central and Harriman Lines there would never have been any strike at all. But the boys struck and they are still out and they are all, except some few scabs who turned traitors, true blue and I want to say for the benefit of the strikers and to encourage them that we are sending \$1.00, each one of us, per month to the Grand Lodge to help you out and are going to keep this up until the strike is settled. Well, this is a New Year we are beginning, so let us try to push organized labor for all there is

in it. Work for the interest of the working man, explain to non-union men the benefits of the Order and show them why they should be union men. Secure every application you can and be regular at meetings; be prompt in your duties and make our meetings interesting and let us, who can, do the most for the benefit of the working class for if we don't, the capitalist will sure get the best of us for they are not going to do anything for you. They want you to work a life time for them and give them two-thirds of what you earn for did you know that every man who works for a living supports himself and two others, some of you may not believe it, but he does and that is the great trouble with us people who work and toil for a living, we support so many that don't do anything. The working man produces everything and gets less and the way for him to get more for his labor and the only way is to Organize, get together. Organized Labor has brought us up to where we are, so don't let it stop, keep the ball rolling, we are gaining ground every day, secure every application you can, be prompt at all meetings, look after the welfare of your lodge, talk union whenever possible to the non-airs and show them how they are standing in their own light, and any fair minded man will come in with us if it is explained to him in the right way. I see in the January issue that John Ogle in Denver, Colo., is scabbing on the Harriman Lines. This said John Ogle was once a member of our Lodge but he is suspended for non-payment of dues, but I would not have thought that of him, but he is a scab, a dirty scab. Well, as it is getting late I must close and leave space for better writers. With best wishes to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. D. HELSUMS.

FROM A MEMBER OF MOOSE JAW LODGE NO. 204.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.

Editor Journal.

I read with pleasure Bro. Gallagher's letters, and thank him for the clear and pronounced mode of his diction, he is always brimful of enthusiasm, and that to my mind is the well spring of our success.

I should like to see our other Grand Lodge officers appear before the membership in print—as we, on the Canadian side, have not the chance of conversing with our Grand Lodge officers to the same extent as our brothers in the states, and, perhaps, the nearest approach we will ever get to them (at least the bulk of our membership) is through their writings in the Journal, so brethren don't be backward in coming forward.

I don't know how it is in the states, but the lodges in Canada seem to carry on their meetings and discuss only union business. They never seem to realize their duty to their less fortunate brothers who have no

union at the back of them namely the laborer.

They never seem to take any interest in the city or town they live in, or whether the measures that are being passed are beneficial, or detrimental to their best interests.

If city officials degrade humanity, it is very seldom any local lodge lifts its voice in protest, or resorts to the public press to show its disapproval of their actions.

If money is squandered carelessly the same sang froid manner is prevalent.

I believe if the union men would devote a little more of their time to peruse and digest some of the legislation that is being foisted upon them municipally, provincially and by the Dominion government much legislation that is a hindrance to unionism would be nipped in the bud.

In Saskatchewan the workman's compensation and employers' liability law has been enacted. I sincerely believe that 50 per cent of the working class do not know that such an act is in force. I have again and again been asked if it was true such an act was in existence.

I believe if 45 minutes of our lodge meetings were devoted to the discussion of such matters, such an impetus would be given them that it would stagger the capitalistic class to such an extent as to sound its death knell for all time.

I am pleased to say the Trades and Labor Council of Moose Jaw are doing a good work in unearthing many existing evils and seeking their removal, and if the local lodges, that compose those bodies, would, whenever occasion offers, not only send their delegates to the meetings but endorse their many resolutions and demands and bring the full force of organized labor in that community to bear on these assemblies, our law makers would soon find out that the spirit of intolerance was growing, and that they had either to accede to our demands or evacuate.

So long, however, as we grope in the dark just so long is the day of freedom kept back.

When once the sense of equality dawns on our befogged brains, and we learn that man was not made to be a mechanical machine, but made to enjoy life, that all the joys, privileges, and the bounteous stores of the world are his, if he would only reach out and take them, but as long as fear is the dominating factor in his make up, just so long will he remain a coward. Brothers be up and doing, shake off dull sloth, reach out, far out, and take what rightfully belongs to you, it is yours, and strive manfully against those who would seek to deprive you of it.

Long live the Brotherhood and may she soon be the impregnable fortress of unionism.

Yours fraternally,
HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

FROM CROOKSTON LODGE NO. 149.

Crookston, Minn.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me a small space in the columns of our February Journal as I fail to see any sign from No. 149 and suppose that the ink has been frozen as it has been pretty cold here. It seems, however, that Brother Walters is keeping it pretty hot for the nons especially and the big G. Keep it up old scout you are certainly doing fine.

As this year, nineteen hundred and eleven, has passed into history and joined hands with the dead dynasties and sheeted centuries laid away in that imaginary iron vault which carries the only initials, The Past, and we have entered into the dawn of another year, we may well ask ourselves, have we so conducted our affairs in the past year to bring credit upon us and honor to our fellows? This question may be a delight to some and sorrow to others.

There are many things we may do in the future better than we have in the past, although we may have done our best.

I have noticed so many after their day's work is over and the last bite of their supper is down will take a scud around the corner and into some rotten saloon and throw their hard earned money away for a few glasses of squirrel whiskey and again others lighting their old cob after supper will lay down in some remote corner by the stove, especially in the winter, drowning until the old lady roots him in the ribs and tells him it is bed time.

Did you ever approach any of this breed and try to talk common sense to them? They know more than a Socrates, a Plato, yes, more than a Washington or Abe Lincoln ever did. In writing this I do not mean that No. 149 consists of these specimens but nevertheless, we have plenty of them in Crookston as well as everywhere else.

We must have patience and try to educate these men for as long as they are not with us, they are against us. We must not only try to organize and educate them on the industrial field, but on the political field as well. It does not matter how precious a shipload is if the ship is poorly built and unable to carry the load, and so with the union, no matter how strong it is, if the laws are not in its favor it is bound to go down sooner or later.

When I hear some old politician before election brag of what he is going to do in the line of labor legislation if elected, I can not but help think of some years back across the Atlantic when I was walking the road in some strange part of the country, I would come to a place where the road had been changed, but the guide board pointed to the old way and certified that there was entertainment for man and beast one mile beyond the hill, "and upon investigation I would find the ruins of an old inn with hardly anything standing but the

chimney up the flue of which the fire of hospitality had not roared possibly for the past thirty years.

The old sign at the road swung and creaked in the wind, the birds sang and twittered and made love upon it, nobody ever stopped there or took notice of the old sign provided they knew the conditions, yet the sign swore to it, "entertainment for men and beast one mile beyond the hill."

Let me tell you right now Brothers, do not take too much notice of these old sign politicians for you will possibly upon investigation later on find that they fooled you badly.

In conclusion will say that our aim should ever be Onward and Upward and may our Brotherhood prosper in the coming year as never before and may its officers have success in all their undertakings, I remain,
Yours fraternally, T. Q.

FROM A MEMBER OF PORTLAND
LODGE NO. 268.

Deer Lodge, Mont.

Editor Journal.

I have a few words to say if you will spare space in your columns for the benefit of my fellow-workmen who are fighting one of the largest battles in the history of organized labor in America. I am a member of Portland Lodge No. 268 and one of the shopmen who threw down their tools on Sept. 30th, last. While the donations from different Labor organizations and the help from the Socialist Party through out the land which waves the Stars and Stripes are no doubt wonderful, I would like to say that every man whether he be union or non-union should do all he possibly can to help out the strikers on every Railroad where the strike reaches.

Should this battle be won by the shopmen, it means victory for every shopman in America. Should this battle be lost, it means a death blow to every shopman in America for a long time to come. If necessary; those who are not involved in this great strike, should suffer the same as the strikers before we give in to the Capitalist Class. This strike brought victory to the shopmen on the Wabash R. R. and the shopmen on the Wabash should give the strikers credit for the same by helping each month. The Wabash men did not have to leave their jobs, go to jail, do picket duty, hit the road looking for another job, nor did they have to fight the man who works by their sides—who may be a traitor to them when a strike is called.

We all left our jobs, went to jail, fought cases in Police Court, worried and suffered and hit the road looking for other jobs. It is on account of going broke that a number of us were forced to get out and hit the road for another job. In order to be successful in a strike, it is necessary to do good Picket duty and have lots of men on Picket duty. Men cannot do Picket duty

unless they have some benefits coming in to buy bread and butter, therefore some of us have been forced to hit the road.

The strikers on the Harriman systems including the M., K. & T. and I. C. must have help. If we all had money enough to live while on strike, it would not be necessary to strike. Many a man in this strike has went down and out, and he has gone down and out fighting for a victory which will mean a victory to every shopman in America, although he must face the stormy road and foot his bills all by himself while a great many who are benefitted by this man's principle, do not suffer a partial. I have not received a pay day since September and furthermore it will be a mighty long time before we will be on an equal footing again as we were when we dropped our tools. And the battle still continues. There is many and many a man in this strike who has been hit ten times harder than myself.

I think that every union man, who has an income each month and who is not involved in this strike should be willing to donate \$10 a month for the benefit of their fellow-strikers. The strikers cannot get jobs and as they have no money and no strike benefits coming in to speak of, they must get help from their fellow-workmen who are not directly involved.

Let every union and non-union man in all shop crafts on every Railroad in America rally to the aid and support of their fellow-strikers on the M. K. & T.-Ill. C., and Harriman Lines, so they may live and stay on Picket duty (which is most important). And let them bear in mind that if we win, as we must, it will be a mighty blow landed on our enemy, "the capitalist class."

Yours Fraternally,
J. ROBINSON.

FROM TWIN LODGE NO. 127.

Bakersfield, Colo., Jan. 7th.

Editor Journal.

We have just entered the fourth month of the strike of the Federated Crafts on the Harriman Lines and I will say that it is gratifying to know that none of our Carmen, who went out at this place, have deserted the ranks, although there have been some ex-members take the scabby jobs and work along with the skunks of their own kind. Ed Cuthbert is one of these, he once inspected in the yard here (before inspectors had to take an examination). Anyone that saw him once would surely know him the next time they saw him. When he quit the railroad he went to peddling milk till it got so rotten that he lost most of his customers. He then tried to get back inspecting. But, no, he couldn't pass the examination, that old white eye of his wouldn't operate and he was turned down. So he started a lunch counter, but that was too dirty to take well, so he went to Visalia and started one there and as soon as the

strike was called he came here to take a job of herding skunks. Some of the boys persuaded him not to do it. But he sold out his lunch counter and took a job inspecting, the same job that he had been turned down on before. It is hard to say how he got by the Doctor this time, but then to see the present force you wouldn't wonder at it as anything goes now. He was once a number of 127 but was suspended for non payment of dues about three years ago.

Pete Hannamon, another of the kind, was about a year ago voted to be expelled from Twin Lodge No. 127 for cowardly lies told on some of our members, but friends interceded in his behalf and the Lodge voted to reconsider its action, and he promised to pay all back dues, but he was never man enough to do as he agreed, but got cold feet and quit about three weeks before the Strike. He is no good and the truth is not in him.

James Damon, working in Cotingo, refused to quit when his partner did and is there yet, working with the skunk that took the place of a loyal Carman. He, too, had been suspended for non-payment of dues about two years ago.

Henry Musgrove, an ex-Carman, but I don't know to what lodge he belonged, and his partners are still working at Ravenna.

They claim they had not been notified officially, but that I know to be a lie, I expect they want Bro. Ryan to come out and notify them.

Joe Fessler, a non-member, working here on the Rip track, refused to come out. He is the skunk that some of the good Brothers took up a subscription for about a year ago when he was sick and raised a good little sum for him.

Old Bill Osborn, the coach cleaner, who laid off a few days before the strike with a sore foot (I think they must have been frosted), went back to work Jan. 1st with the other nigger coach cleaners—and old man Kemp who stayed. He offered to give \$5.00 a month if we would allow him to stay.

These beings for they cannot be called men should be advertised so their friends if they have any may know what they are doing and I am sorry I have not got their pictures.

The most of the Strikers have found other employment, and are content to await developments, but never to go back under the present conditions,

A Member of 127.

we are having some very hard winter weather here at present. The thermometer went down to 32 below zero here on the night of the 11th and the result was the next two days the Union Pacific R. Co. was out of business, not because the weather was so cold but because their engines had a bad case of scab and refused to work without the proper medicine. On Saturday the 13th they had to annul all of their local trains. One of them was No. 83, a combination freight and passenger running between Grand Island and Ord, Nebr., which carries U. S. mail but the people could wait for their mail and freight, too, for the engine was sick and refused to go, but if this had been some poor man that was carrying the mail overland and his horse was sick, Uncle Sam would have said there was no excuse and he would have had to take the mail on his back and get it there, but there is a strike on the U. P. R. R. and they are not responsible because their scabs cannot do the biz. Well Brothers I have a prescription for a medicine that will cure all these evils and that is Socialism and please don't forget the name, and when you go to the polls be sure and prescribe it. With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,

M. M. MAHON.

FROM A MEMBER OF BEAVER LODGE NO. 258.

West Toronto, Ont., Jan. 14, 1912

Editor Journal.

When will our Fellow Trades Unionists cease their vituperative attacks upon the strike breaker. When will they seek the more sane idea, of abolishing the conditions, that call for his services. Unfortunately it is they themselves who are responsible for this state of affairs. Today the worker, in order to live, has to sell the only commodity that he possesses, that is his labor power, which the master class needs. Now should there be more capital than labor, labor receives a corresponding value, but when there is more labor than capital, capital receives the benefit. Today, owing to the introduction of machinery, the worker is being continually eliminated, thus forming a large unemployed army. Or as Karl Marx called it an army of industrial forces, that stands ever ready at the disposal of the Capitalist, an army out of which he can draw his resources whenever the industrial conditions warrant. Should the worker strike for higher pay, the machine process is called in and the workers' services dispensed with, thus making the jobs of those still at work insecure. What then is to be done? Simply this, let the worker realize that his interests and those of the capitalist are not akin and that there can be no identity of interests between robber and robbed. Therefore we must abolish the robber class. This can only be

FROM GRAND ISLAND LODGE NO. 101.

Grand Island, Nebr., Jan. 15th, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I thought I would write a few lines to the Dear Old Journal this month again and if you have space for it, all well and good, but if not, then it is alright with me. Well

accomplished by closer federation. Let us extend the usefulness of our Craft Unions, bringing into line all workers, be they helpers or laborers. Let our motto be, the complete organization of all workers into industrial unions, otherwise how can we justify our position in times of industrial dispute, should they fill our places.

Then there is the question of the Ballot Box. Many of our members vote the old party tickets and in times of panic they complain, but as they voted for that sort of thing what justification have they to complain? Fellow workers! Awake from your apathy, realize your class conscious spirit and instead of competing with the machine for the means of subsistence, seek to own the machine. Then labor will receive the full product of its toil. According to the late O. D. Wright, who was U. S. commissioner for labor, the worker receives but 12½ cents out of every dollar he produces. Recognize the words of Abraham Lincoln in his message of 1863 to Congress, "Labor is prior and independent of capital. Capital is but the fruit of labor, and could not have existed, had labor not first existed. Labor is superior to capital and deserves much the higher consideration." Workers recognize the truth of these words and when you again are called to use your Ballot elect the representatives of your class. Then when you have a majority in Congress, the term steal will be obsolete, I Remain,

Yours fraternally,
SEMPER FIDELIS.

FROM PORTLAND LODGE NO. 268.

Portland, Oregon, Jan. 8th, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Reading the article in the December Journal written by Silver Shorty, regarding the "under current" I very much agree with him. I myself know this traitor, T. M. Whitmore, having personally met him in Salt Lake City last June, while attending the convention of the Federation of the shop crafts of the Harriman Lines. This traitor was one among the many of honest and upright men, who were entrusted by the many to represent their interests. This very traitor was always ready to dictate to the other delegates, and always ready to accuse others of wrong doing, but he often forgot to do his duty that was assigned him by his home lodge. I believe the strike on the Harriman Lines will weed out some of these traitors from our noble Brotherhood. We have had these snakes within our ranks, pretending to better the cause of the organization, Whitmore and his element are many times the cause of the downfall of labor. Men that are looked upon as upright men by their fellow men, and are given the honor of holding office within our Brotherhood, and then do like he has done to his fellow workers, sell his body and soul, to the huge corporation. At this time we are fighting the Harriman Lines, also

fighting these traitors that turned against us when the strike was on, violating the laws of our Brotherhood and the oath they took upon themselves when admitted therein. These parasites who betrayed their fellow men in this bitter fight for existence and living wages are traitors to their own mother, father and sister, and are at all times ready to sell their own manhood for the sake of a mere coin. There is another class of traitors who are now going over the country from place to place. Many of our Brotherhood men left their own locality and are now acting as strike-breakers where they are not known, striking a direct blow against their brother Carmen. This is one of the lowest and the most degrading specimens of humanity or in other words hideous, criminals. This class of traitors have within them concealed hatred for themselves and everybody else around them. Their own conscience is demoralized, but in spite of all these obstacles we will win this fight on the I. C. and the Harriman Lines. It is true that at this time we must make sacrifices and deny ourselves those things that perhaps we would not during times of peace, but the day is near, when we will be more than repaid for the sacrifices we are forced to make at this time. The eyes of all organized labor of this country are upon us waiting for the final result and I can safely say that the final result will be Victory. A victory on the Harriman Lines and the I. C. will mean victory for all organized labor throughout the country.

This present struggle will not only cause men to organize industrially, but politically as well, and it is up to each and every man to strike another blow against the Harriman lines at the Ballot Box, for this is the only salvation to protect our interests. Wishing all members of our Brotherhood a Happy New Year, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

JOS. VANA.

FROM COFFEYVILLE LODGE NO. 55.

Coffeyville, Kans., Jan. 14th, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I will make my first effort to write a few lines for our most worthy Journal. I am a member of Coffeyville Lodge No. 55 and a discharged Car Inspector of the (Miserable) Missouri Pacific. I belonged to the B. R. C. of R. and this is to advise that the Missouri Pacific at this place discharged six of us boys here about the 10th of Sept., last, because we were card men, and as the Car Foreman here is noted to be a first class scab he come out and told us that we could not work here and belong to the Carmens Union, and Brothers, I am here to tell you he sure put us on the bum and especially us with families, for times are hard and everything dull here, but we are thankful for one thing, we will not turn traitors, for we will live up to our obligation as we

are only 30 miles from Parsons and the M. K. & T. goes through here, but we are staying away, and will get through some way without scabbing. The M. K. & T. has an Inspector here who has turned traitor and I wish to expose him as he was a member of Parsons Lodge No. 153, but went suspended and joined in with us here at Coffeyville, No. 55. He was off on a visit when the Strike was called but when he came back he put up a hard luck story and went back to work. His name is A. R. Calclosure. I further wish to say to show how the laboring men get it, that we men who were discharged by Foreman H. A. Bundy of the Missouri Pacific had him arrested, according to the laws of the State of Kansas, for discriminating against organized labor and Judge Flannely of the District Court of Montgomery County, State of Kansas, threw the case out of court without trial, claiming the Supreme Court of Kansas had declared this law unconstitutional. We can change such laws at the Ballot Box next fall. Wishing all success and hoping to see the boys on the Harriman, I. C. and M., K. & T. lines win, will close.

Yours fraternally,
M. T. BRETCHER.

FROM COAL VALLEY LODGE NO. 291.

Carbondale, Ill., Jan. 9th. 1912.

Editor Journal:

The strike at this point continues about the same. One more member, I regret to say, was expelled for scabbing. He is known here by the name of J. M. Anderson. He is one of those little 2x4 foremen who, when his day's work is done, cleans up, curls his mustache, comes up town, gets a cheap cigar and walks around and imagines he is one of the I. C. officials when in reality he is nothing but a scab.

Yours Fraternally,
A. L. M.

FROM STONE LODGE NO. 549.

Crane, Mo., Dec. 24th, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Being an interested reader of the Journal and a member of Stone Lodge No. 549, I send you greetings.

It affords me great pleasure to send you a message, from this Infant Lodge, whose name has been selected from such a hard substance as stone.

We have just shelved our short skirts, and donned knee pants for the first time, by electing a full set of officers. A warm interest has developed and an intense friendly rivalry existed in the election of our members to office. On December the second, we enjoyed an interesting meeting of the order at our hall on North Main St.

The principal business of the evening was the election of officers in which the keenest rivalry prevailed, over the President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, and now it is hoped and expected of them to take

hold of things with a vim, that will be commendable. We have a membership of thirty, and have some rousing meetings, and are getting along nicely, as well as becoming a strong united body of workers,

Yours Fraternally,
W. H. CALLAHAN.

FROM BEECHWOOD LODGE NO. 427.

Mounds, Ill., Dec. 27th, 1911.

Editor Journal.

I hereby report Chas. Lembley expelled for violation of his obligation by returning to work at this point. The strike situation



W. T. Clanton.



U. G. Yoakum.

grows brighter here every day as the smoke-stack is down on the machine shop here and has been for a week and engine 935 is in the turn table pit. Herewith photos of two scabs, U. G. Yoakum and W. T. Clanton, which please publish if possible.

Yours fraternally,
Ed. Baggett.

FROM TROPICAL LODGE NO. 158.

Cristobal, C. Z. Isthmus of Panama,

Dec. 26th, 1911.

Editor Journal.

Please acknowledge receipt of \$100 from Magnolia Lodge No. 232 through the Journal, same being a donation to Bro. Olof Nelson,

Previously reported.....\$170.48

Magnolia Lodge No. 232..... 1.00

Total\$171.48

I also wish to thank the Brothers of various Lodges who responded so promptly to this worthy Brother's cause, I also wish to state that the Brother is still in Ancon Hospital. His condition being much worse now than some time back. He is totally blind and there is no possible chance for his recovery.

Yours fraternally,
J. E. MORROW.

FROM KAHOKA LODGE No. 265.

East St. Louis, Ill., Jan. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Enclosed herewith please find a list of names of traitors which you will please publish at your earliest opportunity.

The following are working at the Illinois Central shops at this point: John Ad-

ams, car repairer; Mack McDonall, car inspector; L. Lucas, car inspector; William Reiniger, car inspector; Louis Reiniger, tank truck man.

The following are working for the Illinois Central at St. Louis, Mo., union station and I. C. yards, at Jefferson and Scott avenues: Albert Whiteker, inspector; Jean Moreriety, inspector; Wade Rouse, repair man; Geo. Thorp, repair man; Joe Pearinger, carpenter.

Thanking you to publish, if possible, the above names in the next Journal, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

A MEMBER OF No. 265.

**FROM MEMBERS OF BAYOU CITY
LODGE NO. 280.**

Jacksonville, Tex.

Editor Journal.

By the request of the members of the B. R. C. A. at this point I am sending you three pictures of men who are scabbing here on the Harriman Lines. Two of these are still at work and we would like to have their pictures in the next Journal if you



James P. Perry.



T. H. Bullard.



John Harvey.

nave the room to spare. Their names are T. H. Bullard, James P. Perry and John Harvey. James Perry, at the time of the strike, was a member of Local No. 280 and T. H. Bullard was a member of the same lodge at one time. John Harvey, at the time the strike was called, was a member of Local No. 152. These men all reside in Jacksonville. Yours fraternally,

A. LAMBERT.

**FROM PRIDE OF THE SOUTH LODGE
NO. 412.**

Hattiesburg, Miss., Dec. 15, 1911

Editor Journal.

Herewith find a photo of a scab whose name is Clarence Hayman. He worked here with us just before the strike, but went back to McComb City, Miss., and went to scabbing. He belonged to the International



Clarence Hayman.

Association Car Workers at McComb. He even wore his pin on his hat while he was with us, boasting what a union man he was, but a man can look at his photo and see he is guilty, and now he is trying to get into the B. R. C. A., for he knows his time is short at McComb. Yours fraternally,

FLOYD G. EVANS.

FROM UNION LODGE NO. 237.

Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 18, 1911.

Editor Journal.

I am instructed by the Lodge to inform you of the expulsion of Brother D. L. Alexander of our local for "scabbing." He deserted our ranks about two weeks ago, and returned to work at the shops. They also requested me to secure, if possible, his picture to publish in the Journal, which you



D. L. Alexander (scab).

will find herewith. When through with it please return, as I borrowed it from a friend.

I learned today this is not his first offence. He did the same thing some twenty years ago at McComb City. He took a very active part in the picketing the first part of the strike.

We have only had three desertions so far. One Boilermaker, one Carman and a non-

air, who walked out with us.

Hoping to see the picture in an early issue I beg to remain,
Fraternally,
F. L. Reeks.

**FROM A MEMBER OF EUREKA LODGE
No. 73.**

McComb City, Miss., Jan. 2, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I will write these few lines to let all the boys know that we are still in the fight to win. We all are standing pat down here, one and all, on the job, and the pickets are doing good work. Bad order cars are too numerous to mention, and engines are going to the bad every day. H. L. Arnold, master car foreman, and mayor of the town, is scabbing, and two others, whose names I give you for publication: Gordon Woods, ex-member, and Cecil Gordon, a deserter.

We are out to win and are going to stay out until we do.

Yours fraternally,

G. L. S.

**FROM A MEMBER OF MATHEW LODGE
NO. 405.**

Walcott, Wyo., Jan. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal:

"Wherever the compassion of man can find its way, there the blessed and divine longing for understanding may also wend its steps without fear or shame."

If the theory of the evolutionist is correct, that even the greatest man must have first developed from a primitive bud, from a child which can neither speak, nor walk, which generates in the dark recesses of nature, just as that blue bell out there developed under the hot rays of the sun, and if the individual develops in this way, why should not all humanity have developed in this way, once upon a time?

This great longing for understanding has played no little part in the education of men in the past, and will play a great part in the education of the coming generations.

The human race is supposed by some to have developed from a primitive bud, to the most perfect animals on the globe or in the seas to the most powerful of all living beings, not most physically powerful, but the most mentally powerful, and this is what counts in the evolution of the race.

If once upon a time our present European country was as the interior of Africa is today, then there has been a great change taken place. This change is evolution. If evolution has been going on all down the rolling ages with the animals of this globe, with the climate and with the globe itself, why should not evolution play a great part in our ideas along all the important subjects of the day.

There is absolutely no standing still, we have got to advance or retard, and in order to advance we must choose new ways and

means (evolution). Should we still cling to our ancient ideas we would be bound to go backward instead of forward.

While man's knowledge has made wonderful strides in the past, it is by no means perfect. In knowledge there is strength. Evolution is the law of nature, and as the old time exhorters put it, "The gates of hell cannot prevail against it."

In the December issue of the Journal my worthy brother and friend, E. Wm. Weeks, has a very interesting letter. He tells of the great injustice imposed upon the people of our country, the greatest country on earth. Not only great for its wealth and good people, but great for its graft. Its injustice and i-g-n-o-r-a-n-c-e. Yes, ignorance on the part of the people is the cause of our troubles. None of us are free from it.

And to think all this poverty, misery and woe, takes place in these United States, where the state of Texas alone, properly worked, rightly managed, with its products correctly distributed, would clothe and feed the entire population of the United States. The state of Colorado alone would furnish stone and cement to build all the houses in the United States. Brother Weeks makes mention of the one corpse out of every nine in New York City being buried in paupers' graves. Shame on us. Also the disastrous fire in New York where so many women perished. The Illinois mine disaster. He tells about the broken promises of our Congressmen, and takes the writer to account for advising the brothers to "Come out and name the ticket they are to vote together on;" and says, "The remedy, I take it, is in educating him to the belief that it is to his interest to support the one who stands for the things he himself stands for." Now, Brother Weeks, suppose he himself stands for the wrong instead of the right, as these men out in the Northwest did some twenty years ago, of which you mention in paragraph two of your letter?

After giving Brother Weeks' letter some careful attention, I cannot see where he offers any remedy for all the injustices mentioned in his letter, except to elect the right man. The man who stands for what the voter stands for, and one who has been tried and not found wanting; or, in other words, it seems from Brother Weeks' theory the remedy lies in the individual and not in the system.

In answer to your question, Brother Weeks, wherein you ask if I have not yet learned that the average voter refuses absolutely to vote any ticket he is told to support? "He will tell you he will and can do his own thinking and vote as he likes even if it is against his own interests." In answer, I will say, no, indeed; I have not yet learned that the average voter absolutely refuses to vote the ticket he is told to support, for if he did he would not vote at all, for do not each of the spellbinders in any and all parties, ask the voters to vote their respective tickets? And the man who will knowing-

ly vote against his own interest is an unsophisticated fool.

My way of looking at this matter is, if a voter would give you an answer of this sort and said answer would justify you in ceasing your agitation, then the same kind of an answer from a strike breaker would be cause enough for you to leave him go his way and scab. Also the same rule would

industrial battlefield such as we have on the Harriman Lines.

Judging from Brother Weeks' letter he lays all the injustice heaped upon the workers of our country to the men in office and those elected before them. I cannot see it in this light, for there has been many good men in office, and are today, but they cannot do justice to the people and live up



JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARD CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY CO.

Standing, left to right—R. G. Jones, Columbus, Ga.; E. W. Williamson, Macon, Ga.; J. H. Papot, Savannah, Ga.; L. A. High, Macon, Ga.

Sitting, left to right—W. H. Childress, Sec.-Treas., Atlanta, Ga.; J. R. Woodall, Chairman, Macon, Ga.; W. A. Barber, Vice-Chairman, Cedartown, Ga.

apply to one whom you were trying to persuade to join the union. And if we all did this the B. R. C. of A. could not exist in the flame of glory it now lives in.

New ideas brought about the union. New ideas are bringing about Socialism, and Socialism is going to bring about a revolution in our political, economic and industrial system. The revolution will be peaceful. Whenever you see the word "revolution" mentioned in Socialistic writings, take it as peaceful revolution, for Socialists are utterly opposed to war first, last, and all the time. I mean bloody war; not war on the

to the fundamental principles of their parties, namely, interest, rent and profit. All the evils spoken of in your letter can be traced to these. Then it looks to me that the thing to do is to change the system, do away with interest, rent and profit.

I say no man can justly lay claim to that which I produce. If the factory had been owned by all the people, and operated in the interest of all the people, those girls would never have burned in that fire-trap of a building. It would not have been to their interest or to anyone else's interest for them to work in a building of that sort.

No doubt the same could be said of the Illinois coal mine.

I was once an awful good Democrat, and had no more use for a "blue belloyed" Republican," than a hog has for a pistol pocket. But I began to read and think for myself (just what every Socialist wants everyone to do), and I reached the conclusion that both old parties were in the skinning game, and if I was to be skinned I did not know that it made any difference which leg was skinned first. Then I began to read up on Socialism and decided it was the only real party for the workers, that it was not in the skinning game so far as the workers were concerned. So I pounced onto Socialism like a night hawk on a tumble bug, and I've been setting to it like a sick kitten to a hot jam rock every since.

Now, Brother Weeks speaks of what the labor unions have done in England, Germany, etc. I would say the laboring people of these countries are no better off than the laboring class of this country. Yet, I will not deny the fact that the union has been of vast benefit to the workers wherever they are organized. But I claim unionism alone will never right the wrongs heaped upon labor in this or any other country.

The following was written for a Sunday paper which does not carry the union label, and as this fellow writes regularly for this paper, I feel justified in surmising he is neither a union man or a Socialist. He signs himself F. W. W. and writes from Birmingham, England, under date of November 17. Now listen to him:

"The men, from locomotive engineers to porters, are paid much less than half the amount the same labor receives in America, and are worked much harder.

"How they get on at all is a marvel.

"I wish I could tell you some of the experiences that have been told to me.

"One day last week the body of Henry Wilkinson, a car cleaner in the employ of the South Eastern Railway Company, was found under a freight train. He had been in the employ of the company for nine years, he worked from 6 in the morning until 6 at night; he had to support a wife and two children and his wages were 18 shillings a week, or \$4.50. Can anyone wonder that there is extreme discontent on the railways?"

I see in a magazine of later date that there are 20,000 women in Birmingham, England, working at carding hooks and eyes for from 60 to 90 cents per week, and I see a news item from London, under date of January 2, which says in part: "The owners of Caxton Hall, Westminster, advertised for a hall-keeper who could show testimonials for faithfulness, honesty, tact, and intelligence. The job was worth \$8.75 a week and 2,200 applications were received. Of these 900 had credentials which were beyond reproach. The man who got the job is an Oxford graduate."

So much for England where the union leaders who belong to no political party have

so much power. I am sure that as equally as bad conditions exist in Germany.

Now, let us turn to Australia, where the Labor party has been in absolute control since the election of 1909, if I mistake not. In that country they have a law called "The Industrial Disputes Act." This law makes it a violation of the law to strike. Think of that, will you? And the government in absolute control of the labor unions' own party.

Up to April, 1911, they were talking of repealing this act. Under this act if you go out on strike you are subject to a fine, or a term in jail, you to take your choice. They were going to repeal the law so as to do away with the term in jail and allow the court to collect the fine from your boss out of your wages.

I am not informed if they repealed the act or not, but even if they did, would it be a laboring man's law after all the repealing along those lines?

Union men at the time I speak of (April, 1911,) were mining ore at Carcoar, Australia, for \$1.75 per day. The men working in Lithgow, a milling town some ninety-five miles west of Sidney, live in hovels and are almost, if not as miserable as the mill workers in Pennsylvania. So, my friends and brothers, is it not worse than useless to expect good men to give labor justice under a bad system. Do away with the cause and you do away with the evil. Elect your men to office under a system which will not permit them to betray your trust. The Socialist party is the only party known in history which puts the public officials under control of the people who elected them. No other party ever did, or ever will devise a system which is for the workers, because that party says give the workers full control over their officials, and give them the full product of their toil, or, in other words,, give us what we earn, no more and no less.

This, my brothers, is evolution in ideas, and these ideas are going to bring about an evolution in acts.

No use to try to right the wrongs heaped upon us by putting a good man in a bad place. Do away with the bad place by substituting in its stead a good place and the man will have to be good, or kerplunk he goes. Then you will have a good man in a good place and labor will reap its just rewards.

If you vote the old parties in power, or any other reform party that may spring up, you vote for interest, rent and profit. You vote for a job hunting a job, and if you are lucky enough to find it, you vote for your master, or boss, if you please (not the little fellows) to take \$4 out of every \$5 you produce while you are working on the job you looked for and asked for. On the other hand, if you vote the Socialist ticket you vote for yourself, Mattie and the kids. You vote for \$5 when you produce \$5.

Is not your vote worth something to you? Can you net better your own material interest with your vote?

According to figures presented by Jans Morgan in the Wyoming Labor Journal, the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads during the year 1908 (the panic year) had, after paying operating expenses and taxes, the sum of \$91,612,644. I read somewhere that in the year of 1910 the Union Pacific had more than \$32,000,000 after paying operating expenses and taxes.

Now, the question is, who produced this money, and who got it? The workers produced it, and the shirkers got it. The workers got a living (those who did not get fired or killed)). Under Socialism the workers would have had this money.

When you hear "individualism" lauded to the skies, think as you imagine chattel slaves might have thought during slavery, when they heard the divine right of chattel slavery lauded to the skies, and you will be getting your thinker lined up to your own interest.

I'm glad Brother Weeks has taken issue with me, for it opens up a wider scope for the discussion of these subjects, which is right, for no doubt many of us will learn something before it is ended, and I feel sure no harm or bad will towards any one will happen. We can express our individual views on this subject in a gentlemanly way with due respect for those whose opinions may differ with our individual opinions.

In justice to Brother Weeks I want to say he is honest and sincere, and that he is well posted on unionism, that he has a pleasant smile for all, and a friendly manner which gains for him the friendship of all with whom he may deal with. That he attends strictly to his duties as General Secretary-Treasurer, for our organization, was fully demonstrated by the fact that he was the only grand lodge officer who was unanimously re-elected at our last convention in Atlanta. He is a gentlemanly gentleman in every sense of the word. But, notwithstanding this, he can be mistaken in some of his ideas, the same as other human beings, and I claim if he thinks we can right the wrongs of our present system by the election of individuals regardless of the political ideas of said individual, he is wrong in his belief. Past events have conclusively demonstrated that fact; if we have no other proof, we have plenty of that.

Once upon a time the people roamed about in tribes, as the Indians of this country used to do. They did a great deal of fighting. It was war, war, war, and always there were people captured in these wars. These captured people were used as slaves by the conquering tribes or killed.

Then they adopted feudalism, or, in other words, they had a chief who lived in a house or castle, and about this castle were the chief's people who guarded the house and protected the chief, or lord. This chief was held responsible for his people. He owned the land his people lived on, and they gave him a part of the products. This kept him in plenty of the good things of life, and in idleness. This was the beginning of the

present system of renting land. Look at the land renter of today and you can see what an evolution there has been in the renting system. No lord—landlord—is responsible for his people today. Its root hog or die with his people. Much better for the chief or lord. While these changes were taking place in some parts of the world a slavery was still in use in other parts of the world.

So, in course of time, the white man invaded this country, and, of course, became the "American Yankee" (the Spaniards call us Yankee pigs). It fell to the lot of the Yankee to go back to barbarism in one respect at least. He must have slaves. These slaves worked for him for their "keep," and were bought and sold like cattle and hogs, and, of course, became a pretty expensive item in the Southerner's possession. So when one died his pocketbook shrunk to the tune of two thousand dollars in many instances. So in a dangerous occupation the "nigger" owner would often hire white men to do that job, for fear he would get a nigger killed if his negroes performed the work.

For instance, during chattel slavery, a "nigger" owner let a contract to a fellow to cut a number of saw logs for him in the dense pine forest of Louisiana. These white men were Irish. One day the nigger owner was watching the Irishmen fell the trees, and remarked, "I hate to pay out my good dollars to these Irishmen, but niggers cost too much to risk their lives cutting saw stocks." The Northern man saw before this that it was cheaper to have wage slaves than chattel slaves, for if the wage slave got killed or hurt, it did not cost him anything, and another wage slave would take his place. These wage slaves received enough of what they produced to keep them in good working condition, so they could go back to their toll from day to day and produce more for their masters.

So chattel slavery must be abolished for wage slavery was cheaper.

There we are today, my brothers; you and I are just as sure wage slaves today as those negroes were chattel slaves in those days. We are in the course of evolution from chattel slavery to freedom. That is our next step. So you see the evolution in ideas and actions has not been idle all these ages, and this evolution is not going to stop just because Socialism is advocated. You might as well take a broom and go out on the beech and try to sweep back the waves of the ocean, as to try to change this wave of opinion that is sweeping this wide world over.

For once in the history of the world the workers are waking up to their own interest. For once they can see the great injustice that has been heaped upon them all down the ages; and for once they have recognized the fact that there is a remedy for these evils and that the remedy lies within their ballot boxes, and they are going to use these ballot boxes to set themselves free. In that day to come we will look back on

the present system as a huge nightmare.

Not today, but tomorrow is the dawn of a new era in the life of downtrodden humanity. In this coming of tomorrow, we shall look back on those monumental witnesses of injustice left by the grand march of time, and in all our resplendent glory will say, "Away, away, you system of cruelty, you are no more, for at last we have claimed our own, and henceforth shall walk this earth a free people."

With peace and good will to all mankind, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your friend and brother,

W. J. McVEY.

FROM PRESIDENT DISTRICT COUNCIL
No. 1 FEDERATED JOINT PROTECTIVE
BOARDS HARRIMAN
LINES.

Pocatello, Idaho, Jan. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have been contemplating writing to the Journal since September 30, and yet have

classed as men, to cleanse our ranks of themselves and join their class.

One great feature of the present strike is the ridding our organization of this undesirable element. The traitors whom we have housed in our confidence in the past will be openly known to us in the future. The disreputable character which has posed as a "true unionist" and deceived his friends and brothers will pass on to the land of "forget-me-nots," remembrances of which will always be fresh in the memories of the many who have proven to be the real "true unionists."

You will notice the ones that have proven traitors are always among the few that have been successful in accumulating a small fortune and are really the ones that were in a position financially to strike.

Among the true manhood we have out with us you will find men with large families and nothing ahead except large bills. You will find patriotic wives and mothers doing all in their power to provide means



LABOR DAY (1911) FLOAT AND TURN-OUT, HERINGTON LODGE No. 84,
HERINGTON, KANSAS.

not done so. I have been faithfully waiting and hoping every day to be able to sit down and write of the glowing victory on the I. C. and Harriman lines. As the strike is still in progress and prospects look so bright I will write any way.

I wish to begin by congratulating every one of the 35,000 that responded to the strike call, except the few whom we have lost, and in a way they are to be congratulated for being men enough, should they be

whereby their striking husbands may retain their positions on the firing line until victory is ours. Our forefathers suffered privation, hardships and all these things to free our country from the tyrannical clutches of a power beyond the sea. The only difference then and now is that instead of having the ocean between us and our enemy we have them right at home. We remained quiet and peaceable and helped them fortify themselves and get ready for war and then

stepped out, only to be fought with our own weapons. It is too late to discuss this question now. War has been declared long ago and it is up to us to whip them in spite of all they have. We have what they have to have and what all their millions have failed to buy, and that is skilled labor. Labor is the root of all money and money is the root of all evil. So long as we are not permitted to have any money I suppose we shall know no evil.

The companies have used all the brains they could buy trying to drive us back to work and I must say that some plans resorted to by them are a "disgrace" to a civilized country. They have forced some of their tools to do things that would bring shame to the least civilized country in the world.

Think of a mother with a three days' old babe being refused a drink of water and about the same time Mr. Kruttschnitt giving his daughter a million dollars for a wedding gift. "Which produced the most of that million, Kruttschnitt or the father of that three day old babe?" When you think of the treatment we have been receiving at the hands of those "gold greedy tyrants" it is enough to make a man say, "I am out for better conditions and nothing less goes with me."

We have a case in Pocatello well worthy of mention. A man who was a watchman had a brother-in-law out on strike. He first coerced him to scab. Then not being satisfied they sent to the country for a farmer brother-in-law to teach him how to scab. He did all right, for two cars got him between them and now he is not expected to live. Too bad it could not have been the one who was to blame for it all.

There is one deserter of whom I wish to make special mention, and that is T. M. Whitmore of Callente, Nev. When the Federation met in Salt Lake City the B. R. C. of A. delegation organized District Council No. 1 Federated Joint Protective Boards of the Harriman lines and elected this Whitmore secretary-treasurer. He was secretary-treasurer for the joint protective board on the San Pedro already and then turned out to be a scab. You will find his picture in the December Journal. Take a good look at it, for it is a fairly good one, and when you get a chance to gaze at the original, take it from me, you will see the dirtiest skunk the B. R. C. of A. ever produced, and tell him Blalock said so.

It was surely sad to read of the death of our Brother Hayden of No. 83 at Salt Lake City, but may we hope for revenge when the law deals with the murderer.

The brothers of the O. S. L. are standing like a rock wall and can be depended upon to do so until the end comes, let it be soon or not so soon. We have been waiting on the company for a long time and working hard all the time up until now, so we have concluded to rest while we wait on this occasion.

One thing that is very noticeable through-

out the territory of the strike, and that is the assistance we are getting from the Interstate Commerce Commission. I well knew from past experience to which side the government belonged. "We the people of the United States do ordain and establish." Bosh. We the people of the United States allow to be ordained and established one of the rottenest governments on the face of the earth. I am glad to know that "we the people" are waking up to a few things and are beginning to wake up some one else. This present strike will surely be an eye-opener to many.

Mr. Taft, the father of injunctions, says he will run for President if he does not die. Here is hoping that he is allowed the privilege of enjoying both. That he may live to make the race and die the way Bryan did.

I suppose "Teddy" thinks the two million "undesirables" will forget his past and support him to the man. Why don't they run Burns? He is about as good a detective as they have had for a long time. He bled the working class for nearly two hundred thousand dollars during the kidnapping expedition in Indianapolis and California and you will see him evade the law.

I suppose the capitalists will expect us to disband since the McNamaras have plead guilty. We will "nit." Had they not been tools for the Erectors' Association they would have both been hung. If you don't believe it just try it once. As I have taken up enough space for this time I will close by asking you one and all not to worry about victory, as it is bound to come and the longer we have to wait the sweeter it will be and the more work they will have saved up for us.

Hoping that before this reaches you in the February Journal, we will all be back to work, I am,

Faternally and sincerely yours,

W. B. BLALOCK.

P. S.—Below is a picture of a deserter here, Victor Lindblod. He is a coach carpenter from Pullman, Ill., where he worked for about twenty years.

W. B. B.



Victor Lindblod (scab), Pocatello, Idaho.

**Smoke none but Union
Made Cigars and Tobacco**

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FROM MAIN LINE LODGE NO. 146.

Denver, Col., Jan. 6, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As this is my first attempt at writing to the Journal I am now idle and cannot think of anything better to do.

Work is scarce at this point only on the U. P. railway and a man with the honor of a cur dog would not have that at the present time. Everything is very encouraging to the strikers, as trains are all running late. They are running try-daily trains at this point; that is, they run trains one day and try to run them the next, and the crop of scabs is decreasing daily. We have had a few desertions here, but we are proud of that in a way, as we can now tell who are the black sheep. The name sheep is too good a name for them and they have no more right to be called human than a buzzard has to be called a bird, and the filthy name of scab is too good for them. There is one scab working for the U. P. railway at this point by the name of Wm. J. York, commonly known as Windy York. This poor wretch was never a union man or even a man, just a pretense. He is an air brake scab and has worked for every railway in Denver. I think his only friend is his wife, and poor soul, he must have her fooled or she would not live with such a man. He always knocked on the Brotherhood and a man that would knock an order that was working for his interest and he not a member, would surely make life miserable for his helpmate. For a non-air to ridicule the Brotherhood reminds me of a skunk telling a rabbit that his breath is bad. However, there are some on strike here who are not members of the Brotherhood who are true blue as far as their principle goes and the only thing lacking to make men of them is to join the Brotherhood.

I hope by the time the February Journal is out the struggle will be over and each man who has fought our fight and everyone who toils for his daily bread will have something to be proud of, for every man who is fighting this battle is a hero of whom everyone should be proud.

As this is my first attempt I will ring off. Wishing the Brotherhood success and the striking employees an early and satisfactory settlement, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. H. DODSON.

FROM AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

Longview, Tex., Jan. 3, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I would again like to make a few remarks through our worthy Journal, as I have been keeping quiet since I accused myself of being a home guard and settling down. That is easy to say but hard to live up to, so I will never tell any more lies about settling down. I will always keep my card paid up

and keep the pass word of the Boomers' Association. I don't know of anything that would stop me at present. Perhaps I may find a place some day that I may stop on, but so far I have been unable to find such a place. I am at present working here at night for the T. & P. I have gone out of the air shop work and am back at inspecting cars. But I don't like a train yard job of inspecting anyway. I see no chance of hanging up here long. The only job of inspecting that I shine on is a coach job, and that is a life sentence on the T. & P. Old heads have claimed those jobs and I can't blame them. The Boomer is not entitled to anything, no way, but at some places he does get a hard name and that is about all. I don't have any idea where I will be when this is in print and don't care much, just so I have a dollar and a card paid up six months ahead. I can say that Longview will not hold me much longer. By the way, some day when I get a chance and a good notion on me I will write up the life of a T. & P. and I. & G. N. car inspector at night at Longview, Tex.

I notice in one of our back numbers that some good brother accuses a boomer of being a dead beat and also accuses him of keeping his card up to date so he can exist. This may be so in some cases, but not me. I have been at the business for 10 years and have never asked anyone for anything except a job or a stand off. That is not my hobby of booming. I guess my great idea for booming is to see the boys and the country, but let it go at that. We all will live until we die, and that is all anyone can do.

If any brother can tell me of the whereabouts of Arthur Graham, known as "Bally," he is a boomer. I guess that is what he calls himself, write to W. J. Adames; he will know where to locate me at any time. I have about \$25.50 friendship with this guy. I stood for him once in Atlanta, Ga., and he beat the bill. If he doesn't make some arrangement about this I will give the Journal a full history of him while in Atlanta. He is a member of El Paso Lodge No. 152, El Paso, Tex. Good night, boys.

Yours fraternally,

THE AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

FROM A MEMBER OF MATTHEW LODGE NO. 405.

Rawlins, Wyo., Dec. 14, 1911.

Editor Journal.

We, the members of Matthew Lodge 405, would like to see the inclosed picture in the first issue of the Journal. This fellow, Chris. Brown by name, is a scab at this place. In order that the people may know how this man has prostituted his manhood for forsaking his fellow workers in order to stand in with the company officials we would like to give a little of his past for publication.

The last time this creature's picture adorned the pages of the Journal he was

an honored member of our union, and at the time his picture was taken for publication he was one of the members of the joint protective board on the U. P. system. Matthew Lodge No. 405 was organized in his house, and he was elected our first chief. He held this office for two or three terms.



Chris Brown (scab).

As stated above he was elected on the joint protective board. During this time he was head inspector at this place. Then the company promoted him to car foreman here and in the mean time he was elected one of the city councilmen on the Democratic ticket. This was too much for our unworthy neighbor and now scab. He had grown too much to stay with his comrades and union workers. He was away above that lowly bunch, for was he not now an o-f-f-i-c-i-a-l of the U. P.? and besides a practical politician in the ranks of the great Democratic party. Yes, he had advanced on and on, till now he could sit on his perch on high and look down upon his lowly associates. Yes, he must sever his connections with that low-lived bunch of union men, for would it not put him in bad with the company if he did not? So straight way he took out his final withdrawal card. Now he was a first class plutocrat, fit only to associate with the officials, except only as his duty called him to give orders to his "inferiors."

At about this juncture of the game he had become so overbearing to the men under his orders that he had created such discontent among them, and it seemed he was going to run the U. P. to his liking regardless of what anyone else thought, that the officials lowered his rank a notch by placing him back in the yards as inspector, and promoted one of the carmen to foreman.

When the strike was called a committee waited on this self highly esteemed creature and asked it to once more be a man and come out. But no, he had not rejoined the union, and besides he must not go to the bad according to the officials' point of view. How the company can trust a low-lived being of this class is beyond our comprehension. This man in form, once an honored and trusted member of our organization, respected, trusted and liked by his fellow union men, has now stooped to beneath the level of the lowest lived animal in existence, and disliked by all. It is a mystery how a man can lose control of himself—go

crazy, as it were—just because the company saw fit to put him over a handful of men at a small place like Rawlins.

I heard William Haywood, in one of his speeches, say, when a detective died he went so low he had to climb a ladder to get up into hell. When a scab dies he goes so low he has to go up in an airship to reach the bottom of the detective's ladder. It is very disagreeable to speak of these degenerates, so we will change the subject.

The U. P. is laying off a number of its watchmen (cutting expenses, of course). I hear they laid off three at Ft. Steel (put there to watch the bridge) and one at Edison tunnel. These watchmen receive \$3 per day. Strange how the company can afford to pay those fellows such wages for doing nothing and cannot afford to recognize us as a federated union, and the Hariman lines are federated, too. And to think we never even thought of offering a single objection when they consolidated.

We are staying out to a man and expect to continue to do so till the strike is called off by our national officers. Have only had one desertion from our ranks, and that was soon after the strike was called.

There seems to be quite a number of trains running now with cars in them with the air cut out at the cut off cock, and other cars with the piston rod run out as though there had been an emergency charge and the piston forgot to go back to its place.

There is one more subject we would like to speak on and we are through. The papers state President Taft has appointed some 500 secret service men to investigate the unions. Whether this be true or not we are unable to say. However, we should always be on our guard against such men as these, and also the private detectives.

We would also say, look out for the man in your lodge who may advocate violence (this is a trick of the detectives). Shun him as you would a leper. It appears our constitution should make it compulsory to subordinate lodges to expell all members who advocate violence. Our methods are constructive and not destructive. If we haven't brains enough to advance our material and economic conditions by peaceful tactics through our organizations and the ballot box, it is worse than useless to in any way stand by those who might advocate this cowardly method. And we do not believe any B. R. C. of A. man who is not a spy will do so.

We still have the ballot and the privilege of organization and withdrawal of our services. Should we be shorn of these privileges (especially the ballot) then it would be necessary to resort to arms and that would be open war and not undermining tricks of violence. So there is no excuse whatever for this degrading, cowardly action in the labor movement.

Yours fraternally,
Digitized by FEDERATED.

FROM A MEMBER OF GREEN RIVER
LODGE NO. 11.

Trenton, Mo., Jan. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As Grand River Lodge No. 11 has not been heard from for a very long while I thought I would write some, and if this appears in print I may be heard from again.

I want to make a few suggestions which I feel are needed to fill a long felt want. I am a union man at heart, and believe that much good has been accomplished in the way of bettering the condition of the masses of laboring people by the means of and through the instrumentality of organization, and also feel that much good can yet be accomplished by that means if the unions will only devote their attention to moral culture, scientific professional education, and vigorous, consistent and diligent organization with a steady aim at justice. I do most earnestly deplore the fact, however, that morals and common fairness are so badly neglected in our Brotherhood. I mean that kind of morals that makes one feel that it is the duty of each to see that the rights of every one are carefully secured, and then earnestly protected. We find, however, that some are always ready to usurp the rights of others, if by so doing they can better their own condition. These things should not be permitted; the committees should see that this is not done, and that all are treated fairly. Favors secured by foul means should not be tolerated in the least, for while these things are permitted our Brotherhood resolves itself into a union offensive and defensive, with the sole purpose of securing contracts and concessions from our employers, and then degenerates into a strictly personal conflict among ourselves for the purpose of getting as many favors as we can, without regard to rules which are supposed to govern. General rules are not often laid down, and when laid down are not often followed. Principles are willingly sacrificed for personal ends. A premium in the way of the advancements and promotions are usually given to those who cater most to the personal wishes of their official superiors. Merit, efficiency and general capability play small part in determining who are to receive promotion or advancement, such favors usually going to the selfish cynic who is willing to sacrifice his fraternity for personal greed. This would not be so much the case if the foreman who really promotes and not the company was held personally responsible for the results. But it is the company who really has to bear most of the evils arising from the retention of incapable men in responsible places. Our committees are not often diligent enough in pressing these matters, or better results might be secured. Let the end be justice and not favors; let us organize, educate and fraternize and teach honesty rather than graft, and enforce it both within and with-

out the order. Unions can be most effective when their aim is exact justice to all and diligent effort is put forth to secure it in all cases. The bestowing of favors begets strife, engenders evil feelings, promotes selfishness, which is unnecessarily disorganizing and brings on internecine, bickerings and fraternal disaster. Personal ends and high ambitions cannot consistently be tolerated, much less supported. There ought to be no flunkies, no sacred white elephants within labor organizations. The contracts with our employers should be made our guide in dealing with them. Liberal, fair and reasonable constructions should always be given. A too strictly technical course should never be pursued; no good can come of it. Honesty and justice should be the aim. The honest and fair minded will pursue it gladly, the corrupt and vicious should be compelled to obey it.

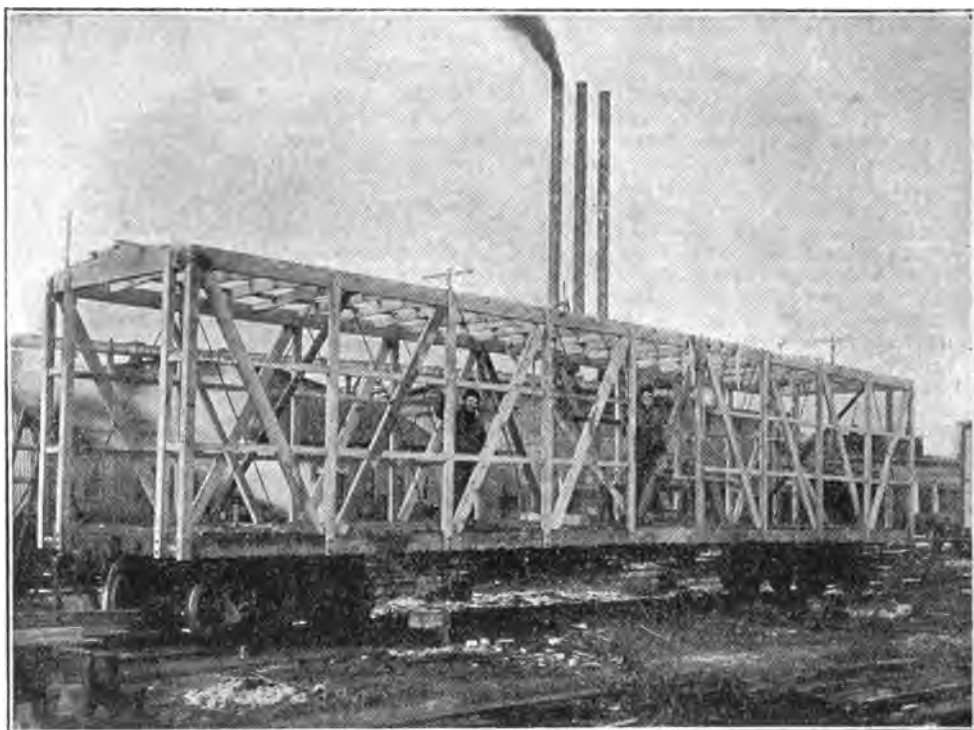
If the principles outlined above were faithfully followed I am quite certain that our homes would be much happier, our firesides more pleasant and agreeable, our feelings toward each other would be more genial, our lodge work more earnest, our employer would be more willing to treat with us, and our shop conditions would be greatly improved.

So much for the good of the order. And I now come to the part of this letter which really promoted me to write it, viz.: The attitude of organized labor toward "Socialism." In my candid opinion, nearly all of our labor papers are devoting entirely too much space to the support of that "obnoxious propaganda," known as "Socialism."

"Socialism" is not responsible for organized labor, nor is organized labor responsible for "Socialism." They are not interdependant, and one should not be allowed to feed upon the other. Labor should not be required to play second fiddle to "Socialism." Our constitution forbids us to enter into a discussion of partisan politics (and justly so), within our lodges and social meetings, and certainly it should not be inflicted upon us in our journals. The space in our journals is paid for to be devoted to the good of the order, and not to be used in the spread of a wild fanaticism which seems to have grown out of the fact that the slothful and indifferent viewing with suspicion, and jealousy the accumulations of the frugal and industrious and enterprising seek to equalize earthly possessions among all men and that without proper effort. That there is political inequality in this country will be admitted and it will also be admitted that much of that inequality is not right, because of having arisen from the abuse of power, and the evils complained of should be corrected, and it should be corrected through the ballot. And since the ballot is the just means of correcting political abuses, "Socialism," as a means of promoting political education has a right to exist, but it has no right to exist at the

expense of organized labor, which is organized for the mutual benefit of its members, both temporary and permanent, and Socialism has no right by misrepresentations, false pretenses, connivery, cunning and deceit, to seek to ensnare the innocent union man as the spider catches the innocent fly within the meshes of its web. Let Socialism and all other political isms propagate themselves. The editor of the Carmen's Journal has no more right to use the columns of that paper to assisting in the spread of Socialism than I have to use them in the interest of the Democratic party, or the spread of the Methodist faith. If "ye editor" is a Socialist, let him be a Socialist, but he has no right to use the Journal to divulge his

principles were once set in operation. Certain I am that there is no well defined principles advocated by any considerable portion of the disciples of that "crude political concept." Part of them reason from one standpoint, part from another and in the last analysis we are assured that if the Socialists were suddenly usured into power (none can explain how and why), things would all at once be very different. I notice that our good Brother J. J. Gallagher tried to spread himself in the January issue of the Carmen's Journal in his introductory about the McNamara case. From the standpoint of labor, there would have been no McNamara case, had our labor leaders



J. ROBINSON AND J. M. BROWN,

Members of Portland Lodge No. 268, Portland, Ore., two Harriman Lines strikers on their first job on the C. M. & P. S. RY., Deer Lodge, Mont., where they are now employed.

opinions on that subject, nor in the support of that doctrine. It is not my purpose to enter into a discussion of the merits or demerits in this article of "Socialism," I have had little opportunity to see or know much of "Socialism." I have read the "Appeal to Reason" for about two years and have read some other "Socialist" papers and literature and have been utterly unable to find anyone who seems to know what its aims are, or what would be the conditions of life in this country if its prin-

steered clear of a senseless fusion of sentiment and interest with the demagogues of "Socialism." But as it is, labor as well as "Socialism" has a McNamara case. Bro. Gallagher introduces his subject with the McNamara case, and then airs his erudition with a lot of semi-hilarious ejaculations concerning the achievements of "Socialism" and then after he has almost exhausted his Irish dialect of all its high sounding platitudes in praise of what appears to be his last political hope, "Socialism" and then as

easily as if he were sailing in a "Gondola on ethereal air," he turns to a dark and bloody arraignment of what he terms the evils of capitalism, and again he exhausts his command of the vocabulary in an effort to poison the minds of the ignorant, overawe the half ignorant and really insult the more intelligent and better informed. And then, after he has chloroformed his conscience by these two effusions, he incorporates in his manuscript a cartoon taken from "Hope" (or the editor incorporates it for him), in which "Socialism" is represented by a gun, and "capitalism" by a rather husky old man, a diligent inquirer into the principles of "Socialism," which is evidenced by his looking into the "Socialist" gun and inquiring if it is "loaded." And at an ill-fated moment, "Socialism" explodes, dealing out what Socialism is supposed to contain for the human race, viz.: Death and destruction and by that explosion capitalism is entirely decapitated. It is not good but "death and destruction" that comes from that "Socialist gun." It is anarchy, murder, death and annihilation, just such as came from the "dynamite" placed in the ink alley of the Los Angeles Times building by the McNamaras, and which sent 21 innocent victims scrambling, sprawling, screaming, smothering and groaning from an apparent peaceful and contented life in this world to an untimely grave. These good peoples' bones are dust, their good swords are rust and their souls are with the Saints I trust (with apologies). By this comparison it seems that there must be some very close relation between the Socialistic gun and the dynamite in the Ink Alley. I wonder if my good friend and brother Gallagher approves it, and if ye editor can understand the relation? I now come to the McNamara case as I view it. As I said before, from the standpoint of organized labor, there would never have been a McNamara case if our leaders had done as they should have done and kept themselves divorced from that wail of discontent that "extract of perfidy," Socialism, but, at it is, labor must bear a part at least of the odium arising from that dreadful calamity. Though nominally Democrats, yet the McNamaras were in reality "Socialists," as they coveted its favors, sought its help, lived lives after the character of its teachings, were supported by it, and if they had not pleaded guilty to one of the foulest deeds in the history of crime, they never would have been disowned by "Socialism," and the "Socialist" seized the opportunity of their arrest and incarceration to make political capital out of their case; but when they were finally induced to bare their breasts and turn out that awful monster that was gnawing out their vitals and in order to save their lives and confess their guilt of the crime of placing a second cousin to that "Socialist" gun in the ink alley of the Times building and foully murdering 21 poor innocent laboring

people, our "Socialists" didn't even then disclaim them, claiming it was a "frame up" to get them to confess for the purpose of defeating Job. Harriman, the colored junk dealer, and others, for city offices in Los Angeles. Some of them even asserted that Darrow made a fortune out of their confession, and that they would soon be released from prison, and it would then be found that they also made money out of it and that H. G. Otis and a combine of which he is a member, would make many millions of dollars out of the city by retention of much valueable real estate along the line of the city aqueduct. The facts are that the "Socialists" and organized labor have both been utterly inconsistent, all along the line, and it comes in bad grace for them to simply deny the McNamaras at this time. Of course organized labor is not to blame for the crime, but it is to blame for its inconsistent defense and therefore must bear a share of the stain. Laboring people taken separate and apart from their organizations, are in no sense to blame only as they aided and abetted or approved or disapproved, but Socialism is to blame because it encourages such things by making political capital out of them, for when such foul deeds are committed "Socialism" promptly rushes to their aid and by every conceivable pretense, seeks to spread its doctrine by taking the defensive and charging a "capitalist" frame up, and that without any apparent facts or reason to support such conclusions. When such crimes are committed and parties are arrested, we should not be too ready to charge all or any considerable portion of the human race of a frame up until we have some evidence.

Now, much is being said about kidnapping the McNamaras. This largely is a story of the McNamaras themselves. They claim they were kidnapped. They claimed they were the victims of a foul conspiracy or a frame up, and that they were innocent. I always believed that they would get a fair trial, I always doubted their innocence and I cannot now take kindly to their story of kidnapping until Burns is tried and convicted of that crime. I am not concerned about kidnapping, or "Socialism" either one, or the other, but I do want it kept out of our labor papers, and made to stand on its own bottom, and the labor papers devoted to the good of the orders concerned. I do hope that labor will not be required to dance to the music of any political party, or to any revolutionary principle sought to be invoked in the interest of any highly ambitious persons. Let friendship, Unity and True Brotherly Love be the rule. Fidelity and simple and exact justice the goal.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. E. MARTIN.

NOTE—The foregoing somewhat remarkable letter, composed largely of obsolete and unpronounceable words, at least to the average carman, such as "internecine, erudition,

ethereal," etc., is published at the request of the writer, more in a spirit of fairness to him and to any who may share his views, than for any good we consider it can do. We would like to reply to it at length, but as we have purposely refrained from discussing personally the subject, Brother Martin so vigorously attacks, viz: Soc'ialism, as will be observed, from a careful perusal of our editorial columns, for reasons of our own, we fail to see why he should accuse us of being a Socialist, although we have no apologies to make for having Socialistic leanings, which we here and now freely admit. In view, however, of the amendment of our laws to permit of such discussion, notwithstanding Brother Martin's statement to the contrary, that our laws prohibit such discussion, we have allowed a free and unlimited discussion of this and other economic subjects through the columns of our Journal, by our many correspondents of whom we are justly proud, as long as they have refrained from personalities or sarcastic allusions to others whose views differ from theirs, and so far this is practically the only serious objection that has been raised, at least to our knowledge.

In Brother Martin's introductory remarks, prefacing his arraignment of that "wild fanaticism, that crude political concept," etc., he apparently is trying to take a whirl at somebody or some committee on his system and organized labor in general and the Brotherhood in particular receives almost as scathing an arraignment as that "wild fanaticism," etc. Socialism, which in our opinion is anything but good judgment.

Several of these indirect slams at somebody and some persons have been put over on us of late by correspondents having a grudge at someone, and we serve notice right here and now, that they must cease, and if anybody has any criticism to make of anybody else, they will have to make it to the parties direct and not through the columns of the Journal hereafter.

As to his reference to the cartoons run in Brother Gallagher's article, the editor and the printer assumes all responsibility for their appearance therein, the editor for conceiving the idea, and the printer for placing them in Brother Gallagher's article where they happened to fit in, in the "make up" of the pages. His deductions of the meaning meant to convey are too ridiculous to receive attention and only displays his ignorance of the subject he attempts to discuss, which he frankly admits is one portion of his article.

As for his remarks in connection with the McNamara case, it appears to us, as only a case of "I told you so," "What did I say," etc., only he lacked the nerve to say it, before the McNamaras confessed.

However, as previously stated, it is not our purpose to dissect Brother Martin's communication, or to unduly comment upon it. We leave him to the tender mercies of our correspondents, and Brother Gallagher,

with his so-called "Irish dialect," which at least does not require a copy of "Webster's Unabridged" a foot thick and two feet long, such as we have in the office, and which we have had occasion to refer to frequently in preparing Brother Martin's manuscript for publication, and all we ask of them is that they be a little more charitable to him than he was to them.—EDITOR.

FROM SUMMERS LODGE No. 105.

Hinton, W. Va., Jan. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Like the parable of the wheat and tares it may be possible that we have some tares, or in other words, chronic kickers, in Summers' Lodge No. 105; however, let this be as it may, we think it would be acting the part of wisdom to heed the Scriptural advice given by Christ when speaking to the multitude in Parables (Matt. 13:28-29): "The servants said unto him, Wilt thou then that we go and gather up the tares," but he said: "Nay, lest while ye gather up the tares, ye root up also the wheat with them." So we consider it unwise indeed to attempt to twist the tares out of Lodge No. 105 with a monkey wrench, even though we be handy in the use of this tool, for there is danger of the wrench slipping off the nut, and thus injuring the feelings of the faithful few, who are contending earnestly for justice and right as well as for the upbuilding of our great and noble organization. And in view of the fact, that in union there is strength, we sincerely hope that even the monkey wrench as well as the tares or kickers, if it should be that these things do exist, will unite with us by seeking opportunities in which they might lend a helping hand in this great struggle for liberty.

Brothers, let us be true to our obligations to each other and by so doing, make Summers Lodge No. 105 one whose influence will be felt even far beyond the margin of West Virginia as well as that which will stand as a monument in honor of the laboring men of Hinton, West Virginia.

There is much that we could say in praise of these honest, noble hearted car knockers of Hinton, but time and space suggests that we close for this time, hoping to be able at some future time to express more vividly my appreciations for being numbered with this grand fraternal organization, with good wishes to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A MEMBER OF SUMMERS LODGE No. 105

FROM INTERCOLONIAL LODGE No. 245.

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I suppose you will be somewhat surprised to learn, through our Journal, that Intercolonial Lodge No. 245, is still in existence for we are forced to confess that

we do not very often find any correspondence from Lodge 245 in the Journal.

I have been waiting for some time, in hopes that some member of our lodge would undertake to write, but I have waited in vain, so I am undertaking the task of trying to write a few notes in connection with our lodge, so that the rest of the Brotherhood world may know that we are still in existence, although we have had our ups and downs in life since we have been organized. Today, however, we are in a better condition than ever before. For the last year or so we have been making a steady but healthy increase in our membership, till today, we are nearing the three hundred mark. While our increase has not been very rapid, I believe it shows a much healthier condition than if it came too rapidly, for I firmly believe that employees in the car department, when they come to the conclusion that the Brotherhood is a benefit to them as an employee, and that they are a benefit to their fellow employees, by becoming affiliated with the organization, and acting upon these conclusions, become members of our order, that we get a membership worth more to our organization than we would if there was a large number joining just because the other fellow did.

But in order to get employees to understand this, it requires some one who can explain matters so that the employees in the car departments would understand what their duty is to themselves and their craft. And we are satisfied that we have been very successful in having that person who can explain as few others can, the benefits of labor organization, and no opportunities are lost by him in advancing the interests of the carmen wherever and whenever he comes in contact with them. And it is to our good and worthy Second General Vice-President Alfred Chartrand, that we, as a lodge, owe very much for his labor among us when we needed his advice and assistance; and not only to our lodge, but to all the lodges on the system, for never before was the system organized as it is today. We have seven lodges on the system, an increase of three lodges, organized by Second Vice-President A. Chartrand and a revival in all the other lodges, which increases our membership on the system about double what it was at the time of our last convention. In the last year we have been successful in getting a new schedule with an increase of two and three cents per hour, we had a long and hard fight, in getting the increase and we must not forget that to our tried and true chairman of Joint Protective Board belongs great credit, for standing firm for the rights of the men he represented, even when from force of circumstances, defeat seemed to stare us in the face, our worthy chairman never flinched, but fought every inch of ground until victory was secured and success crowned his efforts. Trusting that the year 1912 will see the Brotherhood

flourish as it never has before, I will close.

Yours fraternally,

L. MACK.

FROM MAIN LINE LODGE No. 146.

Denver Colo., Jan. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal:

The scab is one of the lowest parasites of society, but the one lower than everything else and beyond all redemption, is the man who agitates before a strike, goes out, and secures work at a better rate of pay, works two months and a half and goes scabbing, telling his new associates he is going back home to go in business for himself. Such a skunk is Oscar Yetter, coach inspector for the U. P., in Denver.

Yetter had two sons working and owns his home. The M. M. told him before witnesses, shortly after the strike, he wanted to see him (Yetter), in his office. Yetter said "it will be time enough to see me when this is settled," but he must have changed his feeble mind. When he received his December Journal, he went to some of the other railroad employees of other crafts, showing the write-up on McKernon, and telling them that was the way to fix traitors.

Kansas City and St. Joseph brothers may remember Charles Gard, formerly coach yard foreman for the Burlington at St. Joseph. This cur bragged that he had a son and daughter working and he could live for a year, but confided to one of the boys that if one man started back, the whole bunch was gone, but his leadership was a rank failure. Another terribly low person is one who will quit a job because trouble threatens, and go somewhere else and work, and then scab. Such is A. J. Johnson and J. G. Johnson. Should any of these human derelicts ever cross your path treat them with the disrespect they deserve. Even Dante's Inferno has made no punishment severe enough for such cattle.

Yours fraternally,

A HARRIMAN STRIKER.

FROM GRAND LODGE DEPUTY J. H. WALTERS.

Billings, Mont., Jan. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I am glad to report to the membership at large, for the month of December, the best results of any one month of my efforts in the Northwest.

With the institution of Flathead Valley, Cascade Mountain, Hillyard and Gradner Bay Lodges, located at Whitefish, Montana, Leavenworth, Wash., Hillyard, Wash., and Everett, Wash. (Delta), we reached the western terminal of the Great Northern. There now remains some work to be done on the eastern end of the line, and that "impossible" road will again be 90 per cent strong. The Labor Journal, of Everett, Washington, in commenting on the

situation, says that "not half a dozen unionists believed that that he could make good," in referring to the results your deputy has accomplished.

Personally, I know that not one of our Grand Lodge officers believed the task could be accomplished.

Now I am not perfect enough myself to offer any criticism of those who preceeded me in efforts to get the G. N. men into the Brotherhood, but cannot pass the matter by without reference to the thing to my mind that has caused 99 per cent of the efforts to fail. There was an absolute lack of confidence in the men at work on that road, which had absolutely no foundation; a lack of faith on the part of officers themselves in their own ability. To make plain what I am trying to drive home, I quote one of our general officers as saying he had "absolutely no hope of organizing the G. N." and he "could not get them out to meeting."

There, brothers, is the secret of the failures and success.

He who failed was "without hope," and carried a dictionary upon every page of which "can't" appeared in large letters.

He who succeeded had hope and confidence in the Carmen of that road; he made it a point to tell them so, and to show them so, when it became necessary and he knew no such word as "can't."

Now then, brothers, it may be of interest to you to know, too, what qualifications these new members have. I wish to say that for grit and determination, broadness of intellect and enthusiasm, they would drive some of our older members to shame. As workmen, a large majority have a right to be classed among the best, they would be a credit to any railroad in the country. Whether the G. N. officials realize it or not, they have a far better class of men in their car department, than is to be looked for on a road not up to date on the matters of working conditions and wages.

They are men we are proud to have with us. Just keep your eye on these so-called "impossibilities," and if they don't show you they are true blue, then I miss my guess.

Fraternally,

JOHN H. WALTERS.

FROM A MEMBER OF TEXLINE LODGE
NO. 255.

Altus, Okla., Jan. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It having been some eight months since I have asked for any space in the Journal I am now asking you for a little space.

Since I last wrote many events have taken place to try men's souls. First, the McNamara brothers' fiasco, which proved confidence again betrayed in the house of supposed friends who are the worst enemies organized labor has to contend with. I contend a true union man is the best labor that can be found, as he will give his employer good and square work; just such work as will meet the approval of the fore-

man. Now, my dear brothers, I do not mean to say all foremen, because some foremen are like some of us, cannot be satisfied. Some men think that if they have a union man for a foreman they should do as they please, and have nothing said to them, and think they can get drunk, be unfit for duty one or two days at a time, come back to work and turn in full time and then want to cuss out the foreman because he won't give them full time. Brothers, I don't think there is much unionism in such as that. The company's interest is not only the foreman's but every man working under the foreman, and the foreman and every man should give the company their very best services, because the foreman and company's interest is yours, and if you can't treat the company and your foreman right and be loyal, be man enough to get up and resign and go around knocking, for that is not unionism. A union man can stand up for his rights without lying, crawling and knocking and scheming to get the best of some good man.

Well, the I. C., Katy and Harriman lines strikes are anything but settled. I hope, however, to soon see them settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

My brothers, this is to be an eventful year, platforms will be enunciated and candidates elected who will rule us for the next two or four years. And as Brother E. M. Ware of the I. G. N., says: "What are you going to do about it?" Are you going to let the street corner politicians and two-by-four lawyers make the party platforms and then get up on the platform and ask you to vote for the man, regardless of his record on the labor question, as you did for the present governor of Texas, who had a record on the labor question, for when he was a member of the state senate he voted against every bill that would benefit the laboring man or the farmer, and his record since he has been governor of the great state of Texas; one of the first things he did was to appoint Judge Doherty to the supreme court bench to make laws to govern the people by. I say make laws, because we have no laws until the supreme court says it is law. So we might just as well say that Congress and the legislatures only recommend what they want to be law. This same judge, a few years ago on the floor of the senate at Austin, made the most drastic speech against organized labor that ever fell from the lips of man, and now every Texas brother—union men I am talking to—are you going to shut your eyes and vote for that governor and that judge for another term? They are both candidates for re-election this year. Will you vote for them just because you know that there is one interest that will be safe in their hands, and that the damnable liquor traffic, also the trusts, the two interests that have ever fought labor's best interests? Vote for men tried and true to our cause. Why not send our own men to Congress

and the legislature to make our laws instead of sending one man or five men to watch congressmen and representatives? We have 70 per cent of the voters, we have the brains, then why not elect them, for we have the men able to fill every office from alderman to President of the United States; then be men and elect them to the various offices.

We will speak of one organization living in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law, the Merchants' and Grocerymen's Association, that will follow you all over the country and prevent credit being extended to you if you don't pay them every dollar they demand. We have thousands just as honest men as ever walked the face of God's green earth who cannot pay their debts, for in the first place their wages when at work were not enough to support them and their families and in the second place by the trusts placing our country in a depressed industrial condition, throwing thousands out of work, making beggars out of them, and again they are continuously shipping pauper labor to this country to force down wages, and because a man cannot meet these obligations, the merchants and grocery men's association has him black listed all over this country. These same black listers also rule and control the church. Now, my brother, with an honest heart, do you think that a man that works at a business to oppress the poor can ever enter the Kingdom of God? If he can, then, Holy Writ is a lie. A few days ago a secretary of the Merchants and Grocerymen's association walked in to my office, introduced himself to me and said he had a letter from the secretary of the Merchants and Grocerymen's association of another town and wanted me to give him a certain man's record, as the man had asked for credit in this other town and he was very anxious to get this man's record as he had worked for me. Now, any man who will support such an organization that makes it a business to crush instead of help, has no place at God's footstool. My brothers, let me make one suggestion in regard to our tariff laws. I am in favor of one article having such a high tariff that it will be prohibitive and that is the pauper labor of the foreign countries. Brothers, take it up with your United States senators and congressmen and ask them to see to it that every foreign laborer coming to the country has \$500 cash to support himself and dependent ones that he may have with him, or that he has left behind in his foreign home. For fear I am taking up space that rightfully belongs to such writers as Bro. Ware, Nicodemus, Fletcher and our officers, all of whose letters I read with great pleasure, I must close.

Let our watchwords be, Forward and Onward and don't be a knocker.

With best wishes to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

T. H.

FROM BROTHER G. F. MOUNTS.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I again desire a small space in our Journal, if the same can be granted me. I had intended to submit a brief report on the many interesting and important subjects that came before the last A. F. of L. convention, but inasmuch as Brother J. J. Gallagher's report in the January Journal covered about all there was to report that directly concerned our organization, I do not believe it necessary to consume any more space on that subject.

There is one subject, and to my mind a very important one, that I seldom see mentioned in the columns of our Journal, and that is the increasing of the per capita tax. Haven't we all about reached the stage where we can see the necessity of placing our organization on a more substantial financial basis? If you cannot see it at this time, when we have so many of our members out on strike, and most of them in need of financial assistance, I can't imagine what would be required to make you see it.

Never before have we had such a large number of our members on strike at one time, and what did we have on hand with which to assist them in their time of need? Good will and plenty of it. Good will is all right in its place, but it won't be taken for cash when house rent is due, or clothing and groceries are needed. You may be the next one to meet your expenses in that way, and when that time comes, I dare say you will then wish some provision had been made to assist you as long as you should need it. To have such assistance we must build up a reserve in the treasury that can be drawn upon whenever needed. It would then not be necessary to let our boys and their families go hungry while we are collecting money through assessments or through appeals for aid. True we get some results in this old way, but the process is too slow and uncertain. The fact that we have been negligent in the past need not cause us to remain so. Let us see to it that in future our organization fulfills its mission. Let us wake up and make it second to none of the other shop craft organizations. To do so we must change our laws soon (the earlier the better), so the per capita tax will be payable monthly instead of quarterly, then make the monthly per capita not less than 50 cents per month.

Some of you, no doubt, will throw up your hands in horror at these suggestions, but look all around you before you condemn it, and I believe, after you make a thorough investigation, you will find those who are paying the high per capita tax are the ones who have been benefitted most by their organization. And so it will be with us. We have been so cheap that we have failed to command the respect that should be ours.

I also would like to see it provided that all monies sent to the Grand Lodge, except insurance, and, perhaps a convention fund, be placed in the general fund. Same to be used for protective purposes as well as for the running expenses. As it is now there is no law that will allow us to use any of the general fund for other than the running expenses of the Grand Lodge. What is the need of so many different funds? The time may come when we would have enough money in the general fund to do some good, if it could be used to help win a strike, and how are you going to get at it?

Let us also follow the example of some of the other shop crafts in employing business agents in all the large railroad centers. It has been of great value to them and no doubt it would for us. It would not then be necessary so often to take the organizers from their work on the unorganized roads, as these business agents could cover the territory for several miles around their headquarters. Such an arrangement would not only increase the revenue by keeping these men in line, but would decrease the expenses now incurred keeping the organizers traveling all the time. I would be glad to hear from any of you on these subjects, either through the Journal or otherwise.

Yours fraternally,

G. F. MOUNTS,
Secretary G. E. B.

FROM ENNIS LODGE NO. 26.

Ennis, Texas, Jan. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I must say that the Carman's Journal is one among the best I have ever read. It appears to me that it gets better all the time. I was sorry to see so many men being expelled for scabbing in our last issue. I am sorry to know that the human race has so many men in it who have no principal at all, no more than a long-eared hound.

Brothers, I've got less use for a scab than I have for a rattlesnake. The scab is more dangerous in one sense of the word than a snake. I believe a man who will scab on his fellow workers has done forgot that he was born.

We have got a little, sneaking, undermining whelp scabbing on the carmen here, who is acting in the capacity of car foreman. This little pup had the audacity to make a report that most of the carmen here had just as well leave here for there were some of the old ones that he wouldn't have, even if the strike was settled. Sometimes I wonder if he hasn't got any more sense than to think that these men would work under him. Well, we'll see whether they go back or not. I think J. A. Beard is the one that the carmen won't have instead of Beard not having some of the men. I just want to say a word to the members on other lines, except those now on strike: Brothers, do you realize that we who are

out on strike on the Harriman and Illinois Central lines and Katy are fighting a test fight and have you ever given it a thought what your fate will be when this fight is closed? Brothers, if we win this fight, it is a victory won for you, so please all think of this, and brothers, if the opportunity ever presents itself where you can help win it, don't hesitate to do so, even if you do have to make some sacrifices to do so, for you will be helping to retain organizations of workmen. And brothers, if we should lose this fight, you have lost, and it will be as great a loss to all workmen and those depending upon them, as it will be to us.

We would soon be working for a dollar and a quarter per day, and if you don't like it there is a man wanting your job and then you will have to work under a scab foreman, like J. A. Beard.

Think it over carefully, study the thing, weigh each side and which side you will cast your lot with (scab or unionism, slavery or freedom), which is yours?

I hope our good editor will not think I'm overdoing the thing, so will conclude for this time.

Yours fraternally,

JOE FRIDAY.

FROM A MEMBER OF POCATELLO LODGE No. 31.

Kemmerer, Wyo., Jan. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I feel it a great pleasure to send you a few lines in regard to the conditions of our members here in Kemmerer. God bless them for they are a sound lot of brothers and I feel proud to have this opportunity to speak well of them. I am also glad to say that most of them have work of some sort or another, which will help us to win our strike for win we must. O, how sweet the name of victory sounds to me. I dream of it, I think of it and nothing else will be our fate if we stand together in the future as we have in the past. I would like to go to our meetings, but our lodge is in Pocatello, Idaho, but I hope they think of our little band in Kemmerer once in a while, which I have no doubt they do.

We still have some scabs here, most of whom are Greeks. We all know, however, it takes 25 scabs to make one man, and then some. We had an accident here a few days ago, which resulted in one of the scabs "getting his," and two more being put out of business.

I would also like to state that we have had one desertion here. His name is John Lutz, a foreman. Brother Carmen, what is this coming to? Just stop and think, and you will realize that to lose this fight is to give up our liberty. Let us all stand firm and think of nothing but victory for you are fighting for your beloved wife and children. Just think, brothers, just think of

the low down scoundrel who has taken our jobs to try and beat us to the dust. These men who are just as poor as ourselves will openly stand guard with a big gun strapped on their sides, ready to shoot you down for standing up for your rights. Oh, brothers, let us be faithful to each other and try to overcome these conditions, for God only knows our children will suffer if we don't win this strike.

There is another thing we must not overlook and this is when we vote, to vote the workers' ticket. I love a good union man and trust that God will guide them in the right path.

Well, Brother Editor, it is getting late, so I must say good night. Number 9 has just pulled out 14 hours late. It is ten by the clock, so good night for the present.

Yours fraternally,
A BROTHER CARMAN.

FROM NORTH McALESTER LODGE
NO. 122.

N. McAlester, Okla., Jan. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

We wish to notify all members that J. W. Roy, a member of this lodge, was expelled Dec. 19, 1911, for scabbing here. He is about the only single man that was at work here when the strike was called and was the first man to break away from the order at North McAlester. I hope this will be the last of our men to break ranks. Thanking you for past favors and with best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. I. CLEMENS.

FROM MOOSE JAW LODGE NO. 204.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Jan. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal:

It is with pleasure that I write again to our Journal. I would like to mention how proud I am to see so many Socialist writers writing to our Journal, it shows that some carmen, at any rate, are realizing their true position. Brother John J. Gallagher, fourth General Vice President's letter was great, re the McNamara case, his points for Socialism were fine. (Just a few stray thoughts.) What is the good of prolonging the commodity struggle by itself, why not go in for political action at the same time? I would like to point out that when we do get a raise in wages the master class always schemes to get even with us through some channel or other. What we want is to get hold of the reins of government, then there would not be any bread and butter struggle as there is now. Let us look at our comrades in Germany, there is the trades union movement running in conjunction with the Socialists and look what they are doing. It's grand, and our brothers over the border are going some in the great cause for the workers. It's up to all carmen to be in the van of progress. All the trades unions in the older countries

have taken the only step to progress, which is political action, and we, the trade unionists in Canada, must follow suit, if we wish to be in with the great movement, for the emancipation of the working class. We find that our masters, the capitalist class, see the value of political action, and are well represented in parliament. If we, the workers, have to abide by laws, and be governed, then let us make the laws and govern ourselves. How I wish that every carman would think this matter out for himself. I don't think he could come to any other conclusion, but that it's only by having our own representatives in parliament that we can hope for true freedom from wage slavery, so let us unite and follow in the footsteps of our German and United States brethren, and see to it that when the time comes for us to vote that we make our cross for Socialism. Another word, we have fed the capitalists for some hundreds of years, and it has been our doom. From the day they chained us in the field to the strike of a week ago, we have given them the best we have had to give. Yet they claim it as their legal share and if that is the price of their blood cursed wealth, by God they have left us bare.

Yours for the Brotherhood and progress,
HARRY WARD.

FROM A MEMBER OF MAYLE LEAF
LODGE NO 518.

Shawnee, Okla., Jan. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal:

As I have just received my January Journal, and see my last letter in print, will try and say something more for our February issue. Well, brothers, I see from our Journal, we have got the I. C. in a very bad shape, also the Harriman lines are suffering badly and I believe it will be but a short time now until they are tied up tight and I wish for the time to come in a week or so to where they cannot move a wheel.

Well, we have just got rid of one of the worst men we ever had here. He was a member of this lodge, who joined just to beat them. His name is E. J. Martin. We stood good for a grocery bill, amounting to forty dollars and he left Shawnee for points unknown. It is believed he has gone back to his old home, Decatur, Alabama. He was a coach carpenter while here, and carried his tools from the shop, tool by tool, leaving his box locked in the coach shop. After he was gone, some of our brothers thought they would see what was in his box, and opening it found it empty. It was also learned that he told another brother here that he had asked our noble order for the last he would ever ask them for and said that if he ever wanted a favor again he would go to a scab. Well, that is his class anyway, it cost us \$40 to find him out. A little expensive, but we know him now. He left his wife and family here to face the bill, as his wife told me while sitting up with a sick brother, Mr. Neel, a

member of Kickapoo Lodge No. 29, who our noble order had hired her to nurse while he was sick, that her husband could not face his debts and left her, a woman, to face them. Now that showed just what kind of a man he is, and I am writing this to the Journal in order if he lands a job any place, our brothers will know him and help him out of a job. Down with the crooks and up with honesty and true brotherly love. We need no such men, we want men who can look the world square in the face and say, I am an honest man and after the people find out that we mean this, then a member of the B. R. C. of A. can get what he wants without getting the whole city or shops to go with him, and the merchants will say, a B. R. C. of A. man always pay, and does as he agrees to. Well, we are still working 9 hours per day. My old pal, Dietz Lantern Jack, and I are still working heavies here, and I suppose we are the right stuff, for when we came here to work one of the small foremen of the repair track asked the car foreman if we were going to be like two other men they hired and fired in 20 minutes, a short time before and he replied, No, and when he saw a B. R. C. of A. button on our coats and after the first day it was heard that the foreman was telling the M. C. B. that if he would always hire Brotherhood men he would always get men of ability and so you see, brothers, we have the good will of our foreman here.

We are going to take up with him the matter of getting rid of our non-alrs, as I believe we have just four left, while we have 175 members. As I have said before, we must get rid of these four, because a man who we have to rope and drag in our noble order we don't need him as he only joins our ranks because he has to, to stay, and the first time he gets a chance to do us dirt, away he goes, for when you have to rope a man, it is his will to be a scab, and you can't reform him.

In conclusion, I must roast my own lodge, Maple Leaf No. 518, Fort Scott, Kansas, as I fail to see anything in the Journal from them. What is the matter with the "kid?" Well, brothers, the "kid," as I call him, is Brother A. W. Tweedy. He and I were inspectors together on the Missouri Pacific at Fort Scott last winter. He is a very small kid, but is a carman of many years' standing. His weight is only 275, and if I have got too light a weight, I will beg his pardon. Let us hear from Maple Leaf No. 518 soon, or I will have to start roasting again.

Now, brothers, we must get together and hear what one and all has to say. Come out to lodge and talk business there. Don't wait until the next day and come around to some one who has been at lodge and ask him what was going on and then kick because those who were there did something you didn't like. I saw in the December Journal where some carman's wife in Illinois wrote the Journal, telling the brothers of her husband's lodge to turn out. Now,

brothers, let us try and not have our wives, mothers and sisters writing us up for not attending lodge. Let's come, one hundred per cent, and we will have a better and a stronger lodge, and then you won't have to ask the brothers what was going on, for we will all know.

Hoping to see this in print, I am,

Yours fraternally,

"RILEY THE RAMBLER."

(Still a Rock Island Kid.)

FROM WATER VALLEY LODGE NO. 111.

Water Valley, Miss., Jan. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal:

As I have not seen anything from No. 111 in quite a while, I thought I would write a few lines to let the brothers know how we are on the strike question. We are all out here, about three hundred and twenty-five strong. We are out two ways, out of the shops and out of a job, but we feel that we are out for a just cause and we are going to stay out until we can go back like men. We were called out and we will have to be called in by the same authority.

We received the word,

And we all did walk.

It was a steep hill,

But we did not balk.

I am sorry to say that we have had a few desertions, but will say that in every herd of sheep there is always some black ones, and as a rule, they are hard to locate, but in this case, they are coming to the front and letting the people know that they are akin to Judas Iscariot, that character that we read about in the Bible, that betrayed innocent blood, and as we know the fate of Judas in which he hanged himself, I fear that some of these black sheep who are coming to the front and letting themselves be known, will have the same desire when this strike is over for they will sure feel like they ought to go out and hang themselves.

We know not what the future may bring, but this we do know, and that is, we are fighting for a just cause, and for the uplifting of mankind. Just look, if you please, to night at the poor little children who are in these large cities who are thinly clad, hungry and homeless, and who will never own a home if we don't do something for them. What will the future be if something like this is not done for protection?

Do you think that Mr. Parks and Folly are hungry or thinly clad, or cold tonight? If not, why not? I can tell you, I think it is because they are taking from the fathers of these poor little children and they cannot help themselves. They want to price his labor and I say that, that is not right. If my labor is for sale, I want to sell it myself, and I think that every man should have a say so in the sale of his labor, don't you? The time has come, brothers, when we will have to combine our forces for the uplifting of mankind and we know that in union there is strength.

To side with truth is noble

When we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause brings fame and profit,
And it is prosperous to be just.

Yours fraternally,

A. STRIKER.

FROM A MEMBER OF DENVERSIDE
LODGE NO. 406.

East St. Louis, Ill.

Editor Journal:

Not seeing anything in the Journal from No. 406, and as we have been doing business for 18 months, and also our lodge is composed of Southern and M. and O. men at this point, I thought this would be a good way to let our brothers down in Dixie know how we are getting along. All eligibles at this place carry cards, but the M. and O. still have darkeys repairing cars, not because they are more competent, but because they are cheaper. Some day the officials higher up will find out cheap labor is high at any price and then there will be a general cleaning out of darkies and some people who are holding them. Not seeing any reply to our general chairman's letter in a back number, as a member of the J. B. B. I would say, I think an amalgamated board of the Southern and allied lines is a progressive move as well as a necessity. We also need a general chairman to look after our business all the time and not only when the board is in session, a good man could do wonders for our members on the six roads and for the organization as a whole. We are at present working for one of the largest railway systems in the country under a system federation agreement (good luck to the boys on the Harriman lines), and it is up to us to do a little leading, as our grand lodge officers have their hands full at present, so I would suggest that all lodges get busy on the Southern system and instruct your delegate to Birmingham accordingly, as it is only a short time. Our organization is going through a critical period at this time, and it is up to our members employed to pull it through. By that I mean have confidence in our officers and pay your dues and assessments, as a dollar in our treasury now, is worth 10 next July for no organization can be run on wind. We pay 70 cents per capita every quarter to the grand lodge, which equals \$2.80 a year out of which the expenses of the grand lodge and the publication of the Journal must be paid, so how can we expect to pay strike benefits. Just sit down and figure and see if we are not too cheap.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN A. DUYNE.

FROM A MEMBER OF MIZPAH LODGE
No. 222.

Waycross, Ga., Jan. 3, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Kindly allow me a small place in your worthy Journal.

I feel like I am a goat among sheep at present, as I am with the I. A. C. W. here, but lookout and watch the B. R. C. of A. grow in Waycross and along the entire system of the A. C. L. They organized here with about 25 members, and up to this, they have about 100.

Boys, I went into the I. A. C. W. to hold my job and to avoid trouble, but I will be into the B. R. C. of A. for the principals and good and welfare of the Brotherhood and myself, although I have met some as fine fellows in the I. A. C. W. as you would want to meet anywhere and they have certainly treated me fine. Well boys, this is piece work down here, and if you happen to come this way and have never done any piece work, why look out or the bear will get you.

Well, brothers, I will ring off for this time and when I get my transfer card from Mizpah No. 222 and get straightened out and back in line with the B. R. C. of A., I will come again.

Well, Brother Editor, thanking you in advance for a space in our Journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

G. O. SEABURY.

P. S.—Brothers, beginning with a new set of officers and a new year you all must wake up and get busy and cheer us up on the Coast Line through our Journal.

FROM ST. CROIX LODGE NO. 263.

Calais, Maine.

Editor Journal:

Please allow me a few spare moments to let you know that St. Croix Lodge No. 263 is in existence. Yes, Brother J. J. Gallagher called on us in October and placed our feet in the straight and narrow path, but how he found us, it is for him to say, for this is a hard place to find, for Calais, I don't think is on the map. Nevertheless it is the extreme eastern part of Maine, situated on the beautiful St. Croix River, of which our lodge is named. Across the border is St. Stephens, N. B., one of Canada's prosperous and hustling towns in which our president and a few respective officers reside.

Since we organized we have gathered in a few more to help us battle for our rights, as we never were overburdened with pleasure and wealth being so far back in the tall timber, but what we do want, we want it bad, and some time in the near future we will make our wants known to our joint protective board, which I hope will give us their due attention.

Hoping to receive a call from the Fifth General Vice President in the near future to give us a few points in the right direction when we will try and entertain him in better quarters than a car knocker's old shack, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

F. T. CRAFTS.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Application of Insurance to the Extra Hazardous Occupations.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

The application of insurance to the extra hazardous occupations, particularly those of the public service corporations whose rates of charges are subject to regulation by law, is my theme.

Insurances by companies as a business on risks is not what I have in mind, but a system whereby public service corporations, or others for that matter, might carry their own risks, and provide a fund out of the income from their operation to pay the losses incurred by their employees from accidents and injuries.

Railroad companies, for instance, as carriers of passengers, are, except as to the acts of God and the public enemy, practically insurers of the safety of their passengers, in that the passengers pay for safe conveyance; and, if injured, are entitled to compensation. This may sound more like the application of the principles of contract than insurance; but, however, when we consider that a part of the fare paid is for the purpose of covering the risk of loss, then it sounds more like insurance.

If this arrangement were put in operation as to the employees in extra hazardous occupations, the greatest of all difficulties with its endless calamities would at last be solved.

The corporations should be allowed to charge for the service performed a rate to cover this loss to the employee as well as in the case of the passenger.

If public service corporations were required to submit to a commission an annual budget of estimated expenditures, based on previous operation and experience, and be compelled to make that the basis of their scheduled rates, this would be bringing such enterprises to the correct methods of legitimate business; and, if a sum were included necessary to meet the casualties to their employees, this the public would most willingly and cheerfully pay in the rates of charges made.

The great trouble has always been, and the reason why dues and fares are often paid with so much regret is that the money is not put to legitimate use, so much of it, for instance, now finding its way to New York, there to be "wasted in riotous living," or, what is worse, leaves the country entirely to rehabilitate decaying European royalty that some American fool may have a title.

If, instead, this money were expended for

improvements and betterments and to keep the property in a decent state of repair as well as to pay a fair income on the capital actually invested, all the difficulties existing between the people and the public service corporations would at once disappear.

If, further, these corporations would use that portion of their income, provided for in their rates of charges, to pay losses suffered by their employees in the extra hazardous occupations, using therefore that sum the public so willingly provided, the item of general distress, nay, calamity, incident to their operation would be met as far as human efforts are capable, and the people, notwithstanding the fact that they themselves have provided the money, and made such public service corporations only their agents or trustees for its proper distribution—the people, I say, under such circumstances, would lose sight of their own important part and in harmony with human desire to always find a hero, would ascribe all the credit to such public service corporations themselves.

But no, no, no; unsympathizing and soulless greed is too insatiable and despicable to even distribute the bounty provided by another, and would rather view pain, suffering and death itself to its own inconvenience than comfort, happiness and life at the expense of another.

SOME GOMPERISMS.

Labor's greatest progress can be brought about by organization and the establishing of a normal working day of eight hours.

Trade unionism is not narrow, but as broad as humanity. Its policy is to secure the best possible results for the workers with the least possible friction. Its forms are as varied as the conditions with which it has to deal.

Craft union strikes exist only in the minds of the half-baked; our American labor movement is broadly trade union, and not bounded in its operation by craft distinctions.

Manager Kruttschnitt was in error in refusing to deal with the federation of shop employees. His employees will logically organize in the most practical manner they can find; he should be willing to meet them in their best organized capacity.

There is a great poverty in America now, but it is in no way comparable with the poverty of the past. The labor movement is securing to the worker a greater degree

of economic independence every day.

You can not get the initiative and referendum and recall and equal suffrage any too soon.

Nothing has occurred that has given a greater impetus to direct legislation, to advance it, than the veto by President Taft of the Arizona Constitution.

Working Men and Working Women, Listen

By John C. Chase.

You have a golden opportunity, an opportunity to do something which will be historic in the progress of civilization.

You have an opportunity to strike a tremendous blow for the freedom, not only of working men, but the freedom of working women.

There is a petition being circulated throughout the United States requesting Congress to submit to the legislatures of the several states for ratification, an amendment to the national constitution which will enable women to vote in all elections on an equality with men.

You know that the ballot is the great weapon which the working class can use whenever that class gets ready to use it. You know also, that the working class is about to use that weapon for its emancipation. Do you not want your mother, sister or daughter to be able to use that ballot with you?

Are you going to allow yourselves to be weakened in the great conflict by having those so closely interested with you, so closely allied with you in the struggle, deprived of a chance to aid you in the struggle?

Remember that there are millions of women—daughters, and sisters, wives and mothers—who are now obliged to work and slave in order to live.

These are all members of the working class and have the same interests as the fathers, husbands, brothers and sons. Will you deprive them longer, by your carelessness and inactivity, of the privilege of participating in the making of laws which govern their conditions?

The laws of today, in the great majority of states, place women upon the same basis, politically, as mules, imbeciles and criminals.

A mule cannot vote (if he could he would raise a ruckus), an imbecile cannot vote (supposedly, but a lot of them do), and criminals (who are in prison) are denied the right to vote. Do you want your wife and mother longer kept in this class? No, I do not believe it.

The California working men have just placed themselves in the vanguard of progress and have given the women of that state an equal voice with men in the affairs of government. Are you going to lag behind them and be less progressive than they?

Do you know who opposes suffrage for women? Listen, it is the women of the "400" who have their lap dogs, their monkey dinners, their "Adam and Eve strolls" to engage their attention and amuse themselves.

These are the ones who hold up their hands in holy horror at the thought of the women engaging in the affairs of state. It is they who tell the people that it is "unladylike" and "unfeminine" for women to vote.

They know that it would be dangerous to them and their class if the working women, who are in the majority, should be given the ballot.

Don't be fooled any longer by this cry of the dilettante opponent of equal suffrage.

Give your wife, daughter, mother and sister a chance to stand with you, and win or lose with you, in your struggles against your oppressors.

The Socialist party has flooded the country with petitions to submit this amendment.

Every labor organization, every individual working man, should take hold in this matter and secure the signature of every person in his community to these petitions.

Every one who believes women are human beings as well as the men, will sign.

Congressman Victor L. Berger, the first out and out representative of the working class in Congress, will submit this petition to Congress and fight for the submission of the amendment, as only Berger can fight.

Get busy and send Berger so many signatures that he will have to employ the services of every other Congressman in the House to bring this petition before that body.

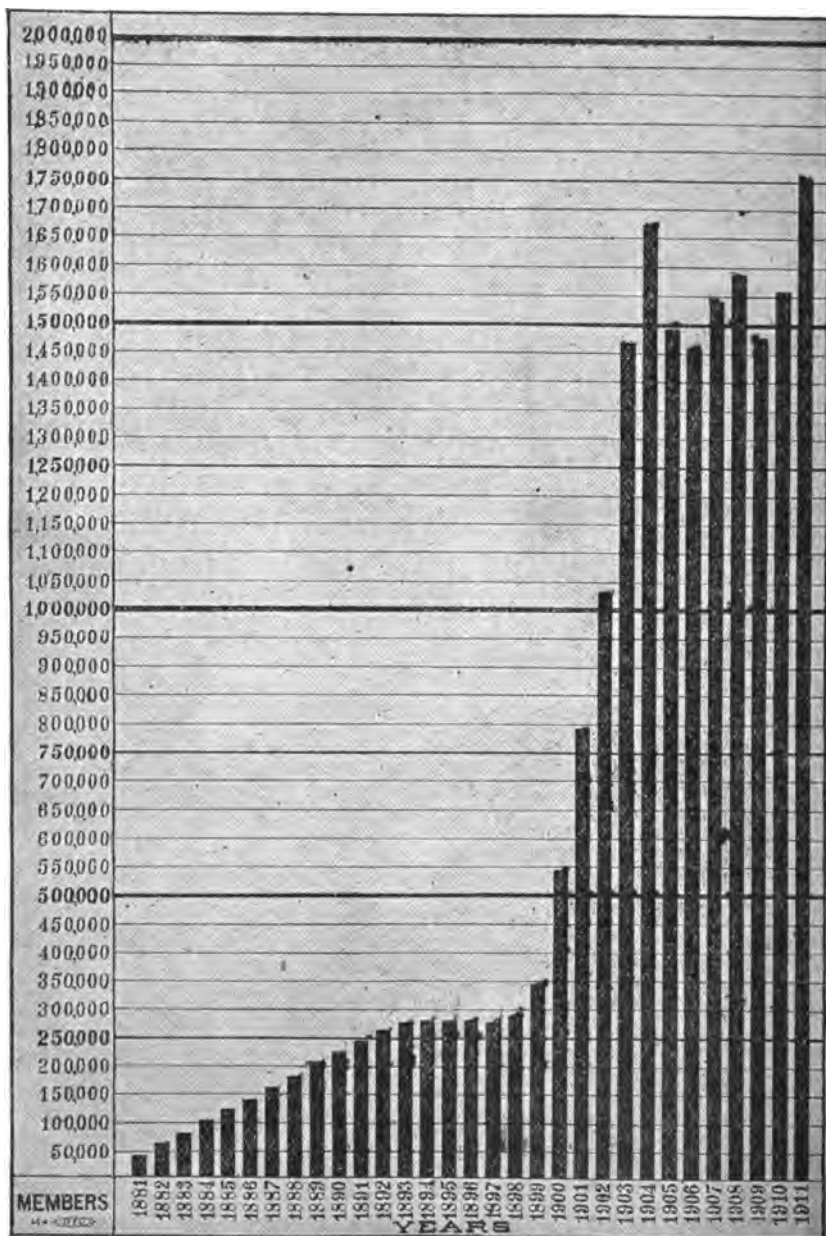
When you have read this, don't hesitate. If you haven't any blanks, drop a postal to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, 205 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill., asking him to supply you with them and he will immediately furnish you with all you can use.

Let the voice of the working class be heard in the halls of Congress as it has never been heard before. Let the warning be sounded that the working class insists that ALL of the workers shall be enfranchised, that the WOMEN who toll will no longer be denied the privilege of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the MEN of toll in the greatest battle of all time.

Growth of the American Federation of Labor.

The Report of Secretary Morrison to the Thirty-first Annual Convention, Shows that the High Water Mark in Membership Has Been Reached.

A resume of the growth of the American Federation of Labor (numerically) during efforts to educate, organize and federate the wage workers of the world. The in-



the past thirty-one years, shown in the accompanying half tone, can not but encourage the trades unionists to redouble their

efforts to educate, organize and federate the wage workers of the world. The increase in membership, with the addition of 51,800, which came with the affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners, forced

the average paid up and reported membership for the fiscal year 1911, up to 1,756,735, which is an increase of 194,623 over the membership of last year, and 80,535 members over the high water mark of 1904. That the membership of the affiliated unions is steadily on the increase is indicated by the fact that the paid up and reported membership for the month of September, 1911, is 1,763,614, which indicates that notwithstanding the hostile forces that are working against the labor unions, that the coming year will show an increase over the membership reported upon this year.

So that it may be seen at a glance the marvelous growth in membership of the American Federation of Labor, the following chart has been prepared to indicate the membership for each year since 1881 up to and including 1911—thirty-one years. The column for 1911, as stated above, represents 1,756,735 members.

FORMER PRESIDENT LEWIS OF THE U. M. W. PENS PROGRESSIVE LABOR PLANKS FOR THE OHIO CONSTITUTION.

[Tom L. Lewis of Bridgeport, the man who took up his pick and shovel and went back to the mines after leaving office as president of the United Mine Workers of America, has written the progressive platform on which the labor unions and granges of Belmont county will nominate a candidate for the Ohio Constitutional Convention. Here are Lewis' views, written for the Cincinnati Post.—Editor].

Ohio is to have a constitutional convention to amend the constitution to conform with the wishes of the people and in harmony with the progressive age in which we live.

Among the important things to be considered are:

Shall the people govern themselves in their own interest and for their mutual welfare, or shall the people permit themselves to be governed in the interest of the few who constitute themselves the custodians of the people?

Shall there be a more equal distribution of the burdens of taxation, and shall the affairs of the people be conducted and managed with more economy in order that the people may be relieved of the excessive burdens of taxation?

These are primary questions involving the rights and the welfare of the whole people of the state of Ohio.

The constitutional convention should provide for the initiative and referendum and recall as the fundamental principles of a government by and for the people.

To make these principles effective the

United States senators, members of every branch of the judiciary and every officer of the state, county, township and municipality must be nominated by direct primary.

The constitution should—

Give the right of self-government to cities and villages in all things directly affecting the interests of their people, and the right to own and operate public service utilities.

Abolish prison contract labor and provide for employing convicts under state supervision to construct and improve public highways.

Require eight hours to constitute the maximum day's work at any kind of labor.

Establish a graduated income tax on all forms of incomes, whether from salaries, rents or dividends.

Provide employers' liability and workmen's compensation for injuries sustained by wage earners.

Provide that no injunctions be issued in labor disputes except on approval of two or more elective judges, every temporary restraining order be heard on its merits within 30 days, and all trials for alleged contempt be by jury.

The constitutional convention should be made up of men of known ability, integrity and honesty. They should understand the questions that so vitally affect the welfare of the people of the state.

Men who aspire to be representatives to the constitutional convention should not only understand the questions to be considered, but should be fearless in expressing their attitude on those questions.

Any man who has personal or special interests to represent, or remains silent as to his attitude on the question at issue, has no right to expect the confidence and support of the people.

THE LONG DAY.

The minister found the alleged typical Kentucky colonel and told him he must give up whisky or it would land him in the grave.

"Think so?" asked the colonel.

"I am sure of it, colonel; and what is more, if you will stop drinking I am certain it will prolong your days," added the minister.

"Come to think about it, I believe you are right about that, parson," said the colonel. "I went twenty-four hours without a drink about six months ago, and I never put in such an infernally long day in my life, sah."

—St. Louis Mirror.

The old negro had climbed into the dentist's chair of torture.

"Shall I give you laughing gas, uncle?" inquired the tooth carpenter.

"Not till after de toof am out, boss," replied the old man. "Reckon mebbey Ah'll feel mo' lak laffin' den."—Exchange.

Our Protective Tariff a Confidence Game on the Wage Worker.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

We, the people, have always been told that our protective tariff was for the purpose of protecting American trade and industries to the extent of enabling the employer here to pay a higher rate of wages to the American workman, and that the true measure of the tariff is the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, specifically the difference between the high wages paid the American workman and the low wages paid in foreign countries, especially in Europe and Asia, particularly in Asia.

This would be nice, very nice, almost elegant, if the tariff mill ground out what is thrown into the hopper. What, however, are the facts? Let us see what becomes of this difference.

First, there is the difference in the cost of living, covering all human wants—clothing, food and shelter—we pay here in America over and above foreign countries a difference more than equaling the difference in the rate of wages, so that capital, the employer, while seemingly generous in wages, takes back in the higher cost of products more than has been given in wages. You, therefore, see that our protective tariff, as to the wage element, gives to the employer of labor all the advantages ostensibly intended to accrue to the employee.

Secondly, that while the theory of the difference in wages at home and abroad is urged as the reason in support of a protective tariff, yet still, at the same time, and always, the floodgates of foreign immigration have been wide open, admitting foreign laborers by the million, all for the purpose of furnishing the American employer with cheap foreign labor to compete with the American wage earner, thus greatly reducing the scale of the American workman below what is contemplated by the protective tariff, and in some cases putting American labor on, or even below, the European scale.

In the first instance stated above, the American wage earner has taken from him, in the higher cost of living, more than the protective tariff gives; and in the second, as also explained above, the foreigner is admitted for the purpose of reducing his wages.

Mr. Wage Worker, can not you see that thus, in the first place, your increased wages, if any, only go to swell the pockets of capital, your employer, and that, in the second place, foreigners are admitted for the very purpose of keeping down your wages, and you lose twice in the same play?

If this is not a confidence game, name it yourself. We have laws against shell

games, three-card monte and the like, but here, as seems to me, is a similar game established by law for the deception of the wage earner; but this is that "gentleman's game," created and operated by authority of law, a legalized deception.

THE COMING STORM.

By Hugh McGee.

The Socialist movement in the United States is engaged in as fierce and terrific a struggle in the political field as the struggle of the unions in the industrial field. It is more than that. It is a death grapple with organized society.

All the present laws, all the present customs, all the present beliefs, all the present conventionalities, all the present social actions are based on the present so-called rights of the present profit system.

In Europe there are conflicting conditions, such as castes and the hereditary beliefs in the divine rights of kings and the vested rights of the landed aristocracy, while in America the issue is a clear cut fight against the continuation of the present accepted political beliefs of the people of the United States.

Today in the United States the capitalist system of society compels the recognition of the superiority of the men who inherit money or accumulate money, over all other men, as well as permitting one man or set of men to take what another man has made, or ten thousand men have made, providing wages are paid to these men.

In other words, you can legally take what another man makes if you feed him.

Now, the Socialists say that this is robbery, and they propose to stop it.

They propose to make a new law which will say that no man or set of men can take profit, rent or interest from any man, woman or child who is living today or from those who will be born tomorrow.

They propose to make a new law which will make all the people of the United States owners of whatever they make or build or produce.

They propose to make a new law which will say that all the instruments of production and distribution used for private profit shall henceforth belong to the people of the United States.

They propose a co-operative commonwealth.

It is a death struggle and it is inevitable that the continued robbery of the many by the few must and will cease.

**SYNOPSIS OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED TO THE CARMEN OF BURNSIDE
SHOPS, ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY, CHICAGO, ILL., SOME TIME AGO,
AT A CALLED MEETING BY M. E. MURRY, OF THE INTERNA
TIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STEAM, HOT WATER AND
POWER PIPE FITTERS AND HELPERS.**

Before I commence I would like to ask if there are any snakes, black sheep or scabs among us. If so, I would like them to leave the hall. Not seeing any I will endeavor to say a few words to you.

Gentlemen and brothers, in looking over this vast gathering I hardly know what to say that would be of interest to you, for to me you seem to be endowed with the average intelligence and I believe capable of picking your own path when your future welfare is concerned. Nevertheless, in gatherings of this kind we become better acquainted and learn something of the other fellow's ideas, which is of some value to all of us.

Now brothers, most all of you know that a few years ago your craft was not given the same consideration in the labor world that you are receiving today. You can remember that you were slurred at and called car knockers and various other insulting names, but today it is very different, made so through the strong arm of the Brotherhood by which you have commanded the respect of and are extended the hand of fellowship to by all crafts in the service of the railroads and the labor world in general. You are addressed now as carmen. How much more honorable and manly it sounds. It also means one of the strongest labor organizations of today and all future time and will be composed of the best men of your craft throughout this broad land.

Brothers, my advice to you is to stick to your Brotherhood, get in new members, boost it along, attend all your meetings, take an active part in all matters of interest, help select the best men to do your bidding and also help them make good in everything they undertake. I want you to beware of the loud mouthed member who wants to lead in everything, for he is the one that generally gets you into trouble and causes you much worry and expense getting out of it again. He is one of the would-be labor leaders who are always with you. When in the lodge room he will take possession of the hall and prance around with waving arms, shaking his head and raving like a bull, trying to dominate and impress you with this grand stand play. It is also in the lodge room this display ends. Now take this noisy one of the lodge room and send him as your leader before the officials of any company and see what he will do, the one with noise and bluster. Brothers, if you could only see him, see him as I have seen such as him in my time; see them grovel and supplicate; they are not

then the same prancing and bellowing bulls of the lodge room.

What have they ever brought back to you? If he was as strong as he was in the lodge room and brought nothing, you would applaud him. But what would you do on the other hand? Would you not discredit him? I say yes, a thousand times and relegate him to the rear in disgrace for all time.

You men know that the men holding high official positions with corporations are men that are strong and active and have made good at some time to make themselves valuable to a corporation. Now these men like to measure their faculties with those who are near their equal and will always treat with disgust the kind I mentioned.

Now brothers if you want action, shun this kind of a leader and find some other among you who can and will make good with your assistance. Stick to your Brotherhood and stand at the back of the men you select to go out and fight your battles. I thank you.

HIS INTRODUCTION.

If for a place you're looking
Where they're busy as can be,
Put on your coat and hat, sir,
And take a stroll with me.

We'll wander through the freight yards
Of the dear old Santa Fe,
Where box cars, dump and cattle cars
Are rolling fast and free.

Where cars are switched, inspected,
And carded, sealed and set
To proper tracks and moved about
In proper style—you bet.

The inspection force is working
As the cars they come and go,
Marking those that need attention
To the rip track down below.

There's Coon and Robert Coakley
Inspecting rather late
A string of transfer empties
Down there on No. 8.

And while Inspector Justice
Is working on a drag
Of red ball loads for twenty,
Johnny Jones inspects the slag.

And Scott is going after
A drag on No. 10.
He's quite a hot air merchant—
He's a model 1910.

For he chases all the Tom-cats,
and "Be jabbers, how's your pa?
And how's your old grandmother,
And how's your mother-in-law?"

And then he keeps agoin'
And he never seems to tire,
So if you want a rounder
He's the man you want to hire.

His partner, G. P. Lesperance,
Is working thirty-one,
A train of red ball specials,
And he works it on the run.

The oilers, too, are busy
Working with apparent ease,
A bumpin' all the lids they see,
Bob Wilkerson and Freise.

And the safety appliance defects
Are fixed up good and tight
By good old Father Kilborn,
For he does his work up right.

And Happy Doyle inspects the yard
For couplers, doors and springs;
An scrubs the floor and paints 'em
And does a thousand things.

Which no one else upon the job
Knows how to do, or can;
We simply couldn't live at all
Without this handy man.

And Ira Fulton works alone
At the depot 'cross the way;
He never takes a lay off,
Not even for a day.

Dave Johnson works the freight house,
They call him "Uncle Bings";
He used to farm in Kansas,
And he knows a heap o' things.

About those Kansas farmers
And how they used to do—
The way that he describes it
Just tickles me clear through.

Thus every day you'll find 'em,
These steady, stalwart men;
And there ain't no words too flowery
Writ out by type or pen

Can e'er express my feelings
Of the praise I have for them;
For we have worked together
Both through the thick and thin.

And when life's race is over
And the sheaves are gathered in,
May the Master's crown of glory
Be their blessing and the end.
—J. E. Helms, Head Inspector.
Member Pueblo Lodge No. 18.

A garrulous traveler from the rural districts was standing at one of the latest

style "bubbler" drinking fountains, within a railroad station in one of the states that has recently abolished the public drinking cup. He was expounding to a chance fellow traveler, who stood listening in humility, the marvels of the modern warfare against the microbe. "Them public drinking cups," he said, "was awful things to carry disease. Nobody knows how much consumption and other kinds of sickness was carried into innocent homes by drinking after some fellow who was infected. But these here new fangled fountains don't give Mr. Microbe any chance at all." So saying the tourist stooped to quaff his sanitary draft. But as he did so his manner betokened previous experience; first he tucked his tie up under his chin, and pressed his shirt bosom down, pushed back his cuffs and with his arm bent to a wide bow, put his hand to the valve. He then slowly closed his lips over the porcelain globe. When the water came it came quickly. Some went down his throat, some squirted out the corners of his mouth, describing a trajectory to the waiting room floor; some of the fluid trickled at various angles about the chin and down over the shirt front, while a vigorous stream took a nose-wise direction that soon forced the thirsty one to lift his head for breath. Bubbling and sparkling in all the innocence of the purest woodland spring, the fount seemed all unconscious of its part in the situation. The man paused to survey it, evidently looking for the source of the iniquity, and just at the moment when he had one eye cocked above the stream, a whimsical fate caused the drinker at each of the other three bubblers of the fount to release the several valves simultaneously. Like the strike of a snake, the stream burst upward from the increase of pressure behind. It caught the drinker fairly in the face and completed the semblance to a bath that had been begun so well before. But the spirit of the thirsty individual was not quenched. Turning to the one who stood near and answering with a smile the merriment his companion could not conceal, he said, "Somewhat soaked—but I haven't swallowed a germ." The door of the lavatory was just at hand, and the drinker turned therein, holding chin and hands so that the water, still dripping, might fall to the floor. Once inside he looked in vain for the towel, but finally spied the empty roller in its fixture on the wall. By this time the traveler's drenched condition was amounting to a sore tax on his patience, and he called to the porter with some exasperation. With a grin the black man faced him:

"Doan' you know it is agin the law to have public roller towels in this state now?" We will drop the curtain on our unfortunate traveler drying his face with a tissue paper towel that had cost him one cent in the coin of the realm. As he was regaining his composure, he stole a look about to make sure that his companion of the drinking fountain was not in ear shot and then voiced his

latest sentiments, thus: "What won't they do next in the name of this fool scientific business?" And a pimply faced man who overheard him said, "That's what I say. A roller towel never hurt anyone. And in coming up here my little girl wanted a drink, and there was no cup in the car. She isn't very strong, just getting over scarlet fever, and I couldn't get a drink for the poor little thing until a kind lady who had a cup along for her children let me use it."—*Railway Engineering Review.*

SASSY SAYINGS OF AN ORGANIZER.

By. O. F. Branstetter.

"I'm a Socialist, all right, but I ain't agoin' to join the party. I was a Green-backer, and a Knights of Labor, and a Populist, and then a lot of your leaders begin to trade and compromise and sell you out jest to git jobs for themselves.

"Socialism is all ight, if it wasn't for that, but how're you goin' to keep your leaders from sellin' you out, I'd like to know?"

"Oh, but they can't, comrade. You see——"

"They can't hey? Well I'd jest like to know how you'll keep 'em from it? I'd jest like to have you tell me how you'll——"

"Well, if you will just shut up and give me a chance I WILL tell you. If you knew anything about the Socialist party you would know that we don't depend upon the honesty or incorruptibility of what you call our 'leaders.'"

A Socialist knows that there is no more community of interests between the working class and the capitalists politically than there is industrially. He knows that a political party can not serve two masters, but that all the old parties represent only the interests of the capitalist class, which finances, controls and owns them.

And so he has organized an entirely new political party, a party separate and distinct from all parties controlled by his masters. It is a party which is financed, owned and controlled by himself and his comrades and he has put the best of his brains, his energy and his enthusiasm into making it a party which will represent the working class, and the working class ONLY.

And so, in this new party he has builded for himself he has taken for one of the cardinal principles and the slogan of his party, "NO FUSION—NO POLITICAL TRADING."

And therein he has shown his wisdom. It is good tactics. It is the only possible way in which he can secure his demands—by supporting and putting into power a political party which stands for his principles and for his interests. And more than that—IT IS HIS ABSOLUTE SECURITY AGAINST BEING SOLD OUT.

With that principle he resists the flattery and false promises of the old parties and detects the traitors and designing politicians within his own ranks. No traitor, no matter how willing, can work much injury to

the party so long as he votes and uses his influence to have every other Socialist vote for the principles, platforms and candidates of the Socialist party, AND FOR NO OTHER.

No trust, no corporation and no old party politician will pay very much to have a man advocate those things.

Whenever they buy or corrupt a Socialist leader, either national, state or county, they pay him to support some principle, platform or candidate other than those of the Socialist party.

And as soon as he does that the honest Socialist has him spotted. Either he is NOT A SOCIALIST and does not understand the principles and tactics of the party, OR HE HAS SOLD OUT FOR MONEY OR FOR VOTES.

"The question now remains, will the honest Socialists sanction the corrupt deal made by this leader?"

Certainly not. They will make the ignorance or the treachery of this leader absolutely harmless by the simple expedient of VOTING FOR THE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES AND CANDIDATES—AND FOR NO OTHER.

I have never heard of a corporation or an old party politician bribing a man to vote the Socialist ticket, or to influence others to vote the Socialist ticket. If they did so no one would be the gainer except the Socialist party, the losers would be the chumps who paid the money.

When the interests corrupt a candidate or a leader in any party, it is not the leaders' vote which they are buying, but the votes which he can influence in THEIR INTERESTS.

And no "leader" can influence the membership of the Socialist party to vote against their principles or their candidates. Whenever he tries to do so he ceases to be a "leader." The corporation is gold-bricked when it purchases his influence, because he has no influence when he attempts to use it in the interests of the old parties or their owners.

The so-called "leaders" can never "sell us out" for their personal benefit so long as we stick to that slogan "NO COMPROMISE—NO POLITICAL TRADING"—and WE ARE GOING TO STICK.

PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHTS.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

At common law a user ripened into a right in twenty-one years; among us fifteen years is often a sufficient period; while five years' payment of taxes on the property of another is sufficient to procure a deed.

The application of this principle to modern conditions is what I purpose to discuss in this article.

A young man, just out of school, desiring to go railroading, applies for a job at the

nearest division point. The only work he can get is shoveling cinders out of the pit, and imagining that, to know all about rail-roading there is nothing like beginning at the bottom, he goes to work in good spirit at this literal and figurative bottom of all railroad work. Being strong, willing and enthusiastic, he soon clears the pit, and is given other and more desirable work to fill in the remainder of the day. This continues for some months, when he is given a job in the round house—an all-round helper first—then he is assigned to special work, such as fire building, wiper, inspector, and on through the rounds; then hostler helper, and finally hostler. Now he wants to go on the road; he takes the examination for a fireman, passes, is assigned to a switch engine, then to the extra board on the road. His ambition, just now attained, is almost immediately superceded by his desire to become an engineer; and an engineer he finally does become, an engineer on the extra board, the most trying time of his life, when he gets a few of the most undesirable runs in the worst weather, finds himself practically without employment for several years, himself and family suffering almost for the necessities of life, until finally, at the end of what had seemed a hopeless case, he is assigned to a steady run at the bottom of the list, a third class train. After serving several years here, he gets to running second class trains, and at last extra man on passenger, where he thinks he again sees the acme of his ambition, only to realize that he is again almost without a job, until at last, as seems, for the last time, he is running steady on passenger. This job he holds for a number of years, and finally gets the choice of a preferred run, where he goes out in the morning and returns in the evening, drawing a good check every month.

What toll, what privations, what patience and what hoping have been his lot for the twenty or thirty years required to reach his present station only a man who has gone through can appreciate.

Now come along times when business is dull because crops have been poor, or because of the coming on of a presidential campaign, or because, as the situation now is, because the railroad companies want to show the public what they can do, if the public dare lay hands on them to regulate them—to make them serve the public instead of continuing their unbridled manipulations in the interest of stockjobbing schemes.

Then come retrenchments; men are laid off right and left, irrespective of the pressing demands of immediate needs; conditions become bad, worse, despicable; the division master mechanic, in charge of the terminals where our engineer has been raised, educated, made and lives, resigns because he feels his reputation and personal responsibility for the lives of the employes and the public, every day becoming more hazardous in the general calamitous condi-

tions, will not stand for this situation against which he has so long and so often, but in vain, protested.

Along comes a boomer master mechanic with no reputation, no conscience, no care and no knowledge. He sits down and does nothing, because he is incapable of doing anything, and also because there is nothing his officials will permit him to do to better conditions.

Things keep on going down; the roadbed and track have been all shot to pieces by the "battle ships" constantly passing over; the cars have become rattle-traps; the engines, scrap heaps.

Our engineer, in this state of affairs, returns from a trip, leaving a work ticket for repairs to his engine; next day, when he comes down to take out his run, he finds the work not done; he goes to the end of his run, there makes temporary repairs, returns, leaves another work ticket, but still nothing done. When he returns from his next trip, he leaves another work ticket; and, this time, he finds the flues "corked" up, only because the engine was leaking so badly as to almost drown out the fire. Then succeed a few runs with varying conditions, until finally he reports the engine for general repairs, unsafe, and liable to blow up; but, next day, when he comes down to take out his run, there is his same old engine; he seeks the master mechanic, finds him, and protests, but is told that they have no engine to take its place, and that other engines on the run are in worse condition than that one. Our engineer does not want to go out on the engine, but the train is on time, no other engine available, and no extra man at hand. Our engineer still protests, but is promised nothing; and the conference is brought to an abrupt ending by the statement of the master mechanic to the engineer that if he did not want to take the engine out in that condition, he would get somebody who would. The limited is now whistling for the station, and no other engine and no other engineer available; what shall our engineer do? If he refuses to go, he loses his job, a job he has worked a lifetime to hold and enjoy; if he goes, his engine is liable to blow up and kill him. He goes; his engine does explode; he is killed; his wife and children get nothing. He knew the danger; he took the risk. The law now steps in and says that he alone is responsible for his own death. Queer law, this!

Where is that man, that sagely wise man, who says in this free, and, I will add, beautiful, country of ours the laws give equal protection?

If he is present, I wish he would just step out in the alley with me for about three minutes! I think I could reshape the outside of his head in that time, seeing that no reform is possible to the inside.

But, hold on here! What has become of what I was going to say as the conclusion of this article? My Irish got the best of

me for a moment, and I forgot where I was. I wanted to lick somebody.

The sacred right of home has always been considered greater than individual or personal rights, even life, always freely laid down in the defense of home.

Now, if, in twenty, fifteen, nay, even five years, your home may be taken away from you, by a user ripening into a right, ought not a personal service, ripened into a user, resolve into a right, some sort of a right, as in the case of our engineer stated? Yes, yes, yes, and yes, again!

The verdict of the world in this case has

Which will send them swiftly flying through the shadows of the night.

That engineer is happy when he opens her up wide,

And he firmly grasps the lever of the throttle by his side,

For he knows the cars behind him will cause no midnight fears,

And the panting of the compound is music to his ears.

For all those cars behind him have a single center sill,



always been rendered, but the courts are right there prohibiting the issuance of an execution for the enforcement.

Verdict, rendered, courts, prohibiting, execution, what words of terrible import they have always been!

THE SINGLE CENTER SILL.

By K. N. BOYD of the Betterdorf Axle Co.

The summer moon is rising in the shadows of the night,

And the silent freight yards shining in a flood of silver light.

An engine bell is ringing on the main line far away,

And the many twinkling switch lights mark the passing of the day.

A heavy freight is waiting by the lofty water tank,

Which looms up in the darkness on its framework long and lank,

The engine crew is watching, so the signal they may sight

And hydraulic driven rivets, every vacant crevice fill.

And their massive cast steel draft arms will hold the drawbars right

As the train goes swiftly flying through the shadows of the night.

So he opens wide the throttle at the bottom of the grade,

And the deep toned whistle echoes o'er the quiet hill and glade;

He can feel the speed increasing and knows that all is right,

As his train goes swiftly flying through the shadows of the night.

FOSTERING TALENT.

"You refuse to allow your son to study spelling and grammar?" said the teacher.

"Absolutely," replied Mr. Groucher. I want him to try his hand at current literature, and I don't propose to spoil his dialect and slang."—Washington Star.

OFFICIAL

CARMEN'S MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Notice of Assessment No. 66.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 20, 1912.

Notice and satisfactory proof having been received at this office of the death of Brother John Helleubach, member of Garden City Lodge No. 453, located in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, carrying Certificate No. 957 in the Carmen's Mutual Aid Association, of a face value not exceeding (\$1,000) one thousand dollars, there is, therefore, in conformity with Section 19 (Mutual Aid Association Constitution) due from all members holding certificates dated on or before January 20, 1912, as follows:

\$1,000.00 certificates	\$1.00
500.00 certificates . . . . .	.50
250.00 certificates . . . . .	.25

which must be paid within thirty days after the date of this notice, as per Section No. 18 of the Carmen's Mutual Aid Association Constitution.

Kindly give number of your certificate when making remittance.

Yours fraternally,

E. Wm. WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY'S AGREEMENT WITH EMPLOYEES OF THE CAR DEPARTMENT.

Rule 1—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all Carmen working in shops or on repair tracks.

Twelve hours to constitute a day's work for all car inspectors, oilers, safety appliance and light repair men, on running repairs; they to be allowed one uninterrupted hour for meals between the hours of 11:30 and 1:30. When required to work this hour, they shall be paid overtime rate of time and one-half for same. The established working hours, on the day or night shift, for commencing or quitting work, shall be the same at each point.

Rule 2—All overtime shall be paid for at rate of time and one-half time to all men working in car department, this to include Sundays and legal holidays. Legal holidays to consist of New Year's day, January 1, Washington's Birthday, February 22; Memorial day, April 26; Independence day, July 4; Labor day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day, by proclamation; Christmas day, December 25. When any of the holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by State or Nation by proclamation will be considered the holiday.

Inspectors, oilers, safety appliance and light repair men on running repairs, and others

whose duties require their services every day in the week, are to receive straight time for Sundays and legal holidays, except when called for service other than their regular assigned work, when they will be paid overtime for same. Carmen called to work after regular hours shall receive pay for not less than five hours for three hours and twenty minutes work or less. After working three hours and twenty minutes, regular overtime rates to prevail. When retained after regular hours, time and one-half will be paid.

Rule 3—In all cases when car men are sent out on the road, they shall be allowed time and one-half from the time they are called until they return. They to pay their own expenses. Men will be called as nearly as possible an hour before leaving time, and will deliver tools to the shop upon their return. Time and one-half to cease at the expiration of 48 hours from time called to leave, and straight time to govern thereafter until return.

Rule 4—When a car man has a grievance he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the foreman, general foreman or master mechanic, as the case may be. If not settled in this manner satisfactorily he may then place it in the hands of the Local Protective Board of the Car Department, who shall try to settle with the foreman, general foreman or master mechanic in charge at his point. Upon failure to do so, the Committee shall then place said grievance in the hands of the Joint Protective Board for adjustment with the Superintendent of Motive Power. If an adjustment is then not reached, the Joint Protective Board can present the case to the General Manager for adjustment.

If a carman is discharged, he thinks unjustly, he shall have the right to appeal to the foreman, general foreman or master mechanic in charge at his point within five days after his dismissal. If not satisfactorily adjusted, the grievance is then to be taken up by the Local Protective Board and handled the same as any other grievance. If a Carman is found to have been unjustly discharged and is reinstated by the company, he shall be paid for all lost time.

Rule 5—When necessary to reduce expenses the full force of Carmen to be retained, the working hours may be reduced to eight hours per day and six days per week. Should any further reduction become necessary the force shall be reduced and the last man put to work shall be the first laid off. Laid off men shall be given preference of re-employment, seniority to prevail. When the hours are increased all men laid off will be re-employed if available within five days after such increase. Apprentices to be maintained and not affected by reduction of force.

Rule 6—When vacancies occur Carmen employed by the company will be given consideration for promotion. Seniority shall govern in all cases.

Rule 7—Applicants for employment shall only be expected to file application as to ability and address of relatives.

Rule 8—When attending court as witnesses for the company, Carmen will receive pay for time lost and actual expenses. The company will furnish the necessary transportation and will be entitled to certificates for witnesses' fees in all cases.

Rule 9—Carmen, and all dependent upon them for support, will enjoy the same privileges in connection with free transportation as granted other employees of the system.

Rule 10—The company will in no way discriminate against any Carmen or committee of Carmen who, from time to time, are elected to represent the Carmen.

Rule 11—When it becomes necessary for Carmen to work overtime, they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize the time. Overtime will be equally distributed as nearly as possible.

Rule 12—Men who have given continuous, long and faithful service in the employ of the company and have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage, will be given preference of such light work as they are competent to handle when it is available.

Rule 13—Five days' notice will be posted in the shop by the company before any general reduction in force is made, and notice given the day before any reduction in hours.

Rule 14—There shall be one apprentice for the shop and, in addition, not more than one apprentice for every five Carmen. Regular apprentices shall serve four years of three hundred and six (306) days each. This is to be divided as nearly as possible on all work. If within one year an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade, he shall be dismissed. A regular apprentice shall not be under sixteen or over twenty-one years of age when employed. No apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime or on night shifts for the first three years of his apprenticeship, unless to complete a job he started on during the day.

Rule 15—Stripping coaches, cars, cabs, or engines, that come under Carmen's work, will be done by Carmen, apprentices and helpers, when it is the intention to use any of the parts.

Rule 16—All work on coaches, cars and cabs (wood or steel); and engine work that comes under the Car Department, shall be done by Carmen with apprentices and their helpers; present practice to prevail.

Rule 17—Committees representing Carmen will be given leave of absence and

passes over the lines of this Company upon proper request

Rule 18—Carmen leaving the service of the company will receive their pay within as short a time as possible.

Rule 19—In all cases where men are off and men are placed on to fill said vacancy temporarily, they are to receive the same pay that is paid for said work; and in case men filling these positions temporarily are receiving a higher rate than is paid for said work, they are to receive their own rate.

Rule 20—Except in cases of emergency, road work on cars or Carmen's work on engines not required of train crews shall be done by Carmen.

Rule 21—It shall be the duty of car inspectors to couple all hose, test air brakes, signal line and steam heat on departing trains and uncouple steam hose.

Rule 22—Car inspectors will be paid on an hourly basis, except at points where not more than two inspectors are employed; this not including chief inspectors.

Rule 23—Any men that are required to inspect cars, shall be classed as car inspectors, and shall receive car inspectors' pay. They must have had some experience as car repairer, builder or oiler. They must have a fair knowledge of the M. C. B. Rules, and the Safety Appliance Law to qualify as car inspectors.

Rule 24—Carmen working night shifts will be given preference for day work when a vacancy occurs, if they desire the position.

Rule 25—Any Carmen whose principal duties are to pipe cars for air, inspect, clean or repair air brakes, shall be classed as air brake men.

Rule 26—Men who are required to furnish and use edge tools employed in the building, rebuilding or repairing all classes of work coming under the jurisdiction of car department, shall be classed as carpenters.

Rule 27—The heating and sanitary conditions of the shops and roundhouses will be given the best possible attention; ice water will be furnished where procurable.

Rule 28—These rules and regulations, also rates of pay, in effect November 1, 1911, shall remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by the management or Carmen at least thirty days' written notice is to be given.

F. F. GAINES,
Approved: Supt. of Motive Power.

T. S. MOISE, General Manager.

J. R. WOODALL,

W. A. BARBER,

W. H. CHILDRESS,

E. W. WILLIAMSON,

L. A. HIGH,

J. H. PAPOT,

R. G. JONES,

Committee.

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Gone, But Not Forgotten

It is with profound regret that we announce the death, after a short illness, of our friend and co-worker, Brother Charles A. Mabrey, whose death we might almost say was sudden. He enjoyed his usual good health up until the night of Saturday, December 30, 1911. On that day, as is our usual custom at the end of each quarter, he assisted me in compiling the quarterly financial statement, which kept us a little late, but we finished, wished each other a Happy New Year and departed in good spirits. I was at the office again on Monday, New Year's Day, and about ten o'clock Brother Mabrey came in and said he was not feeling very well. He worked until noon and went home feeling very ill. A doctor was at once called, also a trained nurse. Every attention was paid him by his devoted wife and family, but he had, in some way, contracted pneumonia, which proved too severe for his constitution and although everything possible was done that medical skill and careful nursing could do, it proved unavailing, and on Saturday morning, January 13th, at 6:25 o'clock, he passed out into the other life, leaving a devoted wife, two daughters, a son-in-law and a host of friends to mourn his untimely death.

Brother Mabrey was a charter member of Magic City Lodge No. 64, located at Moberly, Mo. He has, therefore, been a member of our Brotherhood since August 29, 1900. He was, for a long time, secretary of No. 64, and when the Wabash strike occurred in 1905, he was Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee that handled the strike; it was his duty to collect and disburse all money on behalf of those participating in that struggle for better conditions. He did his work well and faithfully and after the strike was over, he continued secretary of No. 64 until our Atlanta Convention, which he attended as delegate. It was there I first had the privilege of making his acquaintance. I was impressed with the way he had always conducted the business of No. 64, and also the good work performed by him at the Convention, for his ability to do things was recognized by the Grand Chief Carman, and he was appointed on at least one important committee—the Committee on Journal. The position of Assistant G. S. & T. being vacant—the Convention having honored me by re-election to the office of G. S. & T., I offered the position of assistant to Brother Mabrey. He accepted, and for two years and three months we have worked together in perfect peace and harmony. You see, therefore, it has been my privilege to know him very intimately; his place will be hard to fill.

I can say for Brother Mabrey that he always performed the arduous duties of his office to the very best of his ability. By his quiet, genial and cheerful manner, he endeared himself to all who had the privilege of being associated with him, and all who came

in contact with him, even casually, were impressed by his earnest demeanor. His bearing at the office and his life generally, I feel competent to testify, was the impersonation of all that is highest and best. He knew no fear except the fear of doing wrong,—his every thought and act accorded absolutely with his lofty ideals. His life so far as I can judge, was one exalted consecration to the service of his fellowmen; he scorned wrong and loved the truth. His living zeal for rectitude and all that makes for human happiness and welfare, stamps him as a true and faithful brother in work and deed. I can testify from my personal acquaintance with him, that this Brotherhood never had a more faithful and conscientious worker, and, while he made no open profession of religion, those of us who knew him intimately, know that beneath his quiet, gentle smile he had a creed, which was to love justice, to long for the right, to love mercy, kindness, gentleness; to be good and do good; to pity the suffering, to assist the weak; to forget wrongs and remember benefits, to love the truth, to be sincere; to utter honest words, to love wife and children, to make a happy home, to cultivate courage and cheerfulness, to make others happy, to fill life with the splendor of generous deeds, the warmth of loving words; to cultivate hope, to see the calm beyond the storm, the dawn beyond the night; to do the best that can be done at all times—this was the way he lived his life, quietly, consistently, full of good deeds to those who knew him, and now at the comparatively early age of forty-four years, he has gone out from amongst us, to that other and better life, from which no traveler ever returns. We are bereaved in a double sense—we have lost a faithful fellow worker and a true friend. His family has lost a noble father and husband, "requiescat in pace."

Brother Mabrey was a member of the Woodmen, and Yeomen and the National Security Societies. Members of these Orders accompanied the remains of our beloved brother to Moberly, Mo., (his old home) and tenderly laid him to rest with those of his family, who had passed on before him. Our Editor, Brother Adames, went down to attend the funeral, and represent the Grand Lodge, as I found it absolutely impossible to leave the office on the day of the funeral, and our General President was called out of town the day before.

Brothers I know it is impossible to publish letters of extended length on the deaths of a good many brothers, but the passing away of Brother Mabrey is exceptional in that he was connected with the Grand Lodge such a long time, and personally known to all the delegates present at the Atlanta Convention, all Grand Lodge officers, and the hundreds of individual members who have called at headquarters since he has been here. His life has been an example and an inspiration to me personally. Some one else will now carry on the work and bye and bye we too will pass on and some one else will take our places. Let us all, therefore, profit by his life and resolve to live by the principles he followed and advocated, so that when the time comes for us to be called away, those coming after us may likewise be benefitted by our lives, as we have been benefitted by his.

I will close with the words of the Apostle, as found in the book of Revelation, Chapter 14, verse 13. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, said the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; and their works do follow them."

E. Wm. WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer

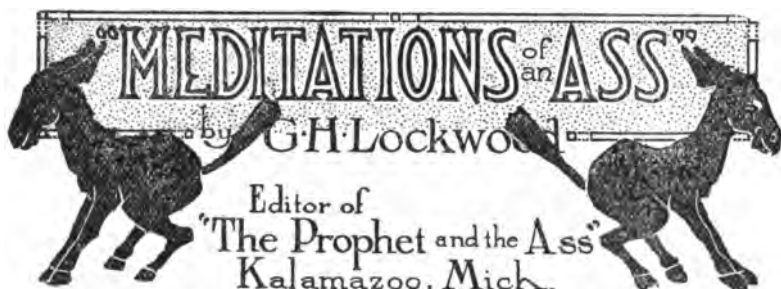
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THE OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1912.

The campaign of 1912, in the judgment of the Ass, will result in the drawing of "class lines" and the election, not of a real President, but of a real issue, and that issue "Capital vs. Labor."

For many years the problem of American politicians has been "How to fool the people all the time," and they have been succeeding admirably. They have divided the people into two supposedly contending factions and voted them against each other as easily as if they had been dealing with a lot of wooden men, utterly void of economic interests of their own, and equally void of brains.

Lately, however, things have been happening. Peculiarly sensitive vacuums have appeared in numerous cases just below the belt line, causing nervous twitching in the upper region where the working class keeps its brand new lot of brains (that it has never yet used as a class), and there is a growing conviction among the working class sheep that "the animal that raises the wool has a right to the product of his own hide." This, of course, is Simon-pure anarchy, in the minds of the "sheep shearers," but for all that their "bell-weather" will find they have a dickens of a time getting the sheep into the capitalistic shambles next November—many thousands, perhaps a million or two will "come home missing" this time.

After the fun is all over there will be some great surprises for someone—the Ass is too wise now to say just who. It is safe to make the prediction now and tell "who" afterwards—in this way the Ass hopes to build up a reputation for "sagacity" equal to the weather man's."

He will, however, run the risk of losing all his past reputation (a very desirable

thing, by the way, to get rid of), by venturing to assert that the coming election will witness the passing of one of the old parties—and if the flies would let him alone for a while, and he had another ear of corn to cheer him up, he might venture the statement that there is just a possibility that it may witness the passing of both of them. At any rate someone is going to get an awful jolt—that they richly deserve. You better join the He Haw crowd.

The Ass himself did it and takes all the blame.

WANTED, AN ISSUE.

There isn't a politician in this country, from the high moguls at the top, to the little ward heelers at the bottom, that would dare stake his reputation at this time on even a guess as to the "issue" of the coming national campaign.

That an "issue" is necessary is a foregone conclusion—the "dear pepul" can't be fooled without one. But what will that issue be? Yes, what? This is the burning question that is worrying the brains of our great (physically great, in other words, fat) statesmen(?)

Heretofore they have been able to manufacture an issue many months ahead of the "game" with some degree of certainty that it would answer the requirements. Now, however, the two old parties are at their wits' ends and working their think-tanks over time trying to get on the trail of an "issue"—or rather trying to keep off the trail of a real, live issue, for the real issue before the world today is "Capital vs. Labor."

And this is not a "manufactured" issue but one that exists in the very nature of the situation as a part of the industrial life of the people; an issue that marks a logical dividing line between well defined classes,

the owners of the tools and the users of the tools; those who live from the proceeds of "capitalistic investments" and those who live by the sweat of their brows; an issue of the greatest importance to the masses of the people.

"If this issue is so plain," do you ask, "why is it that the old parties are worrying about it?"—that's why—just because it is so plain. They are worrying how to evade it, how to find some little dinky, hocus-pocus issue that will serve to again divide the members of the working class into contending factions and distract their attention from the real issue, for when the workers once get right square up against the real thing—down goes the capitalist's meat house—and he knows it, if you don't. When that time comes the Ass will assume all responsibility.

* * * * *

For some years back "tariff" has been a fine "issue," because most people knew so little about it and cared a darn sight less—and because it gave our "brainy" statesmen a chance to talk so learnedly about "schedules" and "percentages" and "advantages" and a lot of other things—that the working class never ate in their lives. And wool!—they were particularly fond of talking about the "tariff" on wool—they were adepts in pulling the wool over the workers' eyes—and getting off with his "mutton" at the same time.

The workers are now getting wise, the wily politicians will hardly dare to spring another tariff gag on them this time. Just what they will spring is causing most of them to lie awake nights, but spring something they must, it is a part of their business.

About the eleventh hour they will find an issue, a burning issue, an issue of great moment, an issue so stupendous and fraught with such importance that the country will be in danger of going to the everlasting bow-wows unless the "dear pepul" come to the rescue of the dear old flag and show their patriotism in the hour of the nation's peril, an issue that must be stuffed down the throats of the working class voters—even if it has to be greased—and there will be no lack of grease, either; the master class will see to that part of it.

I say they will wait till the eleventh hour because if they trot out their "hatched up" issue before that time the intelligent workers will riddle it with argument and make it look like a last year's bird nest. They will wait this time till the psychological moment and spring their issue and rush it night and day. And they may put one more over, but it will be the last; their days are numbered, the writing is on the wall, their rotten old reign of graft already totters to its fall, and great will be the fall thereof.

One would think an issue hatched at the last moment, made out of pure "nothing," an issue sprung in the "tizzle" end of the campaign, would not serve to fool the "dear pepul." Alas, there are a lot of chumps in

this country who are still dead easy, all the masters have to do is to stuff them full of oratory—and sour beer—and some of them don't even need the beer—and as for the "oratory," they don't understand that, either—they are not supposed to. Ordinarily the fellow who gets it off don't know what he is talking about.

Should any of these chumps wake up and vote for themselves the Ass will cheerfully take all the responsibility.

MAKING CHILDREN INTO MACHINERY.

This is fast becoming an age of extreme specialization. Men and women are becoming so highly specialized that the prospects are that in the near future we will see some queer people; one man will have an eye as large as a plate, with just enough of the rest of his physical machinery to carry it around; another will be a walking nose, while still another will be just a pair of "hands," attached to a pair of legs, or an ear on wheels of some kind.

Joking aside, this tendency to know one thing and do one thing only is not normal, and in the judgment of the Ass, not desirable, but a result of an insane industrial order that is forcing people to live unnatural lives, in order to live at all.

The constant working at any one task is sure to produce an abnormal development of the body, should the task be physical, and of the mind, should the task be mental.

Both mind and body grow in the direction of their activity. The blacksmith's arms become strong and powerful, often to the extent of sapping the strength of his legs, his development is not even, not balanced, not symmetrical or in line with beauty or health. Things that are abnormal tend to ugliness, and they also tend to disease, uneasiness, out of balance, inharmony, sickness.

The blacksmith, however, has enough chance to exercise the other muscles so that his physical development approaches the normal. Ordinarily he learns his profession after his body is matured. The people who suffer most are the "machine tenders," and in this so-called age of scientific production the tendency is to eliminate the skilled workman and substitute a "machine tender."

The time is not far distant when practically the entire work of the world will be done by machinery—and a part of this machinery will be the "machine tenders." Were these machine tenders adult men and women before they take up their soul killing, body killing tasks it would not be so bad—but most of them will be children, whose very bodies and minds will be made into the machines. This is the great crime of the age.

* * * * *

Ask the music teacher, "When is the proper time to learn to play the violin?" He will answer, "When you are young, when the bones are tender and form growing; the body must become accustomed to holding

the instrument, making the violin, so to speak, a part of itself."

The violin is a light instrument, used but a few hours a day at the most, and when used requiring the most skillful manipulation of both bow and keyboard, bringing into play all the muscles of both arms and putting the entire body in "time;" it is indeed a healthful exercise.

But what think you of the millions of young and tender forms that are being "fitted" to the machines of modern industry? The child machine tender has just one or two motions to perform, using perhaps but a thousandth part of the body, but using these few muscles over and over, and over and over, and over, until the body itself becomes but a machine, the muscles and bones become "set," the mind is dwarfed, shriveled and stunted and the soul—but why speak of a "machine tender" having a soul? What chance can there be for a soul to develop under the constant repetition of a monotonous motion, one after the other, moment by moment, hour by hour, day by day, year by year, until the grim reaper gathers in the dwarfed and stunted thing that has never been permitted to be a man or woman, the thing that has been chained by necessity to the machine, offered as a living sacrifice to the god of greed until the body is dead, the mind is dead and the soul is damned.

This is an awful price to pay for modern civilization, so-called, and yet it is but part of the price that is being paid by those who toil for just the privilege of toiling—and even many who are willing to pay this awful price are refused the opportunity.

Are people mad, crazy, utterly heartless? Are they deaf, dumb and blind? Is it impossible for them to reason, to think, to see the awful wrongs of an economic system that compels even little children to toil at unhealthful occupations for long hours and grind their very lives into profits?

What has become of the manhood of the race when this crime against children goes on without protest? How long! Oh how long! will the people sleep?

This one crime of child labor condemns the entire system.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

(Introductory.)

The human body is a wonderful machine.

If you have run an automobile you understand there are certain things you need to do in order to keep out of trouble; you must "feed" the engine properly, keep all the wearing parts tightened and lubricated and exercise a reasonable amount of care not to overload your car or subject it to unnecessary strain.

In other words, you must use good judgment, supplemented by knowledge and forethought, or else you will need a mule team occasionally to pull you back to town where some one has brains enough to fix up what your stupidity has put out of "whack."

Did you ever think of running your body like an automobile ought to be run? Did you ever take just a little time to study and understand the mechanism of the wonderful human body?

Do you right now understand that it is necessary to run your body properly in order to keep it out of the repair shop, the doctor's office and the operating table? And if you do realize this, do you understand how to do it?

If you do you are lucky. Millions of people do not understand even the first principles of health and hygiene. They violate every law of their physical being every day they live. They go through life, part way through only, full of sickness, pain and disease, all the result of their disobedience of the very simplest rules—that anyone may understand who will give the matter as much attention as is needed to properly understand and run an automobile.

The evidence is all around in the hundreds of thousands of human "repair shops" that are working over time, all the time, trying to keep the human machines in motion.

If interested, read the articles to follow and we will teach you how to run your own body and keep it in good working order.

* * * * *

Inside Information Needed.

In order to properly understand any subject one must begin with fundamental principles.

To return to our automobile; to know "how to work the levers and steering apparatus" isn't all that is necessary. Almost any fool can do that—but to know how to keep the levers and steering apparatus WORKING, is a "hoss of another color," requiring "inside information."

Even a baby can operate most of the "levers" of the body. He can kick and cry and use his hands to grip, and in just a few short years is able to run and play and climb a tree, and has quite as much knowledge of his body as his father and mother, which, in the majority of cases is very little, just enough to work some of the levers, but "inside information" is generally entirely lacking.

Speaking of "inside information," this does not refer to "dissecting tables or a technical knowledge of anatomy or the internal structure, it does have reference, however, to a general understanding of the principles involved in the building and operating of the human body, the most wonderful machine in all the world.

If the chauffeur puts water in his gasoline tank instead of gasoline, what think you would be the result? If he puts sand in his crank case instead of oil, what effect do you think it would have on the "life" of the machine? You easily appreciate the fact that an automobile needs proper food, that is, you do if you have ever run one.

Now an automobile is a very simple and

imperfect machine, as compared to the human body. An auto must have gasoline of a certain grade or it won't run at all. The human body needs a certain grade of food, but it is so wonderful that it will run a long time on improper food, with proper care, so wonderful that it can be abused and misused and treated in a most shameful manner, and still live. A fool can run a human body much longer than he can run an automobile—but there is a limit—and this limit has reduced the average life of the race to about thirty-five years, when it ought to be one hundred—and even more.

:: OBITUARY ::

No. 70, Denver, Colo.—Beloved wife of Brother John Barclay; died December, 1911.

No. 69, Indianapolis, Ind.—Brother Thos. Tritipoo; died Dec. 9, 1911.

No. 299, Minneapolis, Minn.—Brother John Roth; died Jan. 4, 1912.

No. 115, Los Angeles, Cal.—Brothers Jas. O'Connor and John Youngblood; died December, 1911.

No. 418, Richmond, Va.—Mrs. Susan F. Payne, mother and mother-in-law of Brothers T. F. Payne and F. E. Hughes.

No. 29, Shawnee, Okla.—Brother W. H. Burt; died Dec. 10, 1911.

No. 290, Chicago Ohio.—Brother W. J. Clark; died Dec. 9, 1911.

No. 83, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Brother John G. Hayden; murdered; shot by scab herder.

No. 64, Moberly, Mo.—Brother Charles A. Mabrey, Ass't G. S. and T.; died at Kansas City, Mo., January 13, 1912, of pneumonia.

EXPULSIONS.

No. 23, Fort Worth, Tex.—T. Drake; expelled for incest.

No. 176, Salida, Col.—W. A. Morrison; expelled.

No. 446, Valdosta, Ga.—A. S. Joiner; expelled.

No. 29, Shawnee, Okla.—J. E. Markham; expelled for conduct unbecoming a member.

No. 66, Mojave, Cal.—A. C. Mack; expelled for embezzling federation and lodge funds.

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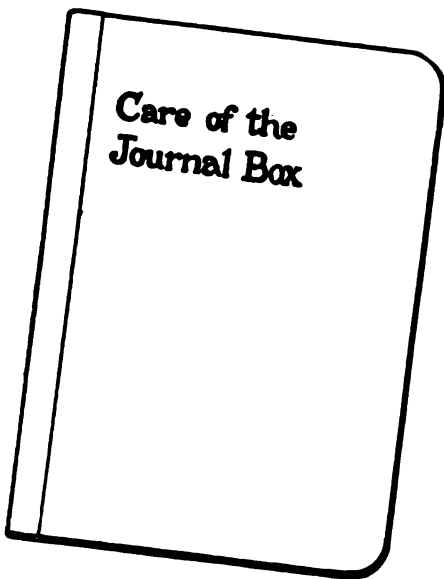
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
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Published at KANSAS CITY, MO.

Vol. XVII.
No. 3.

MARCH, 1912

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Vol. XVII

MARCH, 1912

No. 3

Published Monthly at 505 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND SPECIAL APPEAL.

**To All Lodges, Officers and Members Brotherhood Railway Carmen,
Greeting:—**

I feel that it is my duty to again call your attention to the fact that our members on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Illinois Central and Harriman Lines are still out on strike, fighting for their rights as trade unionists, with no other desire than to maintain their membership in our Brotherhood and transact their business with their employers in such a way as will best serve the interest of every member of this Brotherhood and organized labor in general.

Are you willing to continue your assistance to our true and loyal brothers, who are engaged in this fight against the oppression and tyranny of organized capitol? Permit me to say that I have confidence in every member of this brotherhood. I know that your hearts are beating in most tender sympathy with our fellows, who are making this fight. Brothers, consider for a moment the great sacrifice that is being made for every union man, not only by our members, but by their loved ones at home, their wives and families. They have stood and endured the hardships of this industrial battle for five long months, with but little, if any, complaint. They have encouraged our men to be loyal and continue their fight for justice and the much talked of square deal. With this splendid spirit apparent, there can be no question but what our members and their families are entitled to and fully justified in expecting all the financial support that can be given them by this Brotherhood.

This is one of the greatest strikes that has ever taken place on the American continent. The strike has been in existence for five months, with but very few desertions. This strike must be and shall be won; these men are willing to do the fighting and endure the many hardships that go with it, and all you are expected to do is to furnish sufficient funds to keep body and soul together. Will you do this? I have confidence that you will, so

confident that I am going to give you an opportunity to show your loyalty to this Brotherhood and your brothers, who are engaged in this strike, and are making your fight as well as their own.

I am here and now asking each and every member of this Brotherhood to give the small sum of \$1.00 per month for the months of **March, April and May**. You certainly can afford to make this small sacrifice, when your brothers engaged in this strike have remained loyally on strike for five months, fighting for you, and the things which practically one hundred per cent of our members are ever ready and willing to say that we are justly entitled to.

As I stated in my first appeal, the question is not "What is the other fellow going to do, as much as it is what are YOU going to do to help feed the wives and children of our men who are engaged in this strike? Brothers, this is your fight and don't forget it.

An appeal similar to this is being put out by all the mechanical organizations, with the exception that some of them are asking their membership for \$1.00 per week. I am only asking you for \$1.00 per month for the months of **March, April and May**, and I am sure that every member of this Brotherhood will at once see the necessity of complying with this request at the very earliest possible moment. Words are insufficient to express the necessity for your immediate compliance with the subject matter of this letter. Give your dollars to the Financial Secretary of your lodge and have him forward same to the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, E. Wm. Weeks, who will acknowledge receipt for all money received. Brothers, now is the time to demonstrate your loyalty and sympathy for our brothers and their families, who are in need.

Thanking you in advance for your earnest and thoughtful consideration, anticipating a generous and unanimous response from our members and with best wishes for success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

M. F. RYAN,
General President.

P. S.—The officers of all subordinate lodges will please see that this letter is carefully read at the regular meetings of your lodge, and that all your members are fully advised that they are expected to contribute \$1.00 per month for the months of **March, April and May**, and oblige,

E. WM. WEEKS,
General Secretary Treasurer.

We trust there will be a liberal response to the above appeal. Our membership did fairly well on the last two appeals, but not nearly as well as they should have. We do not know just what else to say, or how much stronger to say it than the General President has in the foregoing; therefore, must leave it to our membership to speak for itself.

The General President has received considerable criticism from some of our members for not levying assessments instead of issuing appeals of

this nature, and while we hold no brief for him any more than for any other Grand Lodge officer, still we desire to commend him for the position taken in issuing these appeals in preference to levying assessments and the motives which prompted him in so doing. Our experience with assessments in the past and our inability to enforce their collection from a large part of our membership has fully convinced us that as many respond to an appeal of this nature as would pay an assessment, if levied, and if that spirit of loyalty to our Brotherhood and our members on strike which should exist, and does exist generally among our membership, will not prompt them to voluntarily respond to an appeal of this nature, especially when the need is so urgent, it will not make them respond to an assessment, if levied; therefore, it is hoped that our membership will do as well, if not better, than they did on the last two appeals, and pay their dollars promptly to their financial secretaries, who in turn should remit the amounts so collected to the General Secretary and Treasurer at once.

WOULD DOUBLE NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE RATE.

President Taft has approved and forwarded to Congress the report of the commission on second class mail matter recommending that the postal rate on magazines and newspapers be raised from one cent to two cents a pound.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock originally recommended a 4-cent rate, but later changed this to two. The commission finds that the cost of handling second class matter is about five and a half cents a pound. In approving the 2-cent rate, however, President Taft declares that the business enterprises of the publishers of periodicals have been built up on the basis of the 1-cent rate and therefore it would be manifestly unfair to put into immediate effect a larger increase in postage.

As to the effect of the proposed increase from one to two cents a pound, President Taft quotes from the report of the postal commission, the following paragraph:

"Such an increase will not, in the opinion of the commission, bring distress upon the publishers of newspapers and periodicals, or seriously interfere with the dissemination of useful news or information. A reasonable time should be allowed, after the rate is fixed, before it is put into effect. While the new rate will be very far from compensating the government for the carriage and handling of second class matter, it will to some extent relieve the existing burden and result in a more equitable adjustment of rates."

That newspapers and magazines have been potent agencies for the dissemination of public intelligence and consequently have borne a worthy part in the development of the country, Mr. Taft says, all must admit.

"The postal service is now, for the first time in years, operated upon a self-supporting basis, and in my judgment," the President says, "this is a wise policy, but it

should not be carried out at the expense of certain classes of mail matter that pay revenue largely in excess of their cost. It is not just that some classes of mail should be exorbitantly taxed to meet a deficiency caused by other classes, the revenue from which is much below their cost of handling and carriage. Where such inequalities exist they should be removed as early as practicable.

"The proposed increase of one cent a pound in the second class postage rate, I believe to be most reasonable and if sufficient time is allowed before the change goes into effect it should work little serious injury to the business of the periodical publishers, while equalizing, at least in a measure, the burdens of postal taxation."

Another suggestion of the commission, which was given the President's approval, would abolish the "cent-a-copy rate" for newspapers other than weeklies when mailed at a city letter carrier office for local delivery.

The postal commission was made up of Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme Court, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University and Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce.

It will be recalled that a committee consisting of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and editor of the American Federationist; Matthew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers' Union and editor of the American Photo-Engraver, and the editor of this Journal, representing the editors of about fifty international labor journals, appeared before the commission referred to above on August 10, 1911, and strenuously opposed the proposed tax of four cents a pound on the advertising pages of magazines recommended by Postmaster-General Hitchcock

and also urged the enactment of the bill now before Congress known as Dodd's H. R. No. 22239 as amended by the conference of editors held in Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1911, so as to provide that subscriptions collected by local secretaries or included in the contributions of local unions to the funds of international unions, a part of which are applied to defray the cost of the publication and distribution of the official magazines, shall be considered as individual subscriptions.

While nothing is said in the press dispatches in regard to the recommendation of the commission in regard to the above bill, still we are in hopes that they have recommended favorably thereon and that it may eventually become law, thus allowing trades union publications the same privileges as other periodicals, and while we still oppose as strenuously as ever any increase in the second class postage rate as proposed, still we are pleased to note that the commission has not discriminated against the trades union publications or the popular magazines by recommending an increase of postage on them alone as previously proposed by Postmaster-General Hitchcock, but have made their recommendation for an increase in second class rates to apply to all second class matter, which we consider is the direct result of the above mentioned committee's hearing before the commission on August 10, 1911. The entire matter of second class postage rates and the urging upon Congress of the necessity of the enactment of labor's bill referred to above is in the hands of a committee consisting of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Matthew Woll of the International Photo-Engravers' Union, who are authorized by the labor editors of the country to act in conjunction with the legislative committees of the American Federation of Labor and the four transportation railroad brotherhoods who maintain a legislative representative at Washington permanently while Congress is in session. We expect to hear from them very definitely when this entire question reaches the floor of Congress, and take this opportunity of requesting all trades unionists and our own members in particular to be in readiness to bring pressure to bear in any manner suggested upon their representatives and senators at Washington when requested by this committee.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS' COMMISSION.

On February 2 President Taft transmitted to Congress a special message covering numerous subjects. Among the recommendations included in the message was one for the appointment of a commission on industrial relations. The following are excerpts from the message, and may be of interest to our readers: "The extraordinary growth of industry in the past two decades and its revolutionary changes have raised new and vital questions as to the relations between employers and wage earners which have be-

come matters of pressing public concern. Any interruption to the normal and peaceful relations between employer and wage earner involves public discomfort and in many cases public disaster. Such interruptions become, therefore, quite as much a matter of public concern as restraint of trade or monopoly. Industrial relations concern the public for a double reason. We are directly interested in the maintenance of peaceful and stable industrial conditions for the sake of our own comfort and well being; but society is equally interested, in its sovereign civic capacity, in seeing that our institutions are effectively maintaining justice and fair dealing between any classes of citizens whose economic interests may seem to clash. * * * Numerous special investigations, official and unofficial, have revealed conditions in more than one industry which have immediately been recognized on all sides as entirely out of harmony with accepted American standards. It is probable that to a great extent the remedies for these conditions so far as the remedies involve legislation, lie in the field of state action; but such a comprehensive inquiry as is necessary to furnish a basis for intelligent action must be undertaken on national initiative and must be nation wide in its scope. * * * One legitimate object of such an official investigation and report is to enlighten and inform public opinion, which of itself will often induce or compel the reform of unjust conditions or the abatement of unreasonable demands. * * * There is already available much information on certain aspects of the subject in the reports of the Federal and State Bureaus of Labor and in other official and unofficial publications. One essential part of the proposed inquiry would naturally be to assemble, digest and interpret this information so far as it bears upon our present industrial conditions. In addition to this, the commission should inquire into the general conditions of labor in our principal industries, into the existing relations between employers and employes in those industries, into the various methods which have been tried for maintaining mutually satisfactory relations between employes and employers and for avoiding or adjusting trade disputes, and into the scope, methods and resources of Federal and State Bureaus of Labor and the methods by which they might more adequately meet the responsibilities which, through the work of the commission above recommended, would be more clearly brought to light and defined."

Information comes from reliable sources that the Illinois Central railroad, on which the shopmen have been on strike for several months, has abandoned all improvement work. It is stated that owing to this strike the company is not financially capable of continuing improvements. It is further stated that the Illinois Central has been unable to meet the demand made upon it for shipping facilities.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Chicago Daily Socialist prints news of interest to you that other papers suppress. You should be a subscriber.

Something is wrong. The Chicago Daily Socialist will tell you what. Read their advertisement in this issue, then subscribe for it.

What's the matter with making the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November a Labor Day as well as the first Monday in September? Catch on?

Wanted, by the editor, a copy of the Journal for January, 1908, Vol. 13, No. 1, in order to complete his file kept at headquarters for reference, etc. Anyone having an extra copy of this issue, or a copy they can spare will confer a favor upon us which will be much appreciated.

A committee composed of seven railroad presidents have been in consultation in New York recently with the general managers of their roads in connection with the demand made by the locomotive engineers for higher wages. The engineers in the eastern districts have asked for an advance of 15 per cent.

A bill making it illegal for employers of labor, during presidential elections, to threaten the employes with the closing down of factories or reduction of wages should certain candidates or party be elected, has been introduced by Congressman Pepper of Iowa. A fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for not less than a year is provided in the bill.

Only Congress, and not the Supreme Court of the United States, may object to the initiative and referendum method of legislation in the states, was the decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court recently. It was an unanimous decision. The case which involved the question of the constitutionality of the initiative and referendum originated in Oregon, when a certain telephone company objected to a tax imposed upon it by the initiative and referendum, and carried the case on appeal to the high tribunal. This sets at rest any question as to the constitutionality of the law in question.

A story entitled, "Big Business and the Bench, How Courts Have Been Invaded and Judges Swayed by the Powers of Corruption," written by C. P. Connolly, a one-time resident of Butte, Mont., the city where first as a public official he became aware of the pollution of the stream of justice by the big copper interests of that camp began in the February number of Everybody's

Magazine. The first article is intensely interesting and there is an array of facts marshalled and proven which must be appalling to every lover of justice. It is well worth the perusal of every one interested in public affairs.

The executive board of the United Textile Workers of America has decided to give all assistance possible to the striking textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., and has issued a statement and an appeal for aid which the executive council of the A. F. of L. approves and gives its hearty indorsement. It is earnestly hoped that organized labor and our friends will promptly respond and that success will attend the protest, the strike and the movement. All funds should be sent to James R. Menzie, treasurer, 184 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass. Money thus forwarded will reach the duly accredited headquarters of the American Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers of America and expended exclusively in aid of the strikers.

The Railroad Department of the American Federation of Labor, like the other departments, is increasing in membership. At a recent meeting held in Chicago the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers and the Brotherhood of Painters were admitted to membership. The painters, however, were admitted with the understanding that the jurisdictional rights of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen shall not be interfered with, and that it shall continue to exercise its rights to organize painters. Henry B. Perham of the Railroad Telegraphers was selected as President of the department to succeed himself, by unanimous vote. J. A. Franklin of the Boiler Makers was elected vice-president, A. B. Lowe, president of the Maintenance of Way Employees, although not desiring to remain as secretary-treasurer, accepted the office for the time being. The outlook for the coming year is indeed bright with all the affiliated organizations in good physical condition to continue the work already outlined.

We are in receipt of an unusually large number of letters this month signed only with pen names, for publication in the Journal, which, of course, we cannot use unless the names and addresses of the authors are sent us, not necessarily for publication, but for our own protection and information. If any of the writers of the letters signed with the following pen names will send us their names and addresses we will be glad to publish their letters in a later issue: "Old Kentucky Corn Cracker," Russell, Ky.; "Still Water," Carbondale, Ill.; "Lucky Shorty," Shawnee, Okla.; "A Brother

Striker," Evanston, Wyoming; "One of the Boys," Monett, Mo., and several others similarly signed. If, for reasons of your own, you do not wish your name published in submitting a letter for publication, and it is not objectionable, libelous, defamatory or seditious, an assumed or pen name is permissible and you may rest assured that it will not be divulged to anyone under any consideration, without first securing the writer's permission.

The effect of the shopmen's strike on the operation of trains and other instances relating thereto on the Harriman lines is becoming particularly noticeable to the most casual observer. From Salt Lake City to Ogden, Utah; Butte, Montana; Pendleton, Oregon; Seattle, Portland, Oregon, and then south to Los Angeles, trains are all late, due wholly to defective equipment. From Los Angeles by way of Phoenix, Ariz., to El Paso and San Antonio, Tex., trains are running from one to ten hours late for the same reasons as above stated. Moreover, the passenger service is being taken care of to the detriment of the freight service, which is said to be practically demoralized and in many cases completely abandoned. The situation as a whole looks extremely favorable to the men when it is considered that there have been very few desertions. It is also rumored that the officials of the Harriman system are becoming disheartened over their attempt to deny recognition to the System Federation. The same conditions, judging from reports received, exist on the Illinois Central and M., K. & T.

We are indeed glad to note the increased interest shown in our "Correspondence Department" as demonstrated in this month's issue. Talk about suppressing political and economic discussion in our Journal; why, if the editor attempted to do this, he would be looking for another job quicker than it takes to tell it; that is, judging from the sentiments expressed by many of our correspondents in this issue, who have undertaken to reply to Brother Geo. E. Martin's anti-political discussion explosion in our last issue. By this remark we don't wish to be understood that we are afraid of our job by any means, and we are not giving space to these subjects on that account solely, for as all who know us personally, will know that if we didn't consider it the proper thing to do, we would cut it out without fear or favor at any cost, but as a class conscious unionist, we have long since realized that we have worked our industrial arm, as it were, until it has become practically withered and useless in the industrial field. We are as good as deprived of the boycott, labor's most effective defensive and offensive weapon, and the strike is fast becoming non-effective by the restrictions placed about it by court injunctions, vicious restraining orders, etc. We still have our political arm left, practically unused and unpracticed, sound and whole; then why

not try using it for a while in conjunction with our industrial arm? No harm can be done experimenting with it, can there? Then why not go to it? Just try it a few times and see.

As stated by the G. S. & T. in another part of this issue, the official call for a referendum vote as to whether a convention will be held on the second Tuesday of September of this year has been mailed to all lodges, and doubtless by the time this issue reaches our membership many lodges will have voted thereon. It is to be hoped that due and careful consideration will be given this subject, for in our opinion the future success of our Brotherhood largely depends upon the result of this vote. The letter from the General Executive Board which accompanied the call to be read in lodge at the same time the call is read explains to some extent the financial condition of the order at the time it was written. Conditions, however, may be very different at the time a convention is held, if one is held, than at present, and for that matter are different right now, than when the above mentioned letter was first written, which must also be taken into consideration. Several writers in this issue, as will be observed, are almost hysterically demanding a convention on account of the inadequateness of our laws to meet present conditions, and the need of many desired amendments to our constitution, all of which is doubtless true, but they forget to mention in their enthusiasm that a convention cannot amend or add to our constitution without submitting what they do to the membership for ratification through the referendum, which requires a two-thirds vote of all voting for adoption. A convention, therefore, can only do in this connection what merely five local lodges can do, viz., initiate laws and amendments to the constitution under our present laws, which can be done at least twice a year without a convention (see Section 8, lines 1 to 40, pages 7 and 8, Grand Lodge Constitution). This feature, therefore, in addition to the cost and other features mentioned should be carefully and intelligently considered when voting upon this question, and your vote cast accordingly.

None of the steel rail manufacturers whom Louis D. Brandies recently accused of being largely responsible for railroad accidents in the United States by making inferior rails, has uttered a word on this important subject. In accentuation of the serious menace to life and property caused by alleged defective rails, dispatches from various sections of the country during the recent severe cold weather state that "railroad rails have crushed like wood and on many roads pilot engines have been sent ahead of every important train." In this connection railroad men recall a broad but positive assertion made a few years ago by E. H. Harriman, that one of the chief difficulties encountered in increasing the effi-

ciency of the railroads was found in the poor quality of rails with which he had found the lines he controlled had been equipped. A scathing report was made by experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission in November last, in reference to the terrible disaster on the Lehigh Valley R. R. at Manchester, N. Y., in which 29 lives were lost. It is also recalled that at that time the commission assigned two chief experts, Hiram W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliance, and James E. Howard, to make an investigation. They reported that defects in rails were so common that it was recommended that a sweeping investigation should be made of all the railroads in the United States. It is said that the development of these defects progresses with the age of rails, and the fear has been expressed that a long series of serious accidents must be expected if a remedy is not applied. The broken rail causing the accident at Manchester, N. Y., was manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Co., open-hearth process, 20 per cent discard, 90 pounds to the yard, and was rolled Dec. 4, 1909, and was known as "A" rail, which is the rail rolled from the ingot. After the accident it was found that this rail had been broken into many pieces, the first being 31 inches. Inspection showed that it was defective, being what is known as a piped rail. Analysis of this defective part showed that piping is due to slag originating in the steel furnace.

Louis D. Brandeis, the Boston attorney, testifying recently before the Stanley steel investigating committee of the National House of Representatives, made some extremely pertinent remarks with reference to the treatment of labor by the gigantic steel trust. Mr. Brandeis asserted that Judge Gary recently said that the treat-

ment accorded employees of the steel trust compared favorably with any corporation at any time in the history of the world. This statement was contradicted by Mr. Brandeis and referred to the report of the United States commissioner of corporations for corroboration. "During May, 1910, 50,000 men or 20 per cent of all employees working and engaged by the corporation worked 84 hours or more a week, a 12-hour work day, including Sunday." D. A. Reed, counsel for the corporation, objected to Mr. Brandeis' testimony, declaring that the committee is not vested with any authority to investigate the labor conditions. Chairman Stanley overruled the objection and Mr. Brandeis continued. "I am informed that a very large number of these men are old at 40 years; I am surprised that they are not incapacitated at 30. Comparing this condition of affairs with that of the slave owner to the slave, and of this corporation to its employees, to my mind this is one of the most serious crimes perpetrated in the United States. Every slave was regarded as valuable property, from pure selfishness the slave owner did not mistreat his slaves any more than he would his animals, they were valuable assets, but these men of the corporation are not valuable assets." Mr. Brandeis urgently requested the committee to subpoena John A. Fitch of the Russell Sage Foundation, to appear before it to substantiate his charges. Referring to statistics concerning employees who worked at blast furnaces, Mr. Brandeis continued: "Out of the 25,000 men who run 165 blast furnaces, 12.26 per cent earn between 12 and 14 cents an hour; 16.96 per cent earn between 14 and 16 cents an hour; 37.51 per cent earn between 16 and 18 cents per hour, and 18 to 20 cents an hour for 13.70 per cent. Of 96 per cent of the employees, none of them earn over 20 cents an hour."

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTORS' BULLETINS. QUESTIONS.

Series No. 1.

Monday—What is a car inspector?

Tuesday—Why are cars inspected?

Wednesday—What are the most important parts of a car?

Thursday—Is there more than one kind or class of inspection?

Friday—What parts of a car should be covered by interchange and terminal inspections?

Saturday—What is meant by intermediate inspection?

Series No. 2.

Monday—What parts of a car should be covered by intermediate inspection?

Tuesday—What are safety appliances on cars?

Wednesday—What is the difference between interchange and terminal inspection?

Thursday—What principal defects of wheels should be looked for?

Friday—What are the principal defects of axles?

Saturday—How should journals be examined at intermediate inspection points, where it is necessary to make a hurried or running inspection?

Series No. 3.

Monday—Should journal-box covers be opened at interchange or terminal stations?

Tuesday—What further inspection should be made if there are indications of heating?

Wednesday—How can you detect a small axle or journal?

Thursday—How can cut journals be detected?

Friday—How can a slid-flat or worn-flat wheel be detected?

Saturday—How can a worn flange under a freight car be determined?

Series No. 4.

Monday—What other defects can be measured or determined by the M. C. B. wheel defect gauge?

Tuesday—Describe the method of gauging worn couplers.

Wednesday—Do the M. C. B. rules provide for any difference in the limit of worn cars of various capacities?

Thursday—How can a bent axle be detected?

Friday—What parts of the axle are limited or described in the M. C. B. rules?

Saturday—On what principle are these M. C. B. limits based?

**ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 79.
FEBRUARY ISSUE.**

Series No. 33.

Monday—Retaining valves should stand vertical and be located on the end of the cars near the brake staff with about one inch clearance between the top of the valve and the roof.

Tuesday—On flat cars the retainers should be placed on the end sill near the brake staff with not less than one inch clearance between the top of the retainer and floor of the car and uncoupling lever.

Wednesday—On coal cars the retainers should be located on the end of the cars near the brake staff within handy reach from the hand brake step.

Thursday—When two hand brakes are used retainer should be placed near the hand brake staff and work in harmony with the air brake.

Friday—On passenger cars the retainers should be located in the end of car under the hood within easy reach of the train men.

Saturday—On vestibule cars the retainers should be located on the end of car outside the vestibule, 43 inches from center line of car.

Series No. 34.

Monday—On oil tanks the retainers should be placed on the same side as the hand brake and usually over the triple valve.

Tuesday—In testing the retainers the brake should be fully applied, the retainer

turned up and the brake released. Three minutes after triple has been released the brake shoes should be examined to see if they are held firmly against the wheels; also turn down the retainer and note the amount of air that flows out.

Wednesday—The small restricted port in the retaining valve should be cleaned each time the triple is cleaned.

Thursday—No. The triple should never be cleaned without removing it from the car, but should be taken off and replaced by one in good condition.

Friday—Freight triples should be cleaned about once in twelve months.

Saturday—The gaskets should be cleaned with a cloth and removed if hard or cracked.

Series No. 35.

Monday—The standard length of brake beams should be 60 inches.

Tuesday—Thirteen inches for inside hung and 14½ for outside hung.

Wednesday—The brake beam levers should have an angle of 40 degrees.

Thursday—Brake beam hangers should be of sufficient length to allow for shoe and tire wear without causing a radical change in the angle of suspension.

Friday—Galvanized pipe should be used in connection with retainers.

Saturday—An exhaust pipe about 6 inches long and bent towards the ground should be screwed into the exhaust port.

Series No. 36.

Monday—Non-gasket ground joint unions should be used.

Tuesday—The total leverage should not exceed 9 to 1.

Wednesday—All brake beams on freight cars should be hung inside when practical.

Thursday—The hand brake and the air should be so arranged that they will work in unison with each other.

Friday—Truck levers should not exceed 4 to 1.

Saturday—The hand brake power on passenger cars should be based on a pull of 1,500 pounds with a 24-inch lever.

W. N. MITCHELL, Gen'l Mgr.,
Railway Dept. Int'l Cor. Schools.

LADIES' CORNER

**FROM GRAND PRESIDENT LOYAL STAR
AND CUSTODIAN HOME FUND.**

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

A combination of circumstances prevented me from furnishing a report for last month's issue of the Journal, and as the good words from many points have been pouring in, I scarcely know how, or where, to begin.

First, it may be of interest to say, the dear little girls, children of the members of Golden West Lodge No. 47, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada, in making up their Christmas offerings, did not forget to contribute to the Loyal Star Carmen's Orphans' Home

Fund, thus using their influence and their money towards making possible a place, a home for those less fortunate than themselves, who have, perhaps, early in life been bereft of parents, where they may find a home and opportunity in life. How beautiful this lesson taught, what noble principles would be inculcated into the hearts and lives of the coming generations if only the parents could appreciate and make the most of these opportunities by teaching their children the "necessity of seeking true happiness, which comes through remembering the unfortunate;" how true the words, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Christmas, 1911, these same little girls (with now several new ones added to their number) sent a Christmas offering to the Home Fund, which led up to the long desired and much talked of establishment of a department in our honor roll to be kept and known as "the Children's Department." I regret to say small interest has been taken in this department thus far and great credit is due those who have made this work possible. I would certainly like to see this department made an important feature of our work, and I feel that it would be of mutual benefit to both the recipients and the contributor, so shall we not have more of it in the future?

I am pleased to report growing interest in the auxiliary work, which is evidenced by the following: On January 24, 1912, the banner of the Loyal Star of America was raised in Miles City, Mont. The new lodge will be known as Montana Lodge No. 10, organized by Mrs. Tressa Thomas, who is its president. From my knowledge of these good people through correspondence, and from the glowing report of the deep interest taken by the members of Signal Butte Lodge No. 224, No. 10 bids fair to be a leading lodge, for they surely are starting out in the proper spirit of co-operation, helping themselves and helping one another. On behalf of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Star I extend to them hearty greetings and best wishes, may their ambitions for the future success be fully realized, which will mean an influence for good reaching far beyond their borders. I am also in correspondence and have every reason to believe that in the very near future we will have the pleasure of recording a lodge of the Loyal Star at Portsmouth, Va., and also at Little Rock, Ark. Now doesn't that sound good and encouraging? We certainly wish these good people every success in their earnest endeavors to build up this noble cause which is certainly a valuable adjunct to the B. R. C. of A., as well as inspiring and ennobling to every individual who takes the degree, and lives up to its teachings and principles. Every word, line and every sentence contains the upward lift towards the goal of our high ambitions, so may the good work go on and may others catch the spirit, is my sincere wish, which wish, I am sure, is shared by others.

Brotherhood Co-operative Plan.

I take pleasure in submitting report of the fourth Brotherhood co-operative dividend.

I feel sure all will be interested and feel grateful as they note the result of this report, which shows a credit to the Home Fund of \$181.52. So you see some good work has been done in this direction which we thoroughly appreciate, and yet in using earnest endeavor to forward this movement and feeling so deeply interested in the advancement of so splendid a work we can but feel and say, how much more might have

been accomplished if each and every one would have taken part by putting a shoulder to the wheel and done their share in pushing the sales of Brotherhood overalls.

Now, as the plan is rather a new and quite a novel one, it possibly is not generally well understood by many of our people who are really interested, not only in the Home Fund but in fact in every move towards our success and future greatness, and I believe the revelation of a few facts might not come amiss and may prove beneficial. First, I take it for granted that at every point where an agency has been established the good people representing that particular place or lodge are truly deeply interested in pushing forward this department of the work, in swelling the Home Fund; otherwise they would not have made the effort. I hope here to be clearly understood when I say, while I appreciate that effort, establishing the agency is not enough but is only the first important step.

Remember this co-operative plan is a partnership business into which you put only patronage and pushing. Quoting from the report I note, "First, that in a number of places, with a total enrollment of 3,583, there were no sales at all. If the brothers in these places had been interested enough to make sales there, it would have been a profitable six months. If these 3,583 men had been interested enough to bring about the same average sales per member as in the places where sales were made, there would have been a fair profit for the six months. Again there is a vast difference in the results in different places, for at some places the average sales, per member enrolled, amounts to over \$7, and it is obvious that the brothers in those places not only bought the Brotherhoods themselves, but they also did missionary work among others." In other places the average sales were as low as five cents per member, and we regret to say that in still other places where these agencies were established no sales at all were made.

As it is my custom to report each month through the Journal all moneys received since the previous report, giving credit to the individual lodge or plan, having in my possession a list of all lodges enrolled in the co-operative plan, I take pleasure in herewith furnishing a list, with credits to each lodge who have made this report and amount \$181.52 to the Home Fund possible. While I withhold the names, numbers, etc., of those lodges where the agencies have been established and no sales were made, I hope this will be appreciated and will prove an inspiration to earnest effort upon the part of those who have not shared in this, the fourth dividend, because their part of the work has been left undone, and that all will earnestly endeavor to make the next dividend a proud sum, I furnish the following list of participating lodges in the fourth semi-annual dividend under the Brotherhood Co-operative Plan:

Lodge No.	Location.	Amt.
159—	Leadville, Col.	\$11.11
146—	Denver, Col.	14.50
433—	Tucson, Ariz.	11.50
288—	Enid, Okla.	6.24
37—	El Reno, Okla.	3.83
205—	Salisbury, N. C.	4.02
43—	Sedalia, Mo.	2.86
13—	Princeton, Ind.	3.90
142—	Hamlet, N C.	3.83
214—	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2.40
115—	Los Angeles, Cal.	31.46
410—	Los Angeles, Cal.	11.31
268—	Portland, Ore.	3.44
108—	Portsmouth, O.	3.25
250—	Lawrenceville, Va.	7.96
437—	Keyser, W. Va.	6.11
459—	Palestine, Tex.	2.27
491—	Mingus, Tex.	1.75
461—	Mart, Tex.	2.92
235—	Amarillo, Tex.	11.37
105—	Hinton, W. Va.	23.66
184—	South Richmond, Va.	3.57
123—	Ashland, Wis.	3.90
96—	Williamson, W. Va.	4.35

Total \$181.52

The following is a list of the names of those who have contributed to the Loyal Star Carmen's Orphans' Home Fund since my report which appeared in January issue of the Journal:

Marble City Lodge No. 47.....	\$ 1.45
Christmas contribution from four little girls, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada, Children's Department.....	1.00
Christmas contribution from little girls, children of members of Golden West Lodge No. 47.....	3.00
M. A. Starkey, member of Grandview Lodge No. 363, personal.....	.10
W. P. Masters, member Lodge No. 49, personal . . . . .	.10
N. L. Simonson, member Pueblo Lodge No. 18, personal . . . . .	.50
J. A. Smart, member Dalhart Lodge No. 233, personal . . . . .	.25
Geo. T. Allen, member of Lodge No. 286, personal . . . . .	.25
Wm. A. Rhea, member Liberal Lodge No. 492, personal . . . . .	.25

Rock Island Joint Protective Board.. 9.00
as follows: R. El. Allison, 25c; Mrs. Susan Allison, 25c; J. K. McGuire, 25c; Lon Winchester, 25c; J. M. Homler, 25c; Thos. Avery, 25c; W. P. Masters, 25c; Chas. Stucker, 25c; T. P. Hyland, 25c; G. T. Allen, 25c; J. C. Mason, 25c; W. A. Peeter, 25c; J. A. Stockhouse, 25c; T. H. Hartnich, 25c; J. O. Abbot, 25c; F. Garland, 25c; P. W. Collins, 25c; B. L. Taylor, 25c; J. H. Kent, 25c; J. A. Smart, 25c; J. J. Loess, 25c; G. H. Smith, 25c; W. A. Rhea, 25c; Wm. Long, 25c; C. A. Morrow, 25c; C. J. Blackman, 25c; J. E. McCasland, 25c; Louis Simonson, 25c; J. I. Rogers, 25c; Milan Starkey, 25c; J. I. Sanders, 25c; Sam Atkins, 25c; A. Backston, 25c; L. C. Pearson, 25c.

H. S. Peters, on account Brotherhood overall proposition, fourth dividend, \$181.52; Cotton

Belt Lodge No. 7, B. R. C. of A., \$5.22; total, \$211.64.

There are other things of interest which I might mention, but as my letter is now quite lengthy, will close for this month, with best wishes to all, assuring one and all that I fully and thoroughly appreciate your every effort for 1911, hoping, trusting and believing that each will strive to make 1912 the best year we have yet experienced, I am,

Loyally yours for earnest, untiring effort,

MARIE R. RONEMUS.

FROM GOLDEN WEST LODGE, No. 47.

Moose Jaw, Sask, Canada, Feb. 9, 1912.
Editor Journal.

I have several times tried to write to the Journal but never had the courage enough to send one along, but the "Ladies Corner" does look so bare at times, and this month more so, for we have got so used to seeing a few lines from Sister Ronemus that it is like an old friend forgetting to call—or that's how it seemed to me when I opened the Journal this month and found nothing from her pen. You will be wondering how Golden West Lodge, No. 47, is getting along as there has been no letter from any of us for so long, although I notice the brothers keep in the running and send something along from time to time. I can say they are a good bunch of boys (although it does not do to tell them so) and they keep things going pretty good, our socials this year prove that, although I'll say they would not have been such a success if the ladies of Golden West Lodge had not taken hold and done their share. You see there is nothing like unionism even in the social side of life. I am pleased to say we are going ahead and our new officers are members who have the work at heart and although I shall not be with them this year I wish them every success, not only to our own lodge, but to the order throughout the U. S. and Canada, remembering that wherever we are, we are of one big family having all taken upon ourselves the same vows and obligations. Sometimes things do not run as smoothly as we would like them to, but it is the differences of opinion that make things lively and keeps us from getting into the ruts and the ruts are things to be avoided.

I must tell you of a very great and pleasant surprise the sisters gave me at my home February 8th. I was sitting talking to a friend who had come to bid me goodbye, when a knock came to the back door and one sister came in, "Hello, says I," come right in and come in she did and eight other sisters with her. Talk about a surprise, well I should say. One sister had a box with her which was put on the table. I thought that box contained cookies, etc., thinking they had come to take tea with me, so you can judge of my surprise when that box was found to contain a lovely silver cake stand and bread tray. I could not find words to express my feelings, so

through the Journal I thank all the sisters of Golden West Lodge, No. 47, for their very great kindness to me during my three months' sickness and for the lovely present they have now presented me with. I can assure them they will always have my good wishes and I have enjoyed our lodge meetings too much during the past two years to ever forget one of them. I hope Mr. Editor, I have not taken up too much space but there is still much more I could write, so with best wishes for success to the order and all friends, I am,

Loyally yours,

A. CRESSWELL.

FROM A SISTER OF CHRISTINA FORGET YOU NOT.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Just a few lines to let our brother strikers know how the strikers are at Council Bluffs.

They are on the fifth month of the strike. They are all looking good and they seem to be getting fatter every day, so the strike does not seem to effect them very much, but they may not be well, financially.

As my sister just named the I. C. scabs

last month, I will have to look up my skyscraper brother and have him tell me the U. P. scabs. They are George Bowers, James Winslowe, — — Baker, Joseph Spitsacke, James Wesley, George Carmichael, — — Modesto, Andrew Hansen. And there is George Gaby (have you got it?) who we must not forget. He is not man enough to scab where he belonged, so he had to go from the I. C. and scab on the U. P., and he is in mighty good company, too, for he has a nigger for a partner (I would like to hitch them to my dog cart), and I hope the people will be blacker than niggers where he ought to go (and that's giving it straight to you in black and white).

I am only a school girl, but I know what is right, and I hope you will all stick for the right through thick and thin.

I remain,

A. FORGET-YOU-NOT NO. 2.

(In the language of one of the selections sung by the famous Floradora Sextette, so well known to theater goers a few years ago, the editor feels constrained to ask the author of the above and her sister, author of a similar communication in last month's issue, to "tell me, pretty maiden, are there any more at home like you"?)

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, partisan, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor does not assume responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department.

EDITOR.

FROM THE FIRST GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I wish to call the attention of our membership to the strikes on the I. C., Katy and Harriman lines. Brothers, these strikes are now in their fifth month and the men who are members of our organization are putting up as game a fight as the men of other organizations involved, and are determined to continue the fight until they have accomplished that for which they went on strike.

So far as our organization is concerned, this strike never will be called off until an honorable and satisfactory settlement is effected.

I would ask you brothers, who are not involved in this strike, and who are working, to pause for a moment and consider what this fight means to the men in the Car Department, also consider the suffering and hardships being endured by your

brothers, who are on strike. There is no denying the fact, that the men of our organization as well as the men of other organizations, are enduring the greatest of hardships; the majority of these men had no money laid by when the strike was called, and during this terrible cold winter they have been badly in need of the necessities of life; however, they have not murmured against these privations, neither are they contemplating a desertion of the fight. They are fighting like soldiers, for they know they are fighting for principal, a principal that means better working conditions, not only for them selves, but better conditions for every toiler in the Car Department of the railroads throughout the United States and Canada.

Now Brothers, I am asking you to place yourselves in the position of the brothers on strike. If you were on strike for almost five months and no money coming in, wouldn't you certainly be thankful for any financial assistance that you might receive?

I believe you would. The strikers on the I. C., Katy and Harriman lines, certainly do appreciate the financial assistance you have already given them.

I know that some of our lodges, have contributed splendidly to this cause, others only in a half-hearted manner and some have contributed practically nothing. I want to ask the members of our organization, to take action at their next meeting, that is to have every man belonging to their lodge, to contribute to this strike. We need money brothers, and need it at once, to take care of mens' families who are in dire distress. Get busy then, brothers, at once and get out and hustle for us. You can raise money for this cause if you only will. Give a dance, a card party or anything that you think would be a good means to raise funds.

I am confident that we are going to win this strike and if you brothers who are working, are union men with red blood, will get out and hustle and raise money for us, we can't lose.

Trusting that you will consider my suggestions and appeal and that every man who is a member of our Brotherhood, will contribute as generously as he possibly can to this cause, and that you will remit all monies to the General Office as soon as possible, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK PAQUIN.

FROM THE FOURTH GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Feb. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

After a three months' trip through the South, I arrived in New England, Thursday, February 8. With the exception of the time spent at the A. F. of L. convention my time was occupied either visiting our own locals or visiting the various points upon the A. C. L. under the auspices of the Federated Council of Crafts, who were desirous of having the men in the car department there enrolled under the banner of the B. R. C. of A. I held a meeting at most every point and was hospitably received by the various locals of Car Workers on the system. At but two points did I meet with any inhospitality. Meetings were called by their local officials for the purpose of having me address them, and I found the spirit along the line in favor of amalgamation. I found no one who expressed himself as opposed to it, but every car worker I met advocated it; and as our organization has always stood in favor of amalgamation, and having, like the various other railroad brotherhoods, but one international, I feel satisfied that if it was put to a vote, and that vote honestly counted, that the members of the I. A. of C. W. would express themselves as unanimously in favor of it, as they know the B. R. C. of A. to be an organization that at the A. F. of L. convention was in numerical strength the eighth largest one affiliated with that body; and that it has increased

its membership over 15,000 in about two years, and paid off a debt of \$124,000 in strike benefits in less than three years. It is an organization with which any dual organization might well feel proud to amalgamate. The rank and file of Car Workers do not know that the B. R. C. of A. has paid off the last dollar of debt it owed the strikers in 1909; and the only way they will ever hear of it is through the columns of our Journal. This debt may have seemed a serious obstacle, at the time they voted against amalgamation, but they are not to blame for that, for they were purposely and for purely personal reasons, misinformed in regard to that debt; and now that every dollar of it has been paid, and that without levying one cent of assessment, should make the thinking minded person wake up to the fact that the whole matter of our debt was presented to them in a false light. The cheerful manner in which the Carmen went ahead and paid off their debt by taking a hold, and almost doubling their membership in the last two years, proves conclusively that it had no more serious effect upon our organization than it ever had upon any other organization that went ahead and met and paid its honest debts. It is dodging, and not paying its obligations, that stunts the growth of an organization. Our organization has gained in strength and influence by refusing to repudiate its debt, although urged to do so, in order to remove the obstacle that stood in the way of amalgamation. Our Canadian Pacific men are better organized, I believe, than ever before, and their last contract secured from the management, is the best secured on any road on the continent of North America. Time and a half for all car inspectors, and seven day men for all Sundays and holidays on the C. P., from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. Across the line in Canada the C. P. rates are much higher than they are in the United States. This is particularly true of all the border territory, save possibly the far West. But Canadians have no dual organization in their territory, with the exception of a mere handful of a small dual organization around Nova Scotia, that is now virtually non-existent, and these few are confined to a few points upon the Intercolonial railroad.

On January 31 I received a long distance telephone from Waycross, Ga., to come there and debate with President Richardson. I doubt very much if the audience received much enlightenment either upon unionism or the labor problem as a result of the debate, for although it lasted three hours or more, it was, from start to finish, largely a battle of personalities; and whether the audience profited any by listening to what Gallagher had to say about Richardson, or what Richardson had to say about Gallagher, or the opening up of old sores, is for the audience to say. Personally I don't care to debate with a hammer, and will not if I can avoid it; but there are people who

know no other way, and such a person you are forced to whip with his own weapons. I know the pages of our Journal are not open to any controversy between the representatives of the two organizations, as the readers of our Journal are aware. This I believe a good policy, for it makes our Journal a high class labor Journal; one that can be read by any one without offending the common sense and decency of the reader. Were it not for the fact that Richardson unlawfully gave away the Car Workers' charter to Gompers, without any authority whatsoever for so doing, and the necessity of informing our members of the fact, and also the real reason why he did so, I doubt very much if his name would ever appear in print in the columns of our Journal. His claim that our Journal is always abusing him is simply a characteristic statement, and deceives no one who reads our Journal.

I found a general progressive spirit in the South, and intelligent discontent growing everywhere; not the wage earners alone are dissatisfied with the present system, but the professional and middle classes also. It is surprising how many commercial travelers and professional men that are either out and out Socialists, or drifting that way.

I have received several letters requesting me to reply to Brother Martin's letter in the February Journal, but just what there is to reply to is hard to understand; but there are some statements that might be taken seriously and replied to. From the tone of the first half of his letter, it would appear that he is registering an all round kick against the protective boards on his system; also one against the unfraternization of his brothers, and the foremen. Now, as to whether or not his kick is a justified one, I don't know; it is up to those it is directed against to say, but I would, for my own enlightenment, like to have explained just what kind of an education a "scientific professional education" is, that he so strongly recommends to the union man. I can't just get it through my head just what he means by that. I have heard of a practical education, but a "scientific professional" one is a brand new one to me; but I kind of think the good brother was a little heated up for some real or fancied reason and being in that humor undertook to preach a sermon and register a vigorous kick, and got both the sermon and the protest so badly mixed up that it is hard to tell "tother from which." But after handing it out to the local bunch, who no doubt deserved it all, he starts in and gives Brother Gallagher a swat. That's right, brother, I enjoyed it first rate. I suppose the rest of the Socialists who also got a swat, enjoyed it, for there was nothing said against Socialism except to call it names. You, of course, thought there was, but you acknowledge that you have had little opportunity to see or know much about Socialism. Now the real remarkable thing about the harrangue is that you should go

ahead and prove conclusively by your statement that you really have little or no understanding of the subject you were attacking. Now, in a brotherly spirit, and for your own benefit, so that you won't go ahead and make thoughtless statements again, and leave yourself open to ridicule, I will just take up some of your statements. You say, "Certain I am that there is no well defined principles advocated by any considerable portion of that 'crude political concept.'" Now just stop and think, and give the average reader credit for having intelligence enough to see, right off the reel, that a person who acknowledges he knows little or nothing about a subject, can not be "certain" about it, particularly as to a scientific subject. The statement you are so "certain" of needs no reply; it simply confirms what you acknowledge, that you know nothing about the subject. Now let me again show just how crude your conception is, and I am not taking the pains to show you just for the sake of controversy, but for your own enlightenment, for I realize that you have been reading dope not written for your benefit, but for the benefit of interests hostile to labor and furnished by that source. Socialism and organized labor you say are not "interdependent," but they are connected. Why, it is the science of the entire industrial activity of the world. It is to the body politic (which is of course the whole body of human society) what medical science is to the human body. In making this statement I speak relatively. Medical science not alone ferrets out and describes the cause of disease, but it also describes its effect and prescribes the remedies to be applied; that is why it is regarded as a science. Socialism traces the historical march of man from his primitive beginning, describes the causes that made for previous systems, up to the present system, shows us clearly and indisputably why we have a class conflict under the capitalist system, as our forefathers had under the feudal system. As a science it not only enlightens us clearly as to the cause of the social and industrial disease, but it also points out to us the only common sense remedy. I have yet to hear any other solution that holds over night, or that is taken seriously. The organization known as the Socialist party is only the organized movement of class conscious, intelligent working people, and moral, and justice-loving people of the professional and independent classes, to cure peacefully, by that intelligent and very effective weapon, the ballot, the great social, industrial and moral disease that is causing such unrest and uneasiness in the minds and souls of all classes. You would be making just as illogical and senseless a statement, were you to say that the capitalist political parties were not related to organized capital. Think it over, brother, and you will at once see that the organized movement of labor on the political field, and the organized

movement of labor on the industrial field, are but the right and left wings of the bird of freedom, and until labor learns to use both wings effectively, it can never rise out of the gutter. Just note again how inconsistent you are. You say in your letter that "since the ballot is the just means of correcting political abuses, Socialism as a means of education has a right to exist." Why, sure, that's sensible; and what is our Journal for? Is it not a medium of education? How would I even know that you knew nothing about this great philosophy of labor if you had not written something, even though in opposition? You say it has no right to exist at the expense of organized labor. Why, brother, you ought to have said that it has no right to organize; but, however, since the Socialists are workers and when they are organized they are of course organized workers, and since I doubt that you ever are called upon to contribute anything to support their movement, it would sound a little better if you let some working man who contributes to support the movement raise a kick. People who contribute the most and labor the hardest for unionism, Socialism or religion always do the least knocking and fault finding. Now, just let me point out to you again, for your own benefit, how foolish this sounds. As it reads it is very humorous, although it was not written in that spirit. After referring to Gallagher as sailing in a "gondola on ethereal air," which has a dreamy, poetical sound, you pounce immediately into tragedy, as follows: "He turns to a dark and bloody arraignment of what he terms the evils of capitalism, and again he exhausts his command of the vocabulary in an effort to poison the minds of the ignorant, overawe the half ignorant, and really insult the intelligent and better informed." Here is where the humorous part comes in. Those who know me, personally, will hardly agree that I could exhaust my vocabulary in such a short article as that; and not having as yet received either a personal letter or seen one in the Journal from any other brother saying they felt insulted, I have received personal letters and also saw them in our Journal that showed our members were both pleased and favorable to my articles. I take it then as you are the only one kicking, that it was yourself you had in mind as being the intelligent and well informed brother, and the rest of us the ignorant and half ignorant; well, there is nothing like having a high opinion of yourself. But I am of an opposite type; one who is conscious of his deficiencies and ever ready to plead guilty to the charge of being ignorant, but yet possessing enough of native wit, not to profess intelligence and then to exhibit ignorance of a subject that I have already confessed my ignorance of. I find it a pretty good plan to read a letter over before I send it out to have others read it, and sometimes I tear them up, and

sometimes I don't, and wish afterwards that I had.

Now, insofar as saying the McNamaras were Socialists when everybody knows they were not, and also that it was the Socialist teaching that caused them to commit these crimes, is altogether too silly to merit a reply, and the expressions you use, savor so much like one of these Post gripe nut tirades against organized labor that you occasionally read in a paid advertisement in the daily papers, that it is a question whether to take you seriously or not, brother.

I rather suspect that you have been reading more of that radical anti-labor literature than is good for you. Read some good labor and Socialist literature for a while, just for a change, and the change will do you good. The H. G. Otis of Los Angeles you refer to, doesn't need any white-washing at your hands, brother; he is too well known. You state you always doubted the McNamaras' innocence. Well, the rest of us half ignorant trade unionists believed them innocent; and we had a right to, for we know that the corporations are not employing tens of thousands of spies, detectives and union wreckers for the fun of it. Just what proof you, as a particular individual, had of their guilt you fail to state; possibly imagination. You say you knew they would get a fair trial. Is it not the experience of all the ages, and is it not universally acknowledged by everybody, save possibly yourself, why even by lawyers and judges and by the late President of the United States, that the working class in the courts do not get a square deal? And when the representative of organized labor is arraigned by the representatives of the wealth of the nation to talk about getting a fair trial is pure rot. You do not believe Burns guilty of kidnapping the McNamara brothers: well, the courts of the State of Indiana found him guilty of that crime, but a very obliging federal judge named Anderson overruled the State of Indiana and freed the kidnapper; but possibly the courts of Indiana represented the ignorant judges. Now, brother, I am going to write, later on, an article that will be a simple explanation of what Socialism means. I know that all the other readers, though we may be ignorant and half ignorant, will understand me; and it is at least consoling to us poor ignorant, unenlightened fellows to know that we have among our number as companions in ignorance, four-fifths of all the college professors throughout the world, every Socialist of note, beginning with the peer of them all, Sir Alfred Russell Wallace of England; also the most eminent men of letters in this and every other country. Dean Howells, dean of American literature, has been a most pronounced one for years. Yes, it is surprising to find how many men of mental attainments are ignorant, and half ignorant, according to your opinion. I would advise you to again start and read

the Appeal to Reason for two years more, as you claim you have read it for two years in the past, but this time read it with an open mind for the sake of acquiring knowledge. I would not advise anyone to read that militant and aggressive weekly whose mind is hostile, and of an unchangeable nature, for it would develop such a person into a first class crank, instead of a capable critic, but to a student of the labor question it is the best labor paper published. I hope that this reply to the portions of your letter that merited reply will be accepted with profit to you, brother, and not in the spirit of controversy, for it is not written in that spirit, and the next time you tackle a subject or an individual, make sure you know whereof you speak and then give us the benefit of enlightened criticism; and if you will but start in and read the exposure of our corrupt courts, beginning with the February number of Everybody's Magazine, just issued, you will then with the proof at hand, realize that there is good and abundant reasons for everybody from the most illiterate to the most learned, except yourself, charging the courts with being corrupt and unjust, and as Thomas W. Lawson said, "but market places where decisions are bought and sold like fish at the wharf."

Yours fraternally,

J. J. GALLAGHER.

FROM THE FIFTH GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

'Tis said that ignorance is the child of slavery; Intelligence, the land of liberty. If it be true, our men are heading for the land of liberty. Never before in the history of organization have men been confronted with a proposition of such magnitude. Never before have men joined hands so fervently, standing steadfastly with their faces bent on the goal of victory as the men on the Hariman lines. Not one individual point faltering but cemented together making a concrete foundation, the abutments of which not even Wall Street can shake, although their emissaries have tried in every conceivable manner and way to break and shatter the foundation of federation by bribes, by threats and expulsions. Some men have been shot down, others are in jail, and some are waiting trial. Still today, few have been the desertions, and I can see determination blossoming from their faces to continue this fight and the slogan has gone forth at all points, "Win or Die." That is the right slogan. I said they were headed for the land of liberty; they have entered the right avenue, the avenue of thought. This struggle brings down reason and thought and if it were not for the struggles like these, the workers would be content to abide in the shackles of slavery.

The sense of injustice has dawned upon the men who are out on strike and they realize they have been in the grave-yard read-

ing tomb stones long enough. From this on, they have determined not to be content with the skimmed milk any longer, but will demand the cream. This theory and dogma of suffering here to get a crown filled with stars and diamonds hereafter is all a delusion. That time is past. The great body of people have begun to realize; they produce and are producing everything that is produced; they have cut down the forest, they have plowed the soil, and brought it to a state of production and who has the right to say how it will be distributed more than the people who are the means of production. It is the non-producing thief sitting upon a throne surrounded by the vermin of loyal loafers who dominate all our actions, or try to dominate. These struggles are just the thing the men want; they are hungering for knowledge; it is being fed to them and not only being fed but is being digested in more ways than one; they are being educated in economic questions, not only so, they are being educated in the political question. It is along these lines that we are going to better the human race for whenever a man feels that he is the subject of injustice his perception of right and wrong is wonderfully quickened. When a man is brought to this, yea, forced by oppression, that is the time his mind is in a receptive mood and the seed sown is going to take root and bear fruit.

I venture to assert that the capitalist class are doing more to build up socialism than all the socialist preachers and soap box orators in the country. I would remind them, there is no force that will stop the tide of federation; they may dam it up which evidently, they are trying to do on the Hariman lines, but the force behind it will ultimately become so powerful that the dam must go and the torrent will be so strong that it will carry the damners into the sea of oblivion.

'Tis true, great sacrifices have been made and are being made by these worthy brothers; it may be true, some of their families have known the want of a meal, if so, they have not made known their wants for wherever there has been needy cases, such cases have received prompt attention, and here I tender my thanks to all of the brothers who have contributed and those who have not, I would implore them to do so at once; I would like to instill into their minds the necessity of such action. Remember this fight is your fight; you may be next. If so, be, these brothers are starved into submission, my opinion is, we may drape our charters or turn them to the wall, still I don't think for a moment such a thing is going to happen, with the determinality that is perceptible on all sides. Victory is in sight and when the fight is won I believe it will be the crowning efforts of a life time. Not a crowning alone for men who are engaged in this battle but for the men working on the railroads. Therefore, each man on every system should become inter-

ested and watch every move made. Your future rests upon this. This is no dream but a reality. There can be no gainsaying that the management on every system have joined hands and sworn by the power that is, to kill, if possible, federation. This question appeals to every man, no matter where located and the question is, shall we sit quietly by and see our rights drift away from us or shall we saddle on the armor of usefulness and contribute our mite to encourage these men who are fighting so nobly. You can do it. It is your duty; do not falter. The day of individual craftism has passed. We have seen and felt the bitter pangs of protracted struggles arising from craftism. We have had enough of one craft going on strikes and other crafts remaining at work. I hope to see in the near future one great industrial organization embracing all crafts in the railroad world extending from coast to coast.

From the outlook nothing can stop it, and it is, in my opinion, marked folly to try. Better, had the officials of the Harri-man lines met the men at the outset. That revolutionary spirit would not have been developed in the manner it has. Harmony has been strained to the limit if there was any. It will take years to overcome the friction thus caused.

There was a time when the whip and chains were incentives to labor; but they cannot be applied now. A feeling of hatred has sprung up between man and man and has established the feeling of class hatred, and the more trouble there is in the labor world the more that spirit is growing and spreading. Therefore, my contention is that capital is furnishing the ammunition that ultimately will be the weapon used to bring the power lost by the people back to the people.

I have been with this federation since its formation, yea, perhaps I was one of the principal movers in bringing it about, and having been with it since its formation, I expect to stay with it until the bugle sounds "cease firing" and the management can see their way clear to meet with the federation. I have visited in many places through California, Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming, all places are standing firm, yea, as firm as when they left their employment on the 30th of September, determined to win or die.

In closing this letter I would like to make one earnest, final appeal, not to the brothers on strike, but to the brothers scattered along the various systems throughout this country to become more alert, to watch with keener interest every move made by the railroad companies and lend every energy both financially and morally in helping the men out on strike. Let us be copies of the men who in 1776 drove the British soldier off of American soil. They fought a great battle against tremendous odds. In the end they conquered and so will the workers.

Let our motto be as ever "Forward!"

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. SUTHONS.

FROM GRAND LODGE DEPUTY
J. H. WALTERS.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having read and re-read my Journal for February, I am led to write briefly upon several matters that I hope are of interest to our membership at large and those of us in the Northwest in particular.

Some six months ago I made bold to take up with our General Executive Board the question touched upon by the Secretary of the Board in his letter published in the February issue. I refer not to the question of per capita tax, but to that of business agents. I trust Brother Mounts has kept a copy of his letter; also mine in reply, for while the letter states the Board favored such a plan, it pleaded that additional expense would be incurred, and disagreeing, as I do, with the statement on this point with him and the Board, it may become necessary to refer to this correspondence.

Their argument was that to put the plan of districts under business agents into operation would entail additional expense, increase the per capita tax, etc. In this I did not agree, and so stated. I want no misunderstanding and want to distinctly state that I favor increased per capita tax, but not on this score. However, before launching into this division we will endeavor to make our position plain at the start.

Maintaining that with business agents having jurisdiction over stated districts, we would not need additional "Tax"; it naturally devolves upon me to produce the proof.

Under our present system we have a Joint Protective Board on each road; our constitution requires it. Ten cents per member is the monthly tax generally required on all members in good standing to maintain these boards, and their chairman gets over the road once in "SOMETIME," and when he does go, there is no assurance he will have a job upon his return; or to be more exact, we in the Northwest have found that to make a chairman has been to make a foreman for the company; he is not as he should be, free to act without fear or favor. If, then, we do no more than get away from this trying situation we are big gainers; but we will do more—we will save money; we will be in a position to choose he in whom we have confidence to represent us, knowing that we can give him the certainty of steady employment as long as he can faithfully serve our interests, which, under the present system, is not possible except at great additional expense, for each road must have its own board and chairman.

But where can the saving be made? Take any district and create a district board or

lodge, elect a business agent, under salary, to devote his entire time to those roads in that district; put this 10-cent Joint Protective Board tax into this one fund, instead of doing as we are at present, and pay him out of this fund. Where roads now struggle along on a fund of \$720 to \$1,200 a year and make no substantial progress, the district fund would run into thousands, and you would have a brother to go before the management in your behalf who would not have to crawl on his hands and knees and say "Please sir, I beg of you!" The Grand Lodge officers would not then have to stop some important mission, jump the first fast train in response to the General President's "Go at once" message, to a point a thousand miles away, and return to the point left at a later date, only to find their past efforts wasted, the money thrown away, and be compelled to put in a much greater effort and additional money to regain the lost ground; for all of us in the field have been up against this very condition time and again. That is one leak in our finances we will stop in making the change, and, take it from me, not a small one, either.

Some of you may find constitutional objections to this, but if the Constitution interferes, then let's change the Constitution. There is nothing for a progressive organization to do but remove the bars to its progress.

Under such a plan you get ten-fold the results for less money locally and save the Grand Lodge money, and don't raise the per capita tax. However, I say, raise the per capita tax, but for a defense fund alone; the higher, the better. Let us quit our babying and build up a fund that will at least guarantee us our bread and butter in time of trouble. But I insist we should never throw our general fund and protective fund into one fund, for in so doing we will at all times be in actual doubt as to the exact standing of our Protective Fund, and be laying ourselves liable to expend amounts from this Combined Fund which we would not be liable to do with the two funds separate.

In bringing this letter to a close, let me say that it is just the questions here discussed that cause the Northwest to favor a Convention this year; the desire for a system under which we may follow the lines of progress with the least resistance; a firm belief that amounts almost to a knowledge that it is the old system that has hampered them in their efforts to advance; a desire to give the present progressive officers an opportunity to avail themselves of opportunities not at present possible, and a firm conviction that a convention at an assessment of a dollar a head is a cheap price to pay; for the good that will result. That, at least, is the feeling expressed in this part of the country.

Yours fraternally,
J. H. WALTERS.

FROM GRAND LODGE DEPUTY GEO. A. NOLTE.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

In my last report appearing in January issue of our Journal, I made some references to grievances existing on the Monon Ry., and am pleased to say that the matter was at last satisfactorily adjusted and from authority can say also, that a trusted official as a result of investigation (who was responsible for these grievances) has been removed from his post, not because he saw fit to discriminate against our men, but because of some irregularities in his accounts with the company, commonly known as "padding" and let me say here that these men in whom every confidence is entrusted are no more immune from betraying that confidence than anyone else; however, we do not rejoice in such a downfall and disgrace because from a humanitarian viewpoint it is really agreeable. From the Monon Ry. I started work on the B. & O. R. R. and was successful in many respects, however, I do not deem it advisable to make a detailed report and make known plans at this time. I was next called to Cincinnati, O., where I organized a Carmen's Lodge composed of C. C. & S. L. Ry. men employed at Sharonville, O. My attention was next directed to Terra Haute, Ind., and while there I learned that one of the I. A. of C. W. Lodges were considering seriously of turning over to our Brotherhood unsolicited. While at Terra Haute, however, I received a message from headquarters to proceed at once to Princeton, W. Va., where notice of a suspension of work to occur January 31st, on the Virginia R. R. had been given by all employees. Left at once January 30th, but did not arrive at Princeton until February 1st and sure enough I found that all men at Princeton, Page, Roanoke and Victoria were out on strike. Brother Humphreys who is the machinists' representative on the N. & W. Ry. was on the scene and together we opened up avenues for negotiations with the management. On the following day, February 2d, we held a conference with the company's officials and everything was settled and men returned to work. There are many things connected with this incident worthy of note and should be an object lesson; however, I am not prepared at this time to enter into details. This has been my second trip to Princeton, W. Va., as January 21st I was summoned there and upon my arrival found that the federated crafts were to meet the management at Norfolk, Va., January 22nd and as there were only two passenger trains (one each way every 24 hours) I had to wait until the following day. On the following day upon the arrival of my train, I met Brother Weyand, 5th Vice Pres. of the Boilermakers who had come there like myself with instructions from his headquarters. I informed him that the federated crafts were meeting the officials at

Norfolk, Va., and that such being the case he had better continue his trip there with me which he did. We arrived at Norfolk, the morning of January 23d and called on the federation board at their headquarters. One of the representatives made strenuous objections to our coming to Norfolk and in fact became abusive. Why he objected to having any Grand Lodge officer close at hand I am unable to say as this was indeed an objection out of the ordinary.

Referring back to February 3d when all crafts resumed work of which I notified our headquarters, I then received another message to go to Portsmouth, Va., and meet Bro. Arnett, chairman of the J. P. B. of the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Not knowing the nature of the trouble I immediately left for Portsmouth and upon arrival found the federated board had arranged for a conference with officials. On Monday morning, February 5th, together with Brother Thos. Nolan, 3d Vice President of Boller-makers, a meeting with our representatives was held to familiarize us with conditions necessitating this proposed conference with the management. On Tuesday and Wednesday the conference took place and suffice to say that every demand was granted. The concessions made will be reported no doubt by the Secretary of the federated board, Brother Wild, a Carman I am proud to say, of Jacksonville. This board certainly deserves much credit for their unqualified ability. During this time I also had the pleasure of meeting with Merrimac Lodge No. 188 and am thoroughly convinced that no more loyal men exist anywhere among Carmen. I might also add that as a mark of esteem and appreciation I was presented with a handsome Carman's badge.

Having covered about all the ground of any importance, I will conclude by extending my best wishes to those who have so kindly and materially assisted in my work. I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours.

Geo. A. NOLTE.

FROM A MEMBER OF SHERMAN LODGE
NO. 292.

Sherman, Texas, Feb. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you will allow me space in the Journal I will try to write a few lines as I feel that it is my duty. I have just finished reading the February issue of the Journal and I have found something among the many good articles that it contains which I think needs attention.

The something referred to is Brother Geo. E. Martin's few suggestions, which he says are made to fill a long felt want, but he does not state positively just who is most in need of his never fail to cure remedies—the brotherhood in general, or some of his Home Committees in particular—but any brother who has had experience on committee work knows how easy it is to please men of Brother Martin's knowledge, (?) so

he could not have reference to the committees, so the Brotherhood in general should sit up and take notice and learn how to be happy and make things pleasant at home.

Brother M. says in the beginning that he is a union man at heart and believes that much good has been accomplished through organization.

Now brothers we have all heard a thousand times over those very words by every 2x4 politician that has ever canvassed the public for votes. Now Brother M. seems to have a grievance, and may be he feels that his efficiency has been cast aside, that his rights have been usurped by some one whom he deems altogether incompetent. Now he should not envy those who are advanced to the positions of foremen for it is good riddance of bad rubbish for the Brotherhood, as no man can serve two masters.

Now Brother Martin's suggestions are very good, and I believe most of them are lived up too in all Lodges where the right kind of work is carried on and the proper spirit exists, where Big I is cut down to fit little U's clothes. Much good might be accomplished in Grand River Lodge No. 11, by trimming the over-grown, down to fit the great cloak of fraternalism. I'll not notice any more of Brother M.'s "good of the order talk" but will move on to the next spasm, Socialism, and here is where Brother M. shows that he is antagonistic to the major part of organized labor. He admits in the very beginning of his misrepresentations of Socialism that he knows but very little of its teaching and that he has read but little of its literature, never-the-less he draws anchor and sets sail on unknown seas, and captures all monsters in sight and brings them forth to dance for the amusement of the 9th class politician. He nearly admits that we are politically ill, that our economic organs are somewhat impaired and he prescribes for our ailment the same poison that produced the illness, viz: continued application of the two old parties' policies. He says Socialism and organized labor are not interdependent, well let's see: organized labor is striving to better its condition, first by organizing, second by working for the passage and enactment of sufficient laws to protect its rights as near as possible from the oppressive hand of capital. The true teachings and doctrines of Socialism promises the relief sought, then why, my brother does that not make them interdependent? Brother M. says that Socialism has a right to exist as a means of promoting political education, but that it has no right to exist at the expense of labor. Well my dear sir, if it does not exist at the expense of organized labor, what under God's shining sun will it exist on, when the combined wealth of the world aided by the aristocratic pulpit are using every conceivable peon to crush it in its infancy, knowing full well that by the time it is out of its swaddling clothes that it will demand for labor a part of what is due it, a reasonable share

of its products. Yet you say they are not interdependent.

Good reasoning will convince any fair minded man that the two are solely dependent upon each other and you have only to turn and look at the injunctions being handed down daily by the courts that have been carefully selected from your blessed old parties to prove the truth of this assertion. Now Brother Martin, the next time you attempt to take a fall out of socialism go down and fall up.

I also notice in the conclusion of his pleonostic missive that he mounts his fretful night mare and makes a Paul Revere ride to the mountains of Pennsylvania to attack Bro. J. J. Gallagher and tell him that he is not only ignorant, but altogether too full of sarcasm, that he is chasing the rainbow of wierd fanaticism that will lead him and all who foolishly follow into the bogs of despair, discontent and utter destruction.

He informs us that there would have been no McNamara case from the standpoint of labor had our labor leaders been fortunate enough to have shared his wonderful store of knowledge he has so carefully kept hidden from the ill informed unionist of the world. Haven't you been derelict of duty, Brother Martin, to stand idly by and see the cause you claim is essential for our salvation sacrifice itself on the altar of nonsense, while you were so capable of directing it to a path that would steer it clear of all danger, and place the great cause of labor above reproach? How easy it would have been for you, through the different labor journals, to have informed all organized labor that the McNamaras were as guilty as Judas Iscariot and deserved the most severe punishment prescribed by the law of the land. Possibly you could have averted many mistakes and saved the workers their many dollars they so foolishly contributed to the defense fund. But you acted like the man we have all heard of who locked his stable door after his horse had been stolen. Yes, we have it from the McNamaras themselves that they are guilty, and now it is easy for us all to say, "I told you so." Brother Martin seems to be bored by Brother Gallagher's "Irish dialect" and its high sounding platitudes. Now, it seems to me that to speak of one's nationality and dialect is exceeding the limit of good taste, but as Brother Martin has opened, I'll follow by referring him to the column in our Journal in which is carefully kept a list of members expelled for scabbing; and for every single Irish Gallagher he will find there, he will find 25 Dutch Martins. A careful investigation of records along that line might help him to take this Irish slang without a chaser, and possibly after the third or fourth dose it wouldn't even need sugar coating, and when it does get reduced to a milder form and is not so sickening to Brother Martin and the rest of the better informed class it will not be so poisonous to the minds of the lower classes he refers

to. I suppose Brother Gallagher will carefully prepare a special dose for him to be administered about March 7 or 8, and after it takes effect he may improve sufficiently to take a few broken doses of that great elixir (extract of perfidy) which is the kill or cure remedy for old political spasms, and while I am inclined to believe Brother Martin's case is one that requires the closest attention and very little hope remains for his system to ever take on much of the true principles of unionism, still it is our duty to render him all assistance possible, for he is suffering from a complication of misarrangements, both mental and moral; some of them are natural defects for which he is not responsible, some are chronic and of long standing, brought about by too close association with undersized politicians and keeping late hours with the town ward-heelers and various other causes too numerous to mention.

Who are you, Geo. E. Martin, pray tell us, won't you please? We have searched the Journal for many months back and have failed to find on any of its pages anything that resembles you in the least, but in our eager search for some evidence of your previous existence, we have found interesting and highly educational, and some times humorous articles written by that noble and untiring Irishman whom you have, in your groundless, sarcastic and distasteful manuscript, attempted to hold up to ridicule, and in which you made a complete failure, thereby making yourself the subject of criticism. Now, G. E. M., if I were detailed to advise you and your political instructors I would just tell you to "Don't."

Now, a word to the brothers who may be angered by Brother Martin's wonderful knock-out drops he has administered to Brother Gallagher and Socialism. I would advise you to study him closely before passing judgment, for some of you may declare on the spur of the moment that he has made an ass of himself, but not so, brothers, nature having arranged that little formality, thus depriving him of making useful his special talent. I am,

Yours fraternally,

J. K. ODLE.

P. S.—After carefully reviewing Brother Martin's tirade possibly I have been a little hard on him, for the reason that I am convinced not more than the introductory and, well, maybe half of his few suggestions for the "good of the order" are his original composition, the other part—oh well, it makes no difference—he got it. J. K. O.

FROM A MEMBER OF FT. WORTH LODGE NO. 23.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Feb. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have just read the latest and very interesting issue of our Journal, including an article by Brother Geo. E. Martin of Trenton, Mo. Said communication being most remarkable in more ways than one, and for

the benefit of some brothers who might possibly take this article seriously, I wish to make a few comments on the brother's most erratic, peculiar and wholly unreasonable conclusions.

In the first place, Brother Martin seems to be considerably wrought up over the appearance of articles on political subjects in the Journal, and bases his objections on constitutional grounds.

Now, after a careful examination of the constitution I fail to find anything to sustain the brother's objections. On the contrary, Section 129 subordinate lodge constitution provides for a free discussion of politics among the brothers so that all may be able to vote intelligently for the best interests of organized labor.

Now, it is, I think, very reasonable to suppose that the membership will vote more intelligently for their economic interests after discussing the subject among themselves, and I am very glad to read so many articles on political and economic subjects in the Journal.

Now we get down to the brother's real objections, as he himself admits, viz., the attitude of organized labor to Socialism, which he refers to as that obnoxious propaganda known as Socialism, "crude political concept," "wild fanaticism," etc., followed up with the statement that he has had little opportunity to see or know much of Socialism. However, this latter statement is wholly unnecessary in view of his former expressions.

To my mind the all important decision to be reached by the members of organized labor of this country is as to what political program now before the people will best preserve the economic interest of the laboring masses of this country, a competitive industrial system, as we now have, or a co-operative system, as advocated by the Socialists? I think the opinions of any of the brothers that would in any manner throw light on this proposition should be given the widest publicity possible.

If Brother Martin has any program to offer in the name of the Democratic or Republican party that would in any way better the conditions of the working class, I for one would be very glad to hear it, and I think it should be published in the Journal; but no, he has none to offer; nor do either of the old parties offer labor anything but bull pens and court injunctions, and said bull pens are not always only proffered, but we are actual occupants on many occasions of suspension of work, with restraining orders and court injunctions galore thrown in for good measure. But the good brother has nothing to offer from either of the old parties for the good and sufficient reason that there is nothing in either of them for a working man, but proceeds with large, long and high sounding words to give the black eye to Socialism, and after venting a considerable amount of his pent up wisdom on the subject he gets back on solid

ground once more and admits he has had little opportunity to see or know much of Socialism. It is not my purpose in writing this letter to come to the defense of Socialism, as Socialism needs no defense, as any intelligent man who ever read a few standard works on the subject can testify.

Brother Martin says in his article that after two years' reading of the Appeal to Reason and other Socialist literature he has been unable to find what its aims are. Now, this is not surprising nor is it unreasonable in view of the fact that as a general rule Socialist papers and especially the Appeal to Reason, are published for propaganda purposes and to show up the rottenness of the present system, and to my mind they are making a great success of it. Having shown a reader the bad points in our present industrial system they will next refer you to the co-operative commonwealth as the remedy. Standard works by authoritative writers can be secured from the Appeal to Reason or Chas. H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago.

Now, we all want to be right on this proposition and I respectfully suggest to Brother Martin that he take up the study of these matters in the manner outlined above and I believe he can write more intelligently upon the subject in the future. With nothing but good will toward Brother Martin, and hoping he will not again attempt to enlighten the brotherhood upon a subject of which he admits himself ignorant, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
C. C. CONNELLEY.

FROM A MEMBER OF SYCAMORE LODGE
NO. 459.

Valley Junction, Tex., Feb. 3, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me a small space in our worthy Journal.

I have just finished reading my January Journal and must say it appears to me that each issue is just a little better than the last one. If some of our brothers would use the spare time that many of them have and write a few lines once in a while our Journal would be the best labor journal published.

I have just finished reading an article in regard to organizing the ladies' Loyal Star. I wish to say that every local should have the ladies with them as their sisters the same as we have our fellow men as our brothers. Each local at peace with their companies as well as those that are on strike should get busy at once and start the ball rolling in the direction of the Ladies' Loyal Star. Just start it and you will see how quick the ladies will keep it going, for any lady likes for men to ask them for their assistance at any time. It shows them that we must have their help and advice in our struggle through this life, for as we all know and the world knows, that if capital can win the sympathies of our mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts

our cause is lost, for every man knows that his first sweetheart and his first love was a lady, his mother, and she it was who taught us our first baby lesson in this world and it was mother that we as children always called for in the time of trouble to minister to our needs, and even after we have grown to manhood we are still anxious to call for mother. If things go the least bit wrong with us the first thing we think of, that is, those of you who have mothers living, is to ask her for her advice and help, so please tell me why we should not organize the Ladies' Loyal Star and have the ladies give us their help and advice? We have done it before and I say to one and all of my brothers, that there is not one living man strong enough and so well informed that he can go through life without the help and advice of the so-called weaker sex. The ladies are classed as weaker than us men, but when the final test comes we must acknowledge that some great mistake has been made. A woman can endure more than a man any time. I say and always will say that if ladies advised and helped us once in our lives they are still capable of yet doing so as of yore. But some of us men may think that the ladies will only be in the way and will always be butting in at the wrong time; but we must all admit that the ladies don't make half as many mistakes as us men, or get excited, rattled and be so thick headed that they can not see far enough ahead to be able to place their feet on firmer ground than they have taken them from. There ground than they have taken it from. There isn't anything that can please the mother, wife, sister and sweetheart more than to know that she has been the means to help us get our rights and share of this world's products. They are quick to realize that by helping us men get better wages and better working conditions that some of us will make better fathers, husbands, sons and sweethearts and will not always have a sour look on our faces, a tired look in our eyes and a tired step to our stride. We will become more of a companion and a better man in all respects, and will have more thoughts for the ladies than we do at the present. We will feel more like taking them out for an hour or so in the evening when we learn what a benefit they are to us. I suppose some of my friends will stop and catch their breath more than once when they read this article in favor of the ladies written by a bachelor who is considered by his more fortunate brothers as not knowing anything about the ladies or their hearts' desires; but I think without casting any reflections on my more fortunate married brothers, I can safely say that I have forgotten more about the ladies' habits and their ambitions and how to make them happy and love and adore all mankind than a great many of my married friends ever knew or ever will know. Believe me, I don't profess to be the wisest man in the B. R. C. of A., but if you doubt anything I have

said, just ask any of the ladies of your acquaintance and hear what their views are on this subject.

With best wishes for the success of the Loyal Star, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JACK C. MASON.

FROM "AIR BRAKE BOOMER."

Trinidad, Col., Jan. 23, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me a space in your March Journal to spread on a little hot air, as some will call it, perhaps.

My last letter was from Longview, Texas, where I stayed 30 days and worked as car inspector for the Texas & Pacific at night. During my short stay in Texas I found out a good bit about the air brake inspection law. It is not worth two cents. The carmen of Texas will pay their money out to have such laws passed and then not see that they are lived up to. I am writing of what I know and not what some one else has told me. I always write what I can back up. I know of a few places where men are inspecting air on outgoing trains with 15 to 18 months' experience, and do not know any more about the M. C. B. rules and safety appliance laws than a monkey knows about an election. I understand Bill 67 of Texas requires a man to have three years' experience as repairer or oiler. This is not lived up to. I am not referring to the Hariman lines or the M., K. & T., but to roads where there is no trouble and have a contract reading that no one will be placed as car inspector until he has had at least two years' experience as car repairer or oiler. So you can plainly see that the law or the contract either is being lived up to. Now, if any one in Texas wants to know where this is going on, I can tell them of the places. I notice some one refers to the S. P. and M., K. & T. Why not look out for some other road? If you make it stick on some other road perhaps you can on the Hariman lines and M., K. & T. I would like to see the same bill passed in Colorado, with the emergency clause cut out. Why not do as the Lone Star State carmen? Let's get our law committee together and get some bills before the house and get them passed. We have some friends in the house of representatives, so I understand, and I am satisfied they would help a labor bill to pass. I would like to hear from some of the Colorado carmen in regard to a legislative committee, the same as they have in Texas. I have another thing I want to mention to the car inspectors of the U. S., Canada and Mexico. In Trinidad, Col., there is an organization coming to light known as the Car Inspectors' Association. The nature of this association and its objects will be to meet in convention once each year and discuss rules, suggest new rules and work on the same principle as the Air Brake Association. It will be a training school for the car inspectors of the country and will only

cost about \$3 per year for membership. We only want car inspectors with three years' experience. Now if we can get all car inspectors to take an interest in this, in the course of five years you can see the help it will be to them. We have no officers yet for this association, but will elect them later on and will send their names to the Journal. It want to get the opinion of inspectors from all over the country on this subject. "Silver Shorty" is always shooting off hot air. I would like to get a write-up from him, giving his opinion on this subject. This can be discussed by all inspectors and all can write their opinions of it for the Journal.

I can safely say that if this association comes to light that Trinidad will have the honor of having the first convention. When I get some replies to this I will then let all know more about it. I expect to spend a few dollars of my own money to get this association going, so if it is a failure it will not be the fault of the Air Brake Boomer. I don't aim to become a home guard here. Perhaps I will stay here for one pay day and be gone again. I don't know where I am going, but I am on my way. I have been here a week now and am an old head. I am passenger inspector here. There is one passenger train every night when the track is not blocked with snow. We have a first class set of boys to work with and all of the inspetcors here are first class. Inspectors, no near inspector can work here.

Well, I will close for this time. Hoping to hear something from some of the boys, I remain, as ever,

Yours fraternally,
AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

FROM BEECHWOOD LODGE NO. 427.

Mounds, Ill., Jan. 27, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Herewith are several pictures of scabs which we would like to have published in the Journal.

First Thomas Kinney, gang foreman, who refused to walk out and stayed in the bull



Wm. J. Biggerstaff.



Thomas Kinney.

pen for the first 45 days after the strike. Second, Wm. J. Biggerstaff, general car foreman, but who was a paid up member in the B. R. C. of A. when we walked out. He refused to walk out, also was once our local

chairman and president of our local, but evidently sold out and has been preaching piece work for sometime. As I was one of the local grievance men at this point I advised him when first taking the foremanship to take a withdrawal card but he refused and three quarters of an hour before we walked out he gave me his application for a withdrawal but his application was turned down and we expelled him from the B. R. C. of A.

Trusting you will give room in the journal for these pictures, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
ED BAGGETT.

FROM MIDDLEPORT LODGE NO. 422.

Middleport, O., Jan. 20, 1912.

Editor Journal.

"Once again, dear editor, let me thank you" for a little space in our noble Journal to let the brothers at a distance know what the boys are doing on the K. & M. system, and to speak a good word for old Middleport No. 422. Everybody is working full time at present, and there is a good business on the K. & M. system at present. I also wish to call your attention to the fact that at our last meeting, having taken proper action, we expelled from our Brotherhood one Harry E. Jackson. This man (?) it was claimed, had defrauded merchants and a number of others previous to his departure recently, this information coming thick and fast from all sources, so we made an investigation.

One of our fellow workmen, J. B. Lighter, having been taken ill with cancer of the jaw bone, previous to our organizing in August, was not admitted to our Brotherhood, but was cared for by means of a subscription paper passed around among the brothers at work. This man died in November, and we find that the said Harry E. Jackson, personally, presented a paper to the business men of our city for donations in behalf of the said J. B. Lighter. We were unable to get the paper, he having destroyed it, but find that \$14 was donated in money, and quite a lot in groceries, but the said J. B. Lighter did not receive but \$9 of this money and no groceries. We are also informed by those who signed this paper that there were quite a number of signers, but we were unable to get their names. We also find upon investigation that this man (?) has an account with eleven merchants of this city, which he left unsettled, and a note in the Middleport bank which the securers had to pay off. This "skinner" left this place without any one knowing it until he was gone, the last account we have of him being from Ft. Wayne, Ind. His description is about 5 feet 6 inches tall, black hair, black eyes, dark skin, and the countenance of a "hound pup," and noted for his untruthfulness. We tried to get one of his photos, but he was smart enough (for a wonder) to draw them out of the photo gallery. I hope that you will find

space in the Journal to publish this, so this "whelp" will be known to all the brothers so he will go on the "hog" right, and be unable to get a job any place. If the brothers of other lodges will do as I do, and keep a record of these kind of "men" we will soon get rid of them.

With regards and best wishes to all and hoping our striking brothers of the Illinois, M., K. & T. and Harriman lines will win out, I am
Yours fraternally,

F. C. McGUFFIN.

FROM LOS ANGELES AND SUNSET LODGES 116 AND 410.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 19, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Herewith photographs of scab carmen now at work in S. P. shops at this point as follows: Al Geske, Jim Butler, John Kelbert, Martin Hamberger and Dora Mathews.



Martin Hamberger.



Al Geske.

Also Al Risdon, scab car inspector now at work in Salt Lake City. This is the thing that circulated a petition among carmen formerly working for the Salt Lake Railway Co. asking the company to reinstate the signers of said petition. He claimed to have thirty or thirty-five men willing to sign said petition. There were five men signed the petition and only two went to work, viz., Al Risdon and T. J. Givens. Both now scabbing in Salt Lake shop.

Also another photo of another one of our scabs on the Southern Pacific by the name of Bartholomew Sullivan. This man is not



Jim Butler.



John Kelbert.

a member of the B. R. C. of A., but seems to be a natural born scab. He came out with

us for a few days and then got weak and went scabbing.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. A. THOMPSON.

P. S.—Am very sorry to tell you we have another scab to report, in fact two of them: Guy Shauer and E. E. Latham. And the surprising part of it to me is that they



Al Risdon.



B. Sullivan.

should stay out as long as they did and then quit a job to go scabbing. Please insert their names in your next issue of the Journal. We are having very few desertions here and everything looks good for an early settlement.

FROM A MEMBER OF TAMAQUA LODGE NO. 136.

Tamaqua, Pa., Jan. 20, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Last night in lodge meeting here the question of contributing \$2 per member for November and December, 1911, towards our brothers on strike at present on the M., K. & T., I. C. and all Harriman lines, came up. Well, the brothers concluded that they were not earning enough at present to warrant their sending any money, as there were many men making only \$23 to \$35 per month and after paying their bills there was nothing left.

We have only been organized here a little more than a year, and the lodge has very little money in the treasury as yet. However, after I got home, and got my thinking cap on, I thought of my obligation, and the stress of my brothers in the fight for themselves, their wives and little ones, and how I myself might be benefited some day, and how I would feel if I were in their position and would receive no aid. I said to myself—I need all I have got from month to month (as I am only a car inspector for the P. & R. Ry. Co. at 18c per hour with a family and trying to pay for my home) but I will deny myself a little for the boys' sake.

We are about 80 members strong here and there are still a number of "non-airs" and it seems a hard matter to get them "pumped up" to 100 per cent, but we hope they will yet see their mistake and ere long line up. The boys also do not take the interest in the lodge they should. There was a turnout of about 25 last evening, and business was simply rushed through, as a matter of

course. This ought not to be, and then again, many do not pay attention to what is said, and some behaved very unmannerly, even shamefully, which tends to discourage such (who have better sense) to remain away from the meetings. The boys voted to buy a flag 8x10 feet, and a committee has been appointed to get the best for the money, so you see we are going to have a nice banner when we go in parade some time. Well, business on the "Reading" is about normal, but by spring it may take on a different aspect, as there is talk of a strike in these anthracite fields, and then it may be dull for some time.

I herewith hand you \$2 of my own earnings for the brother strikers and hope it will help to keep the wolf from the door, and may God, who was able to feed thousands with a few loaves and fishes, feed the hungry, clothe the naked and shelter the homeless and give them success with their employers, is my prayer for them.

We have a grand Journal. I like to read all that it contains.

Yours fraternally,
JAMES S. KLECKNER.

FROM PADUCAH LODGE NO. 14.

Paducah, Ky., Feb. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Not seeing anything from old Paducah, the metropolis of the "pennyryle district," in our beloved Journal for some time, I'll try to drop a few lines and I want you all to remember that we are still on the map yet, and a thorn in the I. C. R. R. Company's side, too.

We have had but few turncoats here, considering the opposition that we have had to encounter.

Several of our boys have been arrested on trumped up charges, but have escaped punishment and fines in all cases.

In reading February's Journal I see that there will be no more publishing of members expelled for scabbing. I think that is a good idea, but we have one at this point—yes, two—I should have said, that I would like to see advertised to the general public.

The first one is Q. P. Wallace, a man that Paducah Lodge used to love and honor and trust. We have honored him with the highest trust that a local could have honored any of its members. We have sent him to the Grand Lodge conventions as our representative; sent him to make our contracts, and elected him as our Chief Carman at this place, and now to see him scabbing! He sold the Carmen out and in return he received a position as foreman, and when the boys stepped down and out last September he was transferred to the Union Station as day inspector, to scab on Bro. Will Carter, who is walking the streets and fighting the battle with us today. Now, this man poses as a Christian, but hell is full of such as he.

The other one is Clayton Phelps, and in order that he could get a good excuse to scab, he cast his lot with the I. A. of C. W., they claiming that they could not walk with the boys because they had a contract. The members of Paducah Lodge have honored this skunk by sending him to the Grand Lodge Convention held at Chicago in 1907, and electing him as our Chief Carman and Financial Secretary. Besides we came to his assistance when he was strictly on the ragged edge, and now he turns a cold shoulder to us for our loyalty to him. But, nevertheless, every dog has his day.

Boys, the time has come for us to stand as a unit, not only in the shops, but at the ballot-box, because there is the only place to stop the graft of the ones that are higher up.

What press has stood by us during the long, cold, dreary days since the 30th of last September? The Democratic? No. Was it the Republican? Not by any means at all! Have you heard anything that the whisky-hating Prohibitionists had to say in our behalf? I guess not. Well, then, what press has had the courage, brotherly love and nerve to come to our assistance and help fight our battles for us?

I'll leave it to you, for I think that you need not ask the question, but you know. If such is the case, then why not go to their assistance one day in the year any way?

I have voted the Democratic ticket all my life until 1910 and then I took a final withdrawal card and took up my abode in another gang.

The conditions at this place grow brighter for the strikers and worse for the company as the days go by. So far we have had but about 20 desertions here—five of the 20 were at Princeton, Ky. The above number is out of all crafts.

We are taking good care of our brothers at this point.

Boys, let us stand pat and stay in this fight until the last button is lost off our coats. We can't afford to lose it.

So wishing all success and an early victory, I am, to the end,

Fraternally yours,
WANDERING WILLIE.

FROM HIGHTOWN LODGE NO. 383.

Elko, Nev., Jan. 27, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Some time ago we acted on the transfer card of Brother Ralph Patterson, who transferred from Grand Valley Lodge No. 121 of Grand Junction, Col., to this lodge, and accepted his card as O. K. Less than a month later, and unknown to the brothers here at Elko, he picked a fight with an inspector, a Brotherhood man working at the same place and then quit the job, coming to Elko, where he remained about two days. While here he requested me to make him out a receipt, a traveling card and a recommendation card for six months' dues in addition to one month's dues, and \$2 for the

Harriman strike fund he had given to another brother to give to me a few days before he came here.

Thinking that he had the money, just after quitting his job, to pay for the receipts and cards, I made them out and handed them to him, thinking that he would, as a brother, be honest enough to give me the money there and then, but after waiting for about a minute and not seeing the money forthcoming, I asked him if he wasn't going to pay me the \$4.10 he still owed me on the receipt and cards. At that he told me not to get excited. He then called me to one side and told me that a certain other brother had his money and that he would go see him and get it. As he was slightly under the influence of liquor at the time, I thought that possibly he had handed his money to this brother so that he would not lose it, so I waited until he returned. After waiting for a while he returned and told me that this certain brother would settle with me in the morning when I saw him. Thinking that he was unable to get this brother to give him the money on account of being under the influence of liquor I told him all right. The next morning I asked this brother about the money and he said he hadn't had anything to do with Patterson's money and as he is a brother whom I will trust at any time I knew at once that Patterson had been lying to me. I also learned the same morning that he had left town during the night, which confirmed the fact that he was dishonest, so I ask you to warn all the other brothers through the Journal so they will be on the lookout for the crook. He is undoubtedly on his way to Oakland over the Western Pacific R. R. at the time this letter is being written. The number of his receipt is No. 32, reading paid to Aug. 1, 1912, and dated Jan. 23, 1912. He is a tall, slim fellow about 6 feet 2 inches tall, about 165 pounds in weight, light hair and mustache, wears a soft black hat and a dark blue serge suit. The above is his description, when last seen.

Yours fraternally,

HENRY E. MILLS.

FROM MOOSE JAW LODGE NO. 204.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Feb. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I do hope that the strike on the Harriman lines will have been settled by the time you receive this short letter.

I also hope that our class will win the victory, as it means so much to the organized workers, not only in the states, but over the border as well.

The power to strike is a great weapon (sometimes), but it often leaves the rich richer and the poor poorer.

I myself believe that a strike is, in most cases, only a matter (in a broad sense) of protest against existing conditions, and when we do get a raise in wages, the cost of living increases some way or another (at the same time working conditions generally

may be improved, such as shorter hours and better conditions in the shops, etc., that is all), and the raise in wages does not count in the long run.

When our class secures a victory in a strike what about the price of victory (if it might be called so)? We all know what a struggle it is to make both ends meet, with so many mouths to feed during a strike, and how long it takes to pay off the price of victory. Strikers know what it is to get behind in their rent, getting into debt for their bare necessities, etc.

The greatest weapon our class possesses at present is the ballot.

I do hope that when election time comes around, the strikers will see to it and use their power at the ballot box by voting against the master class and their tools, which can be done by voting for the workers' party.

In the past the master class used to pat us on the back and tell us about the dignity of labor; also what good fellows we are and other dope. The dignity of labor! Oh, yes, it's work, work, and plenty of it, and all the while we have been working and working the master class have been taking and taking.

Then there is the other kind of dignity, looking for work and denied it.

As the machinery of production becomes more perfect, more of our class are thrown out of employment and the competition for jobs becomes keener and keener, which always has a tendency to lower the workers morally and otherwise.

Yours for the greatest good for the greatest numbers and for the Brotherhood and progress.

HARRY WARD.

FROM CHAIRMAN J. P. B. GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

Rivers, Man., Canada.

Editor Journal.

I was pleased to see Brother Woodcock's letter from Melville, which I believe is a fair expression of the general feeling along the line in regard to our settlement last September as far as I can gather in conversation with men from various points. The worst of it is that with all the satisfaction expressed the secretaries can not forward the means to defray the expenses of the joint protective board delegates. Now, I ask you, is this a fair way to treat your committee? If you have any complaint to make at the settlement, your constitution provides a remedy, and I am sure we are not looking for any honors when we were approaching the company's officials, and I am sure that we were doing our duty by accepting the rates as published in the Journal, which was an average raise all around of 8 to 12 per cent. Of course I don't wish to take the credit of getting this raise in rates, as it was more the result of our worthy brothers' efforts on the C. P. R. than ours. I am sure that we are indebted to Brother Pickett

very much for his kindness in forwarding information, etc., in the settlement on their lines. I suppose we have no kick coming as I haven't heard any officially and any discrepancy here has been rectified satisfactorily to all parties. I am sorry to say that the machinists and boiler makers are not making any headway although the motive power is in a deplorable shape. I have been subjected to a lot of criticism re our settlement from our sister organizations, but I think they did not know our strength or weakness, so I have let it go at that without comment. We had a concert and ball here January 10 in aid of the strikers under the auspices of our lodge which was a splendid success socially, and our committee should have a little on hand over to help the needy. I hope this will find our brothers down South firm and that the brothers on all other lines digging down to assist the cause along. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

E. J. COX.

FROM OMAHA LODGE NO. 103.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

No. 103 is still on deck and fighting. The worst of the winter is over and business will open up on the outside in a short time, so the boys can pick up a job. We have lost a few rats in this strike, but believe me, we are better off without them. During a strike one finds out who is who, and it is a mighty good time to clean house. Everybody is happy and can see nothing but an early victory. I think there is no use holding conventions every two years, for it is just good money wasted. We can transact our business through the mail; it is more satisfactory, and each member can discuss the issue in his own lodge and give everything a careful consideration, whereas at conventions, laws are sometimes enacted that would not be, had a little more time been taken to consider them. Above everything, do not fail to vote on election day for the only party that will do you any good, the only party for the working man; I mean the Socialist party, and if you do not believe it, read up on the subject and see who is right. The workers are coming into their own, and the sooner you take hold and help, the sooner that day will come.

Yours fraternally,

J. G. McLEAN.

FROM GRAND ISLAND LODGE, NO. 101.

Grand Island, Neb., Feb. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am prompted to write a few lines to the Journal this month and say that I am opposed to holding a convention of the Grand Lodge this year. I believe it would be a grand mistake to try that because it

costs lots of money to hold one of these conventions and as there is a very large number of the car men on strike and it is hard to tell how long they will be out and the Grand Lodge will need all the money it can scrape up to conduct these strikes with and as far as I can see there is very little good to be derived from such a convention, I would suggest if it is possible to do so that the money that it would cost to hold a convention be diverted to strike benefits to help win the strikes that are now on and then when the strikes are settled allow the General President to call a special assessment of one dollar a member to put this money back. The winning of these strikes that are now on and getting the Federation recognized is of vastly more importance just now than a convention. Would like also to say that the brother who wrote the article in last Journal from Trenton, Mo., needs his head examined by the insanity board.

Yours fraternally,

M. M. MAHON.

FROM COPPER LODGE NO. 430.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 20, 1912..

Editor Journal.

I think it has been a very long while since there has been anything seen in the Journal from Copper Lodge No. 430, but I am going to let it be heard from for once. We have had four O. S. L. strikers out here; two of them have left, however, and have secured jobs of other kinds. This leaves us two brothers to look after, who are strikers. We are doing everything we can for these brothers who come this way. Every thing is going fine with us here.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

O. C. SULLIVAN.

FROM A MEMBER OF SAGINAW LODGE, NO. 400.

Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Permit me to say a few words concerning our proposed convention. We had an experience some years ago that put our Grand Lodge in a very bad shape and took a hard struggle to get in shape again, on account of funds. According to your statement in last issue how the funds stand at present, it would simply place the Grand Lodge in the same position it was in before, if we hold a convention this year, even if you call for one or more assessments, and you know this is always a cause for a lot of debating and hard feeling.

Now to the point. As there is a big field to do much work for our Grand Lodge officers, how can we expect them to do the work when there is no money to do it with?

Why is it necessary to put our officials

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at a disadvantage to do their duty? If I expect a horse to pull a load, I certainly must feed him plenty of oats.

I believe if we let another year go by without holding a convention it will put our Grand Lodge on a solid foundation, and if we see that it works well, then let us keep it up.

Yours for the success of our Brotherhood,
HENRY MARWINSKE.

FROM VIOLET LODGE NO. 34.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Not having seen anything in the Journal from Violet Lodge No. 34 for some time I am going to assume the responsibility of writing a few lines, giving the membership our view on a very important matter to our Brotherhood which I was pleased to see mentioned in our February Journal.

This, brothers, is the plan or proposition of the adoption by our Brotherhood of business agents in our large cities and railway centers where thousands of men are employed in the car department.

The first thing I would suggest is a title other than that of business agents, as I believe it would meet with the approval of more of our members should he be known as local organizer instead of business agent. We of St. Louis and East St. Louis have been discussing this proposition for seven or eight years and have agreed on everything, but the financial end was too heavy a burden for us to assume.

My experience in having visited all locals on this and the other side of the river, was that most of the opposition would have been overcome had it been a local organizer instead of business agent. Some of our members seem to have a horror of this old title.

I am satisfied were this plan adopted it would prove a success and a saving of money to the Grand Lodge, and our Grand Lodge officers and deputies could put their time to the rural districts (as we might call them) instead of so much in the large cities.

This, brothers, is not a new thing to the labor movement, but an old and tried plan of organizing. If it is good for the building trades, printing trades, in fact almost all trades outside of the railway crafts, and some of them have adopted it, to the satis-

faction of all concerned, why should it not be for us.

I think there should be another section added to our constitution governing the employment of local organizers. The city or district which is to be his territory to have the selection of this man, he to be subject to instructions of our Grand President. The membership in this district or city to pay 50 per cent and the Grand Lodge 50 per cent of the expense and salary.

Now, brothers, I know some will oppose this plan; nevertheless I am convinced it is the thing. Last October I was in Kansas City while the General Executive Board was in session and laid this proposition before them and our General President and they expressed themselves as favoring the proposition. Now, I would ask that all, whether for or against, give their views and reasons in the next issue of the Journal.

Hoping to see a liberal discussion of the proposition, I beg to remain,

Yours for success,

F. H. KNIGHT.

FROM A MEMBER OF IRON CITY LODGE NO. 60.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 21, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I haven't seen anything in the Journal from Iron City lodge in some time I thought I would write a few lines to let all the brothers know that we are still doing business at the same old stand. No. 60 is in fine condition and still taking in new members and always glad to meet members of other lodges and give them the glad hand when they have the proper credentials.

We have our boys well lined up and when a new man applies for work if he hasn't a card he must make everything secure with some member in good standing before going to work. The I. C. boys here are still holding out with the exception of two or three, and we hope to win soon, which we will if all members do their duty and keep in view the grand principles of our noble order.

Our new officers have just entered upon their duties for the next six months and they hope to have good attendance at all meetings and make every meeting a great success.

Wishing you and all brothers of the B. R. C. of A. much success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. M. ADCOCK.

FROM SAGE BRUSH LODGE NO. 33.

Pasco, Wash., Jan. 20, 1912.

Editor Journal.

While meditating the advisability of asking an issue or two of the Journal, for the following communication, which before it is finished will in all probability take that much space, and from my viewpoint warrants that much space, I am compelled to recognize that you run the Journal and direct its policies, and reluctantly leave the destiny of this letter to your discretion.

As a delegate from Sage Brush Lodge 33 to the Washington State Federation of Labor I honestly believe I have a "message" to the Brotherhood as a whole, and the Northwest Lodges and Lodges of Washington in particular.

As it was my first convention, perhaps I am too enthusiastic, perhaps the scenes there enacted, the speeches there delivered, the little hypplays of pathos, with, logic, satire, parliamentary law, the spirit of brotherly love, philosophy and common sense shown, are the usual program of a labor convention, and then again perhaps one with a prophetic eye, would have seen a wave started on that convention floor, which in time will spread all over the country, engulf it, of what they called humanitarianism, but which Bro. Gallagher and I call by another name—I leave that to the Brothers who read this (if any). But the fact remains that the delegates there of the laboring masses (whom our capitalistic friends call the great unwashed, the rabble) discussed and settled to their own satisfaction, some of the most momentous questions of the day.

A word of explanation, this State Federation's object is simply and solely politics—to find out what laws labor needs and then through their executive committee, lobby in the state legislature for the passing of these laws, and when passed and placed on the statute books, see that they are enforced. Now for the strength of that lobby, when I tell you that they act with the Farmers' Union and State Grange and have the support of the Railroad Brotherhoods you can see their strength. I understand that the Texas Carmen had a lobby of their own, to get the laws they have for their benefit there; and here we would only have to affiliate with the State Federation and pass resolutions of benefit to us and they would do the work and have them made into laws. I was the only Carman there. Washington Brothers, listen, wake up, "come out of it," see that every Washington Lodge has a delegate next year. I understand Spokane Lodge intends to. What's the matter with Ellensburg? Every fellow from there boasts of what a lodge they have, etc., are they "dopey" that they don't get in on this? This applies to the other Washington Lodges as well.

The governor opened the convention with a speech on the Workman's Compensation Act (secured by this federation). A word as to what this act really is. A man disabled for life or killed, by this act (as I understand it) can receive in a lump sum, up to \$3,000, but he still has the right to sue his employer and if he is awarded less than that the state makes up the difference, but if more is received in a law suit, he is not entitled to any compensation, or if he leaves any dependents they can take a pension instead, amounting to \$20 a month for the widow through life or until she remarries and \$5 a month for each child under 16 till it arrives at that age—provided that the total amount doesn't average over \$35 a month. The fund for this insurance is obtained by a tax levied on the different employers of the state, each industry by itself and according to its risk. The casualty companies fought the matter but were defeated and when I tell you from the figures that these companies collected nearly one and three-quarter million dollars for premiums on casualty insurance, and returned only less than one quarter million dollars back to those hurt, you can easily see the benefit the working people of this state derive, as now they get all this to protect them instead of one-seventh as formerly. This is the most radical law of any of that sort in any state in the union. Now Brothers of other states, you know what the element of risk at our work is? Do you want, if you "get it" (killed) to have your women go on the streets and your children in homes, or your wife to work in a factory at starvation wages to hold the family together, while the children go to the devil running the streets, or do you want this law in your state, where you can get this protection at absolutely no cost to yourself, and in addition to insurance, you carry in our order or some other good "outfit" protect "yours" and hold the home together as it should be.

This law has been fought "tooth and nail" by the employers and casualty companies, but after being in effect three months and seeing that it didn't cost them more than formerly, the employers have about concluded not to "buck" it any longer. I see that some of the railroad companies are agreeable for their employees to be protected in this state by that law as it stands now. Railroad men being in the employ of interstate roads do not come under the law and don't get its protection. I also see that in Congress they are trying to frame up a law for the protection of employees engaged in interstate commerce, but it seems to me, that it's mostly legal phrases and words without much meaning or benefit to us, while this Washington law is plain, simple and practical.

Now listen, Brothers, don't get startled, at the very moment it was brought up on the floor they started to add an amendment to that Compensation Act, to the effect that

a man can and will be insured against UNEMPLOYMENT (provided it's no fault of his own) do you realize what that amendment means to us (if they ever get it into a law?) As to its advisability or being practical (once it goes into effect) a fair trial will determine that.

A Mr. Wallace, carrying a union card has been appointed as head of the Workman's Compensation Insurance Commission by the governor, after him refusing to give up his card before taking the job and despite the "interests" that opposed this law, insisting on a business man to head the commission and the manufacturers urging on the governor one of their own members as a fit candidate. The delegate from the Farmers' union gave a very interesting talk, showing how the Farmers and Union Labor had to get together and by them supporting our measures, we in turn should support theirs to the mutual interest of both. He showed how the "land sharks" (real estate agent) seduced the "tenderfeet" from the East to come West to buy land, at many fold its real value, paying about all they had as first payment and 10 per cent interest on the balance with the result as he aptly put it, that like the workman who has to put his wife and children in the mills, as it needs the united wages of all to make a family's livelihood, so the farmer has to put his women and children in the fields—to pay the interest on the mortgage. He spoke of fruits rotting on the trees—as transportation charges were so high it would not pay to pack them for market, drought, insects, etc., and wound up with the advice that when anyone gives you that "Back to the land" talk, telling of how many hundreds of dollars can be made to the acre, buying autos out of the profits, etc., treat it as a "fairy tale," for while the fact is the farmer is the annual supplier of the nation's food products, but like us they catch him coming and going and only a small part of what the consumer pays for his products does he ever get his fingers on.

During the last legislature they passed an 8 hour day law for women—besides giving women the right to the franchise in this state. You know the old saying, "A woman, a dog, a walnut tree, The more you beat em, the better they be." That might have passed as logic at one time, but that time is past—at least in Washington, for as one of the lady delegates put it, it used to be the custom at one time, that a woman who was an "undesirable" was boiled in oil, but they never boiled a man that way, because if they ever tried, there would have been no oil. As she concluded, the last thing any movement will accept is woman, but no movement is final until they do accept her sex. And union labor has just about come to that conclusion.

Our national and most state laws look upon a woman, a child and an idiot as about

the same—they are classified as minors with little if any rights as individuals, but we Washington people recognize that as we are all the offspring of woman, and we mate with her, to reproduce our kind, on her depends the destiny of the race, and while she may be our inferior physically, mentally or morally she won't have to come very far to be our equal, therefore in the lines of work they predominate in let us take them into the Union Labor movement even if we have to displease some of the bachelor brothers, that are strong on their dislike of a "skirt."

We were given the "tip" to "double cross" the present State Labor Commissioner if it ever comes our way, for while his job is supposed to be to see that the laws for the protection and safety of the labor of the state is made effective, he seems to be the most cheerful "do nothing" that ever had the job, and when any of his subordinates would report a violation and try and prosecute the offender, he'd "can" that subordinate. Some of the unions called the governor's attention to this "duck," by making a "gentle roar," with the result that the governor replied—that the manufacturing and business interests had told him, that the commissioner had given every satisfaction—to them—rich, eh? Suppose laws in the interests of labor are made for the "business" man. Now what's needed there is what they have on the Compensation and Railroad commission, the man that is at the head of it, has a "card" in his pocket—that's all, and we are going to have one too—in the near future.

Brother Editor, at our last meeting I was supposed to make a report of the "doings" of the State Federation, for as their delegate and their paying me for the job, they felt entitled to know what went on there, but unfortunately I have not the gift of being able to express myself by talking. I try hard sometimes, but before getting fairly started, get "stalled," then one of the brothers who is inclined to be humorous politely tells me to make "motions." So to avoid that ordeal of having to talk, I made them the proposition that as near as I could remember I would write it out in the form of a letter to the Journal, so you see it's "up to you" if they get anything for their money or not.

Being as the convention lasted 5 days of 8 hours each, and I am going to try and report everything that went on in that time, you can see I have hardly started, but think this enough for the first installment—don't you? One of the Brothers recently asked me why in (the arctic circle, or some colder region) wasn't I man enough to sign my own name to these letters and knowing you object to a nom de plume, think an explanation necessary, and will give one at about the end of these letters, in the meantime, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

NEMO.

"NEMO" RECEIVES HIS FEBRUARY JOURNAL AND—, WELL JUST SEE WHAT HE SAYS.

Pasco, Wash., Feb. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal .

With the February issue at hand and read—you simply have to squeeze in this letter as a reply to Brother Geo. E. Martin—and your comments on his letter.

Personally and speaking for the majority of Sage Brush Lodge No. 33., we are, (I won't mention the name, Bro. Martin out of consideration to you, for fear it would make you throw another of those fits) all "lined up" with that ism you so heartily condemn. We honestly thank you for that letter (this is not sarcasm) for we welcome and thrive on abuse, its immaterial, if from our capitalistic friends, or some one who knows nothing of the subject, or one so well versed in the philosophy of the movement as yourself. Abuse, ridicule, hold us up to derision or contempt, but don't ignore us—for that we could not forgive. The first part of your letter deals with matters between yourself and lodge or members of it and yourself—that's a local issue and something we have never had here—but if it was a Pasco Brother who had a grievance like that (or imagined he had) instead of writing the Journal about it, I am afraid he would start "spilling some one's looks, or start discoloring their optics, or some other terrible thing like that, which those fellows with anarchistic tendencies believe in. You speak of the frugal, industrious and enterprising amongst your lodge mates (they can't all be pets) isn't there some who have those qualities? If so, what has he got to show for it? Or ever will have? You admit there's abuses of power, inequality, undeserved poverty and misery, etc., and still you don't suggest a remedy for the one you reject. You also admit that you have had little opportunity to know much of or see any of what you so readily condemn. That and that only is what makes me reply to your letter and am trying to make it a personal one from one brother to another.

Brother Martin, I once thought as you do, coming from a little burg, in the least civilized and most densely ignorant part of our country, situated on the Atlantic, a place they used to call New York City, but now call Manhattan, born and brought up in an environment where they had some queer ideas—logic and ideals (or lack of them). Their philosophy had something about the survival of the fittest, a kind of animal ambition to prey on the weakest of their kind, an awe for the monied man—or class. We used to let them think for us, fool us and even dictate as to how to vote, and when they would, with a wink of the eye, talk about "Diamond cut diamond" we used to think it very clever and laugh. We used to see palaces that a king would envy and a mile away tenements where they would house 6 or 8 in a room.

We would also see an auto or carriage—with a coachman or chauffeur in front, "a swell skirt or rich bug" inside, and a couple of fellows who were paid to sit with their arms folded and who neither looked to the right or left, sitting up high behind, who they called footmen. We who would see that might not have a nickel for carfare and would have to walk to and from our work for economy. We would see grand churches, colleges, and all the refinements of civilization—swell hotels and summer resorts—but they were not for us—the workers—we lacked the price. We could see the young lady with a dress from Paris, costing thousands, a hat to match, a few jewels for variety—on the arm of the Count who daddy bought for a few million for her—while we would go over on the East side to take our best girl out to Coney. She might have a calico dress and a 98 cent hat, with a lot of those paper flowers on, and we would be "sporty" for what is money when you are in love) and pay for the trip, besides the dinners, "shoot the chutes," and take in all the other amusements we could find with our time, had cost us \$1.80, then we would go without dinner or eat free lunches for a week. We would see a great railroad taking their trains down a poor man's street and killing their babies, who used it as a play ground for lack of anywhere else to play. But why go on with any more contrasts, we (the workers—not shirkers) voted the straight Tammany ticket (Democratic) for were we not free born American citizens, who didn't propose to let them farmers up state dictate to us how to run our city—they were for Tom Platt (Republican) and we knew the city was going to be robbed anyhow—for don't "to the victor belong the spoils," and if Dick Croker and Tammany wins, the poor man does the robbing. You may well say Brother Martin, "even a dog would bark for his native place," and those people of my native town," (that is the working part) are as good as they are anywhere, only they need a little enlightenment on that ism, you "cuss" so in polite language. They like you, hate and despise that "ism"—and in my time would step on the ear of one of those "ists" with great pleasure and I believe would do so yet. I believed that way once. Do you care to hear what changed me? On coming to Pasco five years ago, I started working with a fellow, who was a "prince" in every respect. One time an argument came up and he sprung something that "rubbed me the wrong way" and I said to him, "Joe that sounds— (I came near saying it, Brother Martin, and maybe you would faint this time instead of having a fit.) He replied. It was then I abused him and it (only my abuse was a trifle coarser than yours. He listened patiently until I got through, then replied, "your body has a head on it, hasn't it?" On my replying, Yes, he said, in that head the Almighty put brains, didn't he," on saying,

Yes! all he said was, go and use them, (and Brother Martin, I advise you to do the same.) For after five years of study, I have come to the conclusion that what Brother Gallagher is preaching—not any “ism”—we will change the name of it if it will please you, is but emancipation for you and I Brother and about 90 millions out of 93 million of our countrymen.

You were taught as I was, in our public schools that this was a Republic, where the people ruled, weren't you? Still President Taft says, he does not believe that all people are fitted for popular government. Some think so but don't dare to say it, but he does. But the real question if they are or not depends on the restraint the minority can place on the majority, etc., and the respect they give the judiciary—meaning the Supreme Court, injunctions, its decisions, etc. If we treat them as demi-gods, all is “fine and dandy,” but if we think them ordinary mortals, we are fools. This isn't propaganda but taken from the Spokane Review, which no one in Washington calls radical.

Brothers, when the Cooperative Commonwealth comes into effect and your little “kid” comes from school and repeats the pledges we used to have, “I pledge allegiance to my flag and the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all,” won't it send a thrill through you, instead of being the mockery it now is?

The salvation of our country depends on the West and South, the organized and unorganized workers and the farmers in it, and on them and them only. The East will follow, but can never lead. The Westerner with his independence will never be a slave if he knows it, and the Southerner with his high ideal of honor and chivalry will never betray them. You Southern brothers may not know it, but up here in this country they say, “Oh, he is honest, he is from the South. The East is only beginning to dimly realize that something is wrong. Brother Martin, I wish you would read Hampton's for January, Everybody's for February, or Lawson's Frenzied Finance and any newspaper anywhere in the United States and you will see things as they are. The remedy, well if you will write to the headquarters of that party you condemn, they will send you their platform, but don't think this is a “cure all,” for nothing human is infallible, but one plank of their platform is worth more than both the old parties put together for you must admit with me, that be it Democratic or Republican, their creed is full of faults as a sponge is full of holes. They have some good men, for instance, La Follette and Bourne who got some of our ideas for Oregon, and Brandies we would like to have with us, but there's another Lincoln among us somewhere, who, when the time is ripe will come to the front.

For the benefit of the brothers who have

never seen some of that “ism” put into effect, I will relate the following and will ask Spokane Lodge to substantiate what I say. A short time ago organized labor in Spokane nominated and elected two union printers, Farley and Dave Coates on the “ist” ticket. The Chamber of Commerce elected a president on a very conservative ticket. They have the commission form of government there divided into five departments, each commission being directly elected by the people, the mayor also being a commissioner at the head of a department, but having no power of veto, just acting as a sort of a foreman and if any of them don't fill the bill, all he has to do is to let the people know and they “can” the offender by the “Recall,” very simple, eh! Well Dave Coates got the Department of Public Works (they thought he would do no harm there) but Davie got busy. He concluded that they (the city) might as well do its own public work instead of having it done by contractors as formerly, thus saving about 50 per cent and in doing that work the city should pay its laborers \$3.00 for eight hours work. (Think of that you Carmen, who are mechanics and work ten and twelve hours, wouldn't \$3.00 for eight hours work look good to us, eh?)

Then the uproar began. He was abused and threatened. The contractors had a grievance. The banks were hostile. The business element was hurt and the fashionables were insulted and talked of parental government, class interest, etc.

But the \$3 per went into effect, the local workman did not seem to get any benefit, and on investigation it was found that outside alien labor was doing all Spokane's city work, and the “pardones” were collecting two to four bits off each man they got a job for. Then they tried the scheme of hiring American citizens, and local people. That put a different complexion “on matters and the problem seemed to have been solved. But no, there were other things to be conquered. Formerly the contractors were paid in city bonds, running from 10 to 20 years, which they discounted at the banks to get necessary wages, etc. But the banks refused to take city bonds, (when they did their own work and paid that horrible \$3 per) besides they would lose their “rake off.” Then everything seemed to have come to an end, for you couldn't ask a laborer to wait 10 or 20 years for his wages and take it in bonds instead of cash. But a good thing never dies, it comes up again and again, sometimes in a little different form—but finally it goes into effect. So finally some public spirited—local capitalist, who was interested in the experiment, came to the rescue, there are some even among monied men who are “white”) he bought the bonds directly from the city, and they had the cash to pay their laborers, and are now making provisions to get their taxes in such a form, so they will be able to pay the wages of city employees and put

in their improvements—without appealing to the banks and incidentally they will save the interest on these bonds.

The funny part of it all was that the president of the Chamber of Commerce—who was a commissioner—held the “balance of power” and made this possible, for it appealed to what he called his humanitarianism” or rather sense of justice. To such as him and that local capitalist, the Coates, Faucetts and Bergers, who can eliminate “self” for the common good, and try to honestly solve problems with which we are confronted, such men are few now, but the “awakening is coming, then we will all follow the lead of these “pioneers” and put through the peaceful revolution, which has for its goal the “cooperative commonwealth,” the first revolution in the world’s history accomplished peacefully.

That Dynamite, ink alley, innocent victims, scrambling, sprawling, screaming, smothering and groaning part of your letter is great, Bro. Martin—it takes me back to my dime novel days and Deadwood Dick—but your hero is lacking—you forgot Burns and the manufactured “glory.” But if you wake up some day and are “kidnapped,” etc., for a “plant” don’t “squeal” take it like a man—for you indorse such; but “believe me” we haven’t any of that “junk” in our “dope.”

Now your turn Brother Editor:

Don’t you know that an editor is supposed to know everything, but say nothing that will displease subscribers, advertisers or patrons of his paper, he is supposed to be meek under abuse, is supposed to mould public opinion, but have no opinion of his own, he is supposed to please and run his paper according to the individual “notions” of every one of the thousands of his subscribers or readers—and does so if he is successful. Now you are pretty successful as the editor of our Journal—if you were not, nobody but yourself would read it. Each one of us of your thousands of readers, have an idea, that you are simply versing his sentiments and are publishing it just as he would if he were editor. Give Bro. Martin credit for the courage of his convictions and though he talks in a “circle” and the letter begins bad, you have to admit the finish (the last two lines,) is good.

We give you the privilege of “free speech,” each of us to accept it as his “rights,” so don’t make that brother the exception. His article may be a little “raw” but he will get over that in time, and with a little practice and enlightenment might even become an editor himself some day.

But I say “hur-rah” for him, he made you come out of your “shell” and tell which way you were “leaning.” Why we never suspected it, though we should have, for 5 or 6 years ago our Journal, to say the least, was a trifle insipid, but since you got those “leanings”—do you know you have doubled the pages of the magazine and improved its contents a thousand fold? The

only “kick” we got coming to you, is that you don’t make it a weekly, or daily, as its a long time to wait for it now, a month.

If instead of “leaning” towards those radical ideas you would come all the way and into the fold and get inspired with our ideals and aims, get fired with our enthusiasm, it would be no trick for you to make our Journal such a power that it would line up every Carman in the United States and Canada and you would not have to edit the Journal from some room in a Kansas City office building, for headquarters would be in a home of their own (a skyscraper) in which you could use the basement for those big presses, like they print a metropolitan daily with. Think it over brother Editor and become one of us. Yes, we will be charitable towards Brother Martin and his letter, more so than he was to us. We will treat him gently, very gently, for if you were to receive a letter from every brother in reply to his letter of the same tone and kind, either he or you, or both, would go crazy. Will close with wishes for Brother Martin’s prosperity, health and mental development and good will to you Brother Editor, I remain,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

NEMO.

FROM A CALIFORNIA BROTHER WHO WANTS TO BE “SHOWN.”

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have just been reading Brother Mounts’ article in February Journal, as found on pages 109-110, advocating some changes in our laws.

His proposition for business agents may be all right; I have not given it sufficient thought to justify me in either advocating or opposing it; but this phase has occurred to me: If a business agent is chosen for each railroad center, it will entail an enormous additional expense, as there are at least twenty-five railroad centers of prominence in the United States and Canada; and it would be necessary to place that many men on salary, and the question arises, “Could these men do any more in case of trouble than the officers of our joint protective boards?” And when we recall that each road can, if they choose, place the chairman of their J. P. B. on salary, it seems as though it would only multiply the salaried officers of the order without adding to their efficiency.

It may be proposed that the salary is only to apply while the agent is employed in the adjustment of difficulties; very good; then he must hold himself in readiness to respond to calls on a moment’s notice; and as the amount of salary paid would depend upon the length of time engaged, the incentive to keep busy would be great, and would naturally make for war instead of peace; and as the advisory board on the Harriman lines draw \$70 per day and rail-

road fare while engaged in board business, we could not reasonably expect a business agent to work for less.

But this is not the feature of Brother Mounts' letter which I wished to discuss; but the proposition to merge the funds in the Grand Lodge, placing all except the M. A. A. fund, and perhaps a convention fund, in the general fund. Why? So that the general fund could then be used as a protective fund in case of necessity. Now, "honest Injun," wasn't the real idea this, that in case of necessity (or inclination) the Protective Fund could be used to pay "salaries and traveling expenses" instead of the General Fund being used to pay protective benefits? I am led to this conclusion by looking back over the quarterly statements issued by our G. S. & T. for the last nine quarters, or ever since the Atlanta convention. I have carefully kept a complete file of these statements for some time, so I know whereof I speak. Every Grand Lodge officer attended the Atlanta convention, and their "traveling expenses" must have been considerable; the total "salaries and traveling expenses" for that quarter (which I note was from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, or four months), was \$2,782.33. The next quarter to April 1, 1910, it was \$2,528.98, or a difference of \$253.35. For the next quarter, ending June 30, 1910 (which includes the cost of a meeting of the General Executive Board), it was \$2,531.70, or an increase of only \$272 over the previous quarter.

The lowest point reached in "salaries and traveling expenses" was for the third quarter of 1910, when the amount was \$1,864.80, and the highest is for the second quarter 1911, when it reached the neat little sum of \$3,038.80, \$1,174 above the lowest, and \$255.47 above the next highest figure, which covered four months' time, and included the expenses of the entire Grand Lodge staff at the Atlanta convention.

I sometimes wonder just what is included in that item of "salaries and traveling expenses." Our General President gets \$200, our G. S. & T. \$150, our editor and manager \$150, or a total of \$500 per month. I presume the General President has a stenographer; that the G. S. & T. has an assistant and possibly two clerks or stenographers, and the editor an assistant, or five in all, which we will estimate at \$75 each (you see we do not know how much we are paying our own employees), making \$375 per month, or a total of \$1,125 per quarter.

I note, however, that the Journal account is kept separate, so we will deduct that item of \$225 from the \$1,125, leaving \$900 per month for salaries; this would make \$2,700 per quarter.

The second quarter, 1911, included a meeting of the General Executive Board of five members; this at \$6 per day, for say ten days, would amount to \$300, or a total of \$3,000 for salaries, leaving only \$38.80 for traveling expenses for Grand Lodge offi-

cers, so where did the traveling expenses come in in other quarters?

Brother Mounts does not want the convention fund placed in the general fund; the reason he does not, is obvious; for then, whenever the combined funds were sufficiently large (if they ever became so) to pay the costs of a convention, there would be no valid reason why one should not be held; and the "bogie man" of an assessment would not be there to rattle its bones each time a convention was mentioned.

I notice a peculiar feature of these quarterly statements. I find by statement Dec. 31, 1911, there was a balance of \$26,317.85 on hand; of this amount \$987.59 belonged to the Protective Fund, \$112.92 to the M. A. A. fund, leaving \$25,266.34 in all the other funds; but how much in each fund "deponent sayeth not."

How much in general, how much in convention, how much in Journal, or how much in the printing plant funds, we do not know; but it may be none of our business.

By going back over these statements I find that the Journal should have about \$3,100 to its credit, since the Atlanta convention; also since its establishment the printing establishment has paid for itself, and should have a credit of over \$1,000, but as no "balance on hand" is carried over from one quarter to another, we suppose these items are already merged into the general fund.

Judging from the proceedings of the Chicago convention in 1907, when the plant was authorized, and also from the files of the Journal immediately following, the prime idea was to conserve the funds thus derived and use the accumulations thereby created to enlarge the plant until the Brotherhood could print its Journal in its own plant, but if these funds are merged with the general fund, when will this be realized?

In conclusion, Brother Mounts advocates an increase in our per capita tax. I agree with you, Brother Mounts, but before this is adopted, don't you think it would be well enough to let the members know what disposition is being made of the money which is now paid in, who it is paid to, and for what purpose? If other orders are in advance of ours, because their dues are higher, they are equally in advance of ours because they publish an itemized account of their expenditures.

It may be said that we should have confidence in our officers; to this I agree; evidently the membership has unbounded confidence or they would long ere this have asked for more definite information in regard to the funds; and we must remember that confidences are sometimes misplaced for less than seven years ago one of our Grand Lodge officers betrayed the order by more than \$2,000; and but little was ever known of it, except as the news was carried by migratory members.

Yes, we have confidence in our officers, all right, but all we ask is that they have

the same confidence in us, the lay members, that they ask us to have in them.

Yours fraternally,

SAM SON.

[Note—We appreciate exceedingly the above brother's interest in the financial affairs of our order and have often thought as he does, that a more itemized statement of our expenses might be submitted along with the carefully itemized statement of receipts submitted quarterly by the G. S. & T., but as there seems to be no general demand upon the part of our membership for a more detailed and itemized statement of disbursements, we presume the present G. S. & T. has not thought it necessary to go to the trouble and expense of departing from the precedent established by his predecessors since the inception of the order, in publishing financial statements, and we feel assured that should there ever be such a general demand, he would be more than glad to do so. In regard to the defalcation of the Grand Lodge officer referred to, the deficiency in his accounts was made good by the surety company in which he was bonded, who, you can take it from us, took care of him.—Editor.]

FROM BROTHER S. H. NICODEMUS.

Taylor, Tex., Feb. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As the traditional ground hog is due to appear about this season of the year no one will be satisfied at an old Mossy's appearance as he emerges from his den these pleasant days.

Oh! listen, didn't the Socialists get a grilling this month, and Brother Martin after telling us that he didn't aim to discuss the question exhausted about all the argument against Socialism that the 2x4 politicians have been able to muster up in the past ten years. He bailed them out all right, all right.

Some Socialist has played a practical joke on this brother by getting him to read the Appeal to Reason.

When a man doesn't use his head very often a few doses of the Appeal to Reason gets his brain to vibrating and the result at first is a spasm in the upper story. This at one time was diagnosed as brain storm, but later analysis by different writers has claimed that it was only the effect of escaping vacuum caused from a sudden activity of the brain forces, and is a very encouraging sign of development and by the time Brother McVey's letter is fed through his mental grist mill he will begin to see some light on the subject.

Some of our members seem to be unduly alarmed about the Brotherhood going into politics, but I will say for one red card Socialist, I would fight any move that would commit the B. R. C. of A. to any political party as an organization; but as an individual member I believe it the duty of every member to try and use every honor-

able means at his command to better the conditions of the working man, regardless of all other so-called classes, and I believe political conditions govern industrial conditions; then why should any sane man wish to exclude these discussions from the Journal?

If I understand the mission of our Journal it was created for educational purposes, a medium through which the members by an interchange of ideas, could advance the interest of themselves and the labor movement.

Our obligations guarantee us political liberty, and us Socialists are using our part of the Journal for our mutual benefit and for the benefit of those that wish to study the political side of the labor question.

We know that the Socialist party is the only political party with a program of live issues. We know that a candidate, if elected, is under obligations to carry out platform demands to the best of his ability, and we want working men to have a voice in selecting candidates and say what platform demands they wish to indorse.

We want to see the time when the office seeks the man in place of vice versa.

We want to see the time when the prophecy will be fulfilled, and swords will be beaten into plow shares and spears into pruning forks, and men will no more go to war. When universal peace will reign throughout the world.

Socialists have high ideals; they can see by looking at the past a bright contrast in the future.

You brothers that object to this philosophy, if you can offer anything better, we will only be too glad to give you a hearing, but don't try to bail us off the stage, for we respect your opinions whether we believe in them or not, for we recognize that very man is entitled to his individual opinions.

If the Journal is too small, let us increase its size another fifty pages and give everybody a chance to express his opinion on all vital questions, but by all means let our criticisms be governed by due respect as Brotherhood men. If Socialists were anarchists, this United States would be shot to doll rags before the sun rises tomorrow, and any man that is keeping up with the times knows this to be a fact.

If you turn it down, you deny the teachings of the Bible, for the Bible teaches that "the land shall not be sold forever, for it is mine saith the Lord."

Socialism teaches that occupancy should be the only title to land, that God created the earth for use and not for speculative purposes. It also teaches that "thou shalt not exact usury from thy brother, nor from the stranger within thy gates."

Socialism teaches that interest, rents and profits should be abolished.

Christ wept over Jerusalem, saying, "How oft I would have gathered thy children together, but ye would not." He believed in co-operative action and He laid down a

fundamental principle. He lived a life of service to others. He incurred the displeasures of others and at last was murdered by the good church members of that time, but the truth of His teachings have been handed down from generation to generation for near two thousand years. He taught the Golden Rule, He was a friend to the poor, He never referred to the well to do as thrifty, but accused them of hypocrisy, saying they devoured widows' houses.

Since when then did these Pharisees become decent people if hypocrites was the name suited to the thrifty 1900 years ago? Surely it hasn't lost any of its significance at the present time.

A man that takes so much pride in referring to thrifty individuals should make some investigation in regard to the qualifications necessary to be thrifty in the 20th century.

Brother Martin says that nobody can tell how these changes will be brought about. I will tell him how it can be done in my next letter.

We are informed by the Associated Press that the shop unions are secretly laying plans to organize a district federation west of the Mississippi.

It's to laugh when we read secretly. It seems the old lady likes to throw some profound mystery around labor organizations. The facts are that thinking men in the labor movement have been advocating that for the past six years.

It would simplify matters and economize expenses if the shop men would follow the transportation departments' lead and organize east and west of the Mississippi and meet the railroad officials of all roads in the district at the same time and fight it out and have it over with, and I am sure we would get better results and the small officials would appreciate the change, as it would rid them of a disagreeable annual task.

This is the only way we can ever expect to get a uniform scale of wages, and no doubt this scabbing on ourselves that we have had to put up with for the past six months will get our think tanks working a little more vigorously than usual.

At least it should be an eye opener to every man that makes any effort to study organized methods.

If all the roads west of the Mississippi river had been included we wouldn't have 40,000 men tramping around this winter looking for jobs or being insulted by a lot of thug gun men.

However, the hard fight seems to be about ready to adjust itself. It can't last much longer. The H. & T. C. has notified connecting lines that it can not handle only a limited amount of freight. It is having to double-head passenger trains, so reports have it. The Katy is dumping about \$750 per month into the car business at this station, where they only spent \$80 before the strike.

Everything looks good to the boys here. Most of them have jobs and are getting along pretty well considering the circumstances.

With best wishes for happy days, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
S. H. NICODEMUS.

FROM A MEMBER OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN LODGE NO 194.

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 15, 1912.
Editor Journal.

I wish a little space in this valuable publication to reply to Bro. Geo. E. Martin of Grand River Lodge No. 11, whose letter was published in the February issue on page 103. Referring to that part of his letter in which he cites a few needs of the good of the order; I am sorry to say that I know such conditions do exist, and the only remedy is education. Education always; everywhere; so that each and every one of us can understand the causes and remedies for the wrongs we suffer. No matter if the source of the wrongs be in our ranks or outside. Anything that vitally concerns our home and existence, vitally concerns our brotherhood as well; and here I must take issue with Bro. Martin in regard to his expressed views on that "obnoxious propaganda" known as "Socialism."

Our constitutional rights have not been exceeded or jeopardized by the discussion of political matters in the columns of the Journal as the editor explained in his answer last month.

"Socialism" is too broad a subject to be confined to any one phase of our social life and where he makes the statement that "socialism is not responsible for organized labor," I can plainly see that our brother does not understand his subject; on page 104, first column, he admits his ignorance.

Socialistic principals are a remedy for existing wrongs; wrongs which do most vitally concern our labor organizations, and it will not be many years until it will be necessary for us to adopt a measure of that "obnoxious propaganda" to maintain our existence.

Farther along he says: "That there is political inequality in this country . . . and the evils complained of should be corrected . . . through the ballot," yet he has the temerity to tell us that we should educate ourselves individually; not collectively, as that would besmirch our brotherhood with "obnoxious propaganda." We should stand solid in a strike, but if necessary give away all we have gained through political ignorance) at the ballot box. It is as necessary that organized labor present a solid political front in order to right political wrongs as it is to present a solid front in time of strike. Will our brother please tell us of any political organization offering a solution to the political wrongs which are heaped upon us other than that which is behind this "obnoxious propa-

ganda, or one that offers an adoption from it?

Brothers! It has been adopted in a measure, as some of it is at the present time written on the statute books of the State of Colorado; which state is considered by many as the blackest star in the field of blue on Old Glory. I refer specifically to that phase of "Socialism" known as DIRECT LEGISLATION. Those three measures which make direct legislation possible, form the cornerstone of Socialism as propagated in the United States today: the initiative, referendum and recall. Given the first two laws and any municipality can initiate the third. I am proud to say that the Colorado State Federation of Labor has taken a hand in the initiating of measures needed by the rank and file of labor in this state; and we cannot get away from the fact that it is simply some of this "obnoxious propaganda" put into practice. Colorado is not alone in taking up this new order of things, for Oregon, California, Arizona and New Mexico have adopted it, while Ohio is seriously considering its adoption. I cannot see how any one can claim to have read a Socialistic publication for two years and still profess not to see that the ultimate goal of this political faith is the establishment of The Brotherhood of Man.

I now come to that part of his letter wherein he seeks to smother Bro. Gallagher with his high sounding phrases, such as, "Erudition," semi-hilarious ejaculations," etc. For answer I will leave it to Bro. Gallagher and his tender mercies.

On page 105, first column, where he airs his views on the McNamara case, our learned brother seeks to show us that he knows more about "Socialism" than he has admitted in the forepart of his letter. He seeks to confound "Socialism" with that darkest of political beliefs—"Anarchism." An argument which long ago was worn so threadbare as not to admit of repair and which has been cast aside as inapplicable. He seeks to show us that the Socialist citizens of the United States are in reality Russian Terrorists. If he will turn his most discerning gaze upon the city of Milwaukee he will be compelled to admit that the words CONSTRUCTIVE and DESTRUCTIVE are not defined the same in any English dictionary in existence.

Then again, in the second column of the same page (105) our supposedly "good union man at heart" intimates that we should disregard that precept in law wherein a man shall be considered innocent until proven guilty. Think of it Brothers! he declares that organized labor " . . . is to blame for its inconsistent defense and therefore must bear a share of the stain." Inconsistent! Well, we would be very glad to have this learned brother tell us wherein organized labor was inconsistent for demanding a fair and impartial trial. Organized labor did NOT get a fair deal from

that McNamara trial, because the case never came to trial. If it had this "perfidy," that our learned brother professes to know so much about, might have come to light; and then on the other hand it might not.

I cannot see why he covered so much paper telling us what he thinks about "Socialism;" "Socialist gun;" "dynamite;" "foully murdering 21 poor innocent laboring people;" "frame up;" "Job Harriman the colored junk dealer;" "organized labor . . . been utterly inconsistent;" "capitalistic frame up" and many other phrases that might be written here, when he winds up by saying: "I am not concerned about kidnapping or Socialism either one or the other . . . Let friendship, unity and true brotherly love be the rule. Fidelity and simple and exact justice the goal."

Inconsistency! Brothers I now leave it entirely to your good judgment as to where the inconsistency lays.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. BAKER.

FROM SIGNAL BUTTE LODGE NO. 224.

Miles City, Mont., Feb. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

After reading the February Journal through and summing up the different suggestions of the brothers, I find that some were good and some were without foundation, without reasoning as well as without information. Some of the brothers may get to thinking that I am neglecting my duty I owe to the B. R. C. of A. by agitating to go into political action, but I am not, and will try and explain briefly why. Upon the conditions the old parties brought upon us a good many years ago, we were compelled to organize into unions to fight combined capital. Capital being farther advanced than the workers they have always held the political field, and have always owned the press of the country, which has been hoodwinking the workers until here of late. But now the progressive leaders and members of organized labor have got a press of their own in the field and are going into political action. Not exactly because they want to, but because conditions make it absolutely necessary. They do not only want to fight with their left arm (the industrial arm) they want to get in a blow with their right arm (the political arm), which is much stronger. Does any member think it wise to organize into unions for the purpose of getting the value of his labor and on election day vote for the system that will not allow you to receive what you produce? If we want what we produce, we must adopt political action and support our own party, the workers' party, commonly called the Socialist party, and learn how to shun the capitalist parties, commonly called the Democrat and Republican parties. Some brothers don't want organized labor to dance to the music of any party. I am strongly opposed to that myself, that is why I am a Socialist.

Organized labor never did and never will dance to the music of the Socialist party, but it can be truthfully said that they are dancing to the music of the Democrat and Republican parties. Quite a few of our brothers are enjoying a nice big dance on the Illinois Central and Harriman Lines and the music is furnished by the Democratic and Republican "Brass Band." The bass drum is a striker and the drum stick is the policeman's club, of course the policeman is the player and a fast one too. They also have an instrument called "an injunction," they blow that when they take a few dancers to jail to give the policeman a rest. The militia and cavalry are only floor walkers hunting partners to keep the dance going on. I certainly am proud of our editor, he is making our Journal one of the best in the country. It is interesting from the front page to the back and it is also a common occurrence for union men of another trade to ask me for one every month. I think Brother Adames believes as I do, and that is, the purpose of the Journal is to educate the members to a better understanding of organized labor and to publish articles and letters that will benefit organized labor in general. I never did hear of him refusing to print Republican or Democratic ideas. The editor being class conscious would naturally make him lean toward Socialism. I do not think there is a member who can truthfully say that the B. R. C. of A. has gone to any more expense to agitate socialism than it would to express any one's else views. The constitution gives the editor the authority to publish any members' views, so I don't see where any one has a kick coming. The Socialists have knockers that claim they have read some on Socialism and have read the "Appeal to Reason" for a couple of years and still don't know what the Socialists want, these men can hardly have a reason to appeal to, or they think they are a little above their class. Organized labor has come to a point where we must adopt political action. The Socialist does not want to get you by the ear with one hand and a six shooter in the other and walk you up to the polls to make you vote your class, the working class ticket, but there is one thing they do want, and that is for you to think for yourself, to know what you are voting for, to get posted on labor troubles and use good common horse sense and you will get to the point where some public official you voted for and elected stuck an injunction under your nose, put on extra police, deputy sheriffs and called out the militia, and sometimes the Federal troops to either murder you or some of your family and you are forced to go back to work. There are some people ignorant toward the struggles on the industrial field who will deny this, but it is nothing but the truth. It is true they do not come right out and tell you to go back to work, but they will stop the pickets from doing any

picketing, thereby enabling the "Bosses" to employ men who cannot be persuaded in a peaceful way to quit the job, and if they do persuade them to quit in a peaceful way the pickets are sometimes arrested, hit over the head with a policeman's club and sometimes killed. Consequently the strike is lost. I am one of those flies who has flown into a spider's web (as some term it). It is a cinch that a web will not catch a dead fly, unless someone knocked it over into it. Brothers there is one thing I would like for you to do and that is to come out through the Journal and tell us the points how the Democrats and Republicans are going to help us, for it is help we want and we are not going to stop for anything any shorter than help. And when writing letters please think of this motto: "Let a man, overcome anger by love, let him overcome evil by good; let him overcome greed by liberality, the liar by truth!"

Hoping to hear the opinions of all the brothers on politics and thanking the editor in advance for space in our worthy Journal, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

VAUGHN Q. BENNETT.

FROM A MEMBER OF RIVERVIEW
LODGE NO. 384.

Fornfelt, Mo., Feb. 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Will you please allow space in our dear old Journal for a few lines.

Now, brothers, I don't want to be misunderstood and these few remarks to be considered personal, for such is not my intention.

In some way there seems to be a certain element in organized labor, or out of organized labor, that wants to hitch organized labor and the Socialist party up together to make a "hide behind" for the McNamaras to make it look as though they wanted to cover up the horrible crime committed by these criminals, if they be such. But, brothers, we as brothers should not stand for anything of the kind. We must admit that our aims were to demand a fair trial for these supposed to be brothers and workers for the cause of organized labor, and let the courts decide whether or not they were guilty. I have more confidence in the high officials of organized labor than to believe any such accusations, such as are now being made against them, no matter from what source they come, either from the inside of organized labor or from the outside.

It is my opinion that no fair minded brother believes that it was the aim of either the Socialist party or the heads of organized labor to want to shield any criminal, no matter of what church, party or labor organization he or she may belong to. Although I am a Socialist that does not make me a protector of criminals or an anarchist. So let it be understood by all that we believe in constituted authority, and if I understand Socialism right any one who

does not believe in constituted authority has no business in the party. You must be a law abiding citizen or you are not a Socialist, and it is our business if you don't believe in such to see that you don't stay in the party.

Now, brothers, we have had some leaders in our labor organizations who were receiving a salary from the organization and at the same time accepting bribes from the corporations from whom they were supposed to be trying to secure agreements for their organization. So far as we know, however, there are none such at present, for which we should be thankful.

Well, brothers, you can see that I am a poor writer, but this doesn't keep me from doing my own thinking, which keeps me from getting selfish and from conceiving the idea that as long as I can have a stand in and get what is coming to me that it makes no difference if the other fellow gets anything at all or not.

I can't understand why some people think that politics should have nothing to do with organized labor, while it is an indisputable fact that politics has everything to do with organized capital. Why? Because organized capital has the controlling power over all of our law making bodies. Yes, even the President of the United States.

There is no question about the laboring class producing all the wealth of this country; then why not have the distribution of it? Why, it would be the simplest thing in the world to have the people rule instead of money ruling.

I hear so many people say that if it was left to the laboring class to make the laws there would be all sorts of laws. Now, just stop and think that if we haven't had and have at present all sorts of laws and all kinds of decisions on the same laws, backed up with injunctions, fines and jail sentences imposed upon our striking brothers, backed up by the standing army, which is being paid by the people who have to turn around and look down the muzzles of the rapid firing guns bought by the same people, who have to come face to face with the bayonets because they want a living wage. Shame on us for buying such artillery and not buying food and clothing and shelter for our wives and babies.

Now, brothers, the only way that we can whip this army and not shove a gun in their face that they bought and handed to us like we did to them, is to use the Socialist ballot in the general election next fall, and don't forget it.

Well, I must close for this time, so wishing all true brothers of organized labor much success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK HAHN.

P. S.—Dear Brother McVey, I would love to shake your hand and have a talk with you.

FROM HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Feb. 15, 1912.
Editor Journal.

In looking backward and musing on the many grievances that have occurred from time to time in and around Moose Jaw, I find that those that have been lost, all blame can be laid at the door of the aggrieved parties. The C. P. R. officials all over the system have a knack of getting the initiative of aggrieved employees by having them make a statement and sign same, thereby in so doing practically making further evidence on the part of an aggrieved party of no consequence whatever, and only taking the statement signed by him as legal evidence.

I am strenuously opposed to any member of the B. R. C. of A. giving statements verbally or otherwise, unless accompanied by the grievance committee, and members should be notified to that effect.

It has happened more than once, when a few employees are implicated in a grievance, that the first man's statement is used as a means to make the second man reiterate the evidence given by the first man, and thereby cause a good case to be fruitless.

In having your committee on hand the company can not state evidence otherwise than given, and your committee are there as a check against unjust dealing in the event of the company trying to make one man a liar out of the other man's statement.

I fear if we are not wary the company will again try and defeat us re committee representation on all grievances, and try and bluff us into the idea that the schedule's interpretation of the grievance clause means that only the aggrieved party or an employee representing them is legal. Canadian brethren, be not duped, the C. P. R. have no power to dictate whom our committee shall be or who shall represent us; we reserve that right, and let us be alive to that important fact, and oppose every effort of the C. P. R. that in any way conflicts with committee representation on grievances.

I am asking you to give space to the various measures asked for by the Saskatchewan executive committee of the Trades and Labor Congress, who interviewed the provincial government of Saskatchewan this month. The legislation asked for by that body may be helpful to others, and is as follows:

1. Grant Trunk Pacific strike lockout.
2. An act compelling employers when advertising for labor to state in said advertisement if a strike or lockout is in progress.
3. Amendment to the Railway Act providing for the payment of a fair wage and the observance of the prevailing hours of labor in the operation of railways receiving provincial aid or chartered by the Provincial Government.
4. An Act providing for a fair wage schedule being inserted in all Provincial Government contracts.

5. An Act providing for safety in the erection of scaffolding and appointment of qualified inspectors.

6. Amendment to Cities' Act abolishing property qualification for municipal candidates and extending the hours of polling from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock p. m.

7. Abolition of election deposit for provincial candidates and substituting therefor a petition signed by 100 qualified voters.

8. An Act for the protection of the public providing for the free examination and issuance of certificate of health to employees engaged in restaurants, bakeries, and confectionery establishments.

9. Amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act providing for the insurance of employees.

10. Amendment to the Factories Act bringing Chinese laundries within the provisions of the act.

11. An Act providing for the weekly payment of wages in currency.

12. An Act prohibiting the employment of children for wages under the age of 14 years in any capacity whatsoever.

13. An Act prohibiting the employment of white girls or females by Orientals in restaurants, laundries, etc.

15. An Act providing for a uniform system of plumbing throughout the province and the examination and licensing of competent workmen.

16. Amendment to Workmen's Compensation Act providing for the taking of immediate evidence in cases of accident.

Yours Fraternally,

HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

FROM LOOKOUT LODGE NO. 211.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have not seen anything from Lookout Lodge No. 121 in some time, I thought I would write a few lines. I am an advocate of the labor movement and I want to see it move and we are moving on at a rapid rate, am glad to say. I have thought a great deal about why a laboring man would not get into the labor movement and I have not solved the problem yet. It does look to me that if any man would just think and consider for one moment the importance of his being organized he would say to himself, I see my duty not only to my organization but to my family as well and he would go in with a determination to stand by what was right and just and to kick out all wrongs that may arise.

But it is a fact I am sorry to say that we have men depending on day labor for their support (not only here, but elsewhere) and men with good sense who will stay in the class of the non union man, and you can hear them say, Oh, well, if they get anything, we will too. Now if I should go to one of these men's homes and say to him, "I have come to stay with you and I am not going to pay for my board you have to work to support your family and that is

enough, if you eat, I will eat and if you buy a new suit of clothes, I will wear the old ones, you can talk and persuade me to leave, you can kick and curse me, but I am here and I am going to stay and I will share my part of your earnings."

I would like to ask you what you would do with such a man as this? You are doing this very thing in a way every day you work by or among men who are making the great fight to gain their freedom and better their conditions that they may properly take care of their families and protect them from want. They spend their money and time to better their conditions, what are you doing? Does it cost you any more to live than it does these men? I say no Does your grocer charge you more for your groceries than he does these men? I say no.

Then what are you doing and what are you going to do?

I want to ask you, if you feel happy to take increase that these men spend their time and money for, or do you have any feeling at all?

I am not fighting these men that do not belong to organized labor, but I feel that they need to be woke up and I believe if they once see that we will have to write and talk about something else, that we won't have many of this kind of men. I would like to see (and I believe I will see it if I live in the next few years) the time when you will have to hunt all railroad shops in the U. S. to find a man that you can call a non-union man. Now it behooves every man to press forward and upward who has to look to his daily wages for support and get in line and we can attain great things by so doing. Today if we were organized to a man, the railway companies and their employees would be in much better condition than they are at the present time. Brothers when we can go hand in hand with every man in our shops and we are brothers in the spirit of our noble order we will not know such a thing as defeat, so let us every one see how much he can do in this year to strengthen our noble order and success will crown our efforts. With best wishes to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. H. POE.

FROM KEY CITY LODGE NO. 275.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 30, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I was re-elected recording secretary I will tell you what we are doing. We have just taken action on President Ryan's special appeal letter again and have made another large donation, and I hope every lodge responded to this letter, or special appeal, sent them, for this is something worth while donating to. This is not a McNamara deal, so let us push the Illinois Central and Harriman lines boys to the front, for if they don't get the funds how do we expect to see them win? We have

some men who do not belong to the Brotherhood; they gave a dollar to help them along. Now, to think and look at it right, there are lots of the men who are out on strike that belong to the Woodmen or other organizations, and some men hang back and say they don't want to give anything. Brothers, look for yourselves; the only way to get anything in this world is to help one another. I wonder where are the government inspectors and safety appliance inspectors? Why don't they get wise and look over these roads? I know why, and so does everybody else. They have bought up the inspectors and they have gone in the hay somewhere, and when we go to the polls to vote next time, do not forget how to cast your ballot, for that is the place where we can get even with them. I know that a change of some kind in the United States would mean a benefit to the working class, for the longer we keep them there the wiser they get how to make money easy and fast where we have to work for everything we get, and then when the year is gone what have we left? We open our purse and see nothing. Why don't we; for the high cost of living gets it all. But the time is very near when the working class will get wise on how to vote. A man who works days and years, what has he when he is old? Nothing; and if he should lose his job where he worked for so many years, and goes elsewhere to seek employment, they tell him he is too old. So I say, let us help a good cause like the Illinois Central and Harriman lines strikers, for if they lose their strike all the railroads of the country will follow suit. If all the money that was given to fight the McNamara brothers trial was given to the railroad men who are on strike it would have been for a good cause, but who thought that they were guilty? Nobody but themselves. Organized labor does not uphold dynamiters or criminals such as they.

We had Brother Weley from Waterloo with us the other night and he gave the boys all the information in regard to the strike and how things looked for a settlement. He said the roads were in bad shape. Every member is in good standing here; we have 334 members; that's what we like to hear, always in good standing means something. We are working eight hours in the freight department at present.

Well, I have told all I know for this time. I will try and write more next time. All the old officers of our local were re-elected at our last election.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK ARTUS.

FROM EUREKA LODGE NO. 73.

McComb City, Miss., Feb. 8, 1912.
Editor Journal.

Just a line to let all the boys "at large" know we are standing pat down here. The work that is being done here in the car department is a "joke." The majority of the "scallies" here are "field hands" and

some of them never saw a box car. The company has used every scheme available to get our boys to return to work but, "nay nay," Mr. Parks, not until you say "System Federation."

Enclosed you will find some photos of scallies which I hope will appear in next issue, space permitting.

Fraternally,

STRIKER.

A BUDGET OF NEWS FROM DOWN EAST

By Geo. McGarvey.

Our number is 263, our name is called
St. Croix,
Our motto is to push ahead, let none our
hopes destroy,
For by determined efforts we'll surely gain
the day,
And increase the wealth and power of the
B. R. C. of A.

We haven't our schedule yet; we'll get it
bye and bye,
But this isn't any reason why we should
lie down and die.
We look forward to the future for an in-
crease in our pay,
And we'll thank the one that got us in the
B. R. C. of A.

I like the Carmen's Brotherhood and all it
represents;
We'll back it with our dollars, our quarters,
dimes and cents,
And when we get down to business and
rightly squared away,
You'll find us the real thing, Jimmy, in the
B. R. C. of A.

Although we are few in number, an even 22;
Lads who understand their business and
know just what to do;
Steady, honest toilers who rarely miss a
day
And who seldom miss a meeting of the
B. R. C. of A.

If some brother will be kind enough to pre-
sent me with a pin
I'll wear it until the whiskers grow a foot
long on my chin;
I don't expect this will take place until I'm
old and gray,
But just the same I'll wear the pin of the
B. R. C. of A.

Just print this in your Journal and I'll thank
you for the same.
My verses ne'er will place me on the pin-
nacle of fame,
But with some more experience I think that
I might say

A word to help along the cause of the B.
R. C. of A.

Long live our honored president in the city
called K. C.,
And long live the boys down here in Maine
in No. 263,
That success may crown the efforts which
we put forth each day
To finance and develop the B. R. C. of A.

**FROM A MEMBER OF GREEN RIVER
LODGE NO. 147.**

Green River, Wyo., Feb. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having seen no line in the Journal for a long time from this neck of the woods, will endeavor to get a little something off my chest. I have been booming around the country since we went out and just got back last Wednesday. I was up along the N. P. through Montana, Washington and Oregon. Every place I struck I received a royal reception. I came east over the O. R. & N. & O. S. L. roads. Was glad to note the way the boys are standing together along the line. Rolling stock seem to be in pretty bad shape. A couple of freight trains I happened to be unfortunate enough to be riding tied up before getting in. Things look pretty good here, except that we have had a few desertions. James Nansen, our former recording secretary, is doing a stunt of scabbing at Glenn Ferry, Idaho. I saw him there and had a talk with him. He inspected a passenger train while I was standing there. Our treasurer, Henry Bramble, went back to work today. This man was pretty well fixed and had drawn a good bit of money from the strike fund. Harry Layton went back today, also Thomas Kierman, Jr., to do a stunt of scabbing. Others already scabbing here are Hans Larsen, John Lloyd, and Mike Barrett, Joe Hill and Peter Jessen. Bro. Arthur Graham blew in today. He has been taking advantage of the fact that the company is issuing passes to men who ask for work and has been enjoying the cushions. The way things look now, we ought to have this strike cinched in a couple of months. All we've got to do is to stick together. It is a little discouraging to see these scabs that were with us going back. But then, I guess it's good riddance of bad rubbish. Well, hoping this will escape the waste basket, I'll say good bye.

Yours fraternally,

F. F. ROGERS.

FROM BLUFF CITY LODGE NO. 93.

Council Bluffs, Ia.

Editor Journal.

In reading the February issue of the Journal I notice a great many good articles, interesting to men who are interested in the welfare of the laboring man.

I don't know why some men are so narrow minded that they will persist in working when conditions have driven good men from their positions in order to meet the demands of nature's requirements. Sometimes it makes one's blood boil to think of the way we are treated by unfair employers, and yet, with all our efforts some low minded skunk who does not have any respect for himself, his family, or his community, takes it upon himself to go and scab, because he thinks his horse sense is superior to the judgment and counsel of 50,000 men. There are men of that class today who are scabbing who can hardly

read their own names, and who in times of peace could not hold a job down without the protection and influence of the Brotherhood, and I think I am safe in saying that when this struggle is over their jobs will be like last summer's roses, only a thing to be remembered, and not a very flattering day dream at the best. We all know them and we will be joined by a great number of outsiders in handing them a very cordial 23.

Now, brothers, I am not out with the brothers as I was not working at the trade when the boys went out, but I think just as much of a scab as though he were a twin brother to a rattle snake, for he would bite without warning and a snake will not.

In regard to the strike, I think it is only a matter of stick; do not let the false reports sent out induce you to get cold feet. If you feel your feet slipping, use a little rosin or something of the kind; a little courage and self-confidence and confidence in the vast body of men that are with you will do the business, all right, and remember what we can not do by striking we can finish by balloting.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN MARSH.

**FROM A MEMBER OF SAN JACINTO
LODGE NO. 452.**

Houston, Tex., Feb. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As it has been sometime since I have seen anything in our Journal from this neck of the woods I will say that No. 452 is still on the map and doing business. Although we have been on strike for 4½ months we are still in the ring and expect to be until we get a Federated contract signed by the company.

There are something over 300 car men on strike in Houston. The M. K. & T. boys at this place are putting up a good fight. They have been out one week longer than the boys on the Harriman Lines, but have only had one man to get weak and return to work.

Brothers, we have had very few desertions on the Harriman Lines and we all hope the brothers will continue to stand as they have in the past for this is not a fight alone for the men on strike now, but it is one of the greatest labor moves that was ever made and it becomes the duty of every man who has a card to join hands and say, "we will stay by the brothers and do all in our power to aid them and help them to win their fight."

I hope all the brothers have seen Bro. Joe Friday's letter from Ennis, Tex., that was published in our February Journal and what he had to say in regard to J. A. Beard. This man at one time was secretary and treasurer of the J. P. B., but decided to quit the men he worked with and to cast his lot in with the company and now says he will not work the men on strike. That is all true enough, we don't expect to work under a man that makes that kind of a talk.

Well brothers, I will ring off by hoping the brothers are more determined to win this fight now than at any other time, I remain,

Yours fraternally, H. F. BALL.

FROM A MEMBER OF SUMMERS LODGE NO. 105.

Hinton, W. Va., Feb. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As it has been a long time since I have had anything to say in our Journal, I thought I would write a few lines to say how pleased I was to see such a nice letter in the January issue from Summers Lodge and I hope others will try to do the same for I think it is so much better to say something good than to be knocking or kicking at some brother for it always proves up bad for the one that accuses some one else of wrongdoing and does not make it any better for him; so I will just say to all brothers, get closer together and stick to each other and above all things ever bear in mind and remember our obligations and by so doing we will not have time to knock at anyone. Also remember that "United we stand but divided we fall." It is very easy for any one to realize that we have a grand organization and anyone who is lucky enough to be a member of the B. R. C. of A. should feel proud and always strive to ever prove a true and faithful member for our motto and obligation teaches nothing but good. Dear Editor I am always glad to get my Journal for it always has so much good reading and makes me feel proud to know that we have so many wise men and women connected with our order, of which I am very proud and which I mean to be a member of as long as I live. I am also proud to know that I am one of Summer's charter members which was organized August 14, 1903.

Now brothers, I will side track for this time. Hoping to see several good letters from our lodge and wishing all much success, I remain,

Yours fraternally, AN OLD TIMER.

FROM SPENCER LODGE NO. 205.

Spencer, N. C., Feb. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have been reading the Journal for a number of months. So far I have not had the pleasure of reading a single correspondence from our lodge. I do not quite understand why, as we have a membership of more than two hundred, and I am very sure we have some very brilliant members.

An article written by Brother Geo. E. Martin and commented on by the editor gives rise to this communication. In the outset I want to congratulate Brother Martin for the stand he is taking. I am sure that politics is the most dangerous thing that could come in contact with out great unions. Unionism is an organized band of men that should unite all political parties, and all religious denominations; they should

go hand in hand to perform the duties that confront them in perfect unity and harmony, and I am equally sure when Socialism is merged into unionism that harm has been done to our unions; in fact, I believe that Socialism would sound the death knell of unionism were they united. There is nothing under the canopy of high heaven that has divided the people of this nation and other nations as has politics. There has never been and will never be a time when even the working class of people will be united in politics, but the time is fast coming when our whole nation will be united in unionism if our unions do not become contaminated with Socialism, or some other isms of a similar destructive nature. For heaven sake let's keep it pure.

If I understand our editor's comments on Brother Martin's letter, he charges him with being the first to object seriously to the Journal being used for political discussions. I take it for granted that he is calling for volunteers. I think Brother Martin has voiced the sentiment of almost two hundred men from this one lodge. It has been a little difficult for us to decide whether our Journal is a carmen's Journal or a Socialist campaign journal.

This part of the country is not infected with Socialism as some parts of the country, and we thank God for it. Only 45 men in our county voted the Socialist ticket in 1910; 41 white men and four colored. Let us remember that organized labor is what it is on the railroads today, not by any constructive act of the Socialist party, or any of its members, but in spite of their efforts to destroy it. Ask yourself the question: What has Socialism ever done for the working class to raise their wages or decrease their hours of labor; the answer is bound to be, Nothing. It has never been any benefit to any man on earth except a few leaders that get a living out of it without work. The very king of Socialism has declared the railroad organizations are spineless; that their officers are corrupt; that they need to be cleaned out and turned over to him, but he must confess that at the end of twenty years the railroad organizations have millions to their credit in increased wages and have succeeded in reducing the number of hours, while he stands exactly where he did twenty years ago.

It is to be regretted that an attempt has been made to bring the influence of a political party into control of the Brotherhood of Carmen. If our members who believe their interests are with the Democratic party, or the Republican party, or the Prohibition party, had endeavored to do anything of the kind, the entire membership would have arisen in righteous wrath and demanded that their attempts be immediately stopped. Wherein can the organization consistently permit the introduction of the doctrine of another political party? So let's be consistent and keep politics out of our unions.

With my best regards to all, whether they agree with me or not, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

B. F. VON CANNON.

FROM EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 184.

South Richmond, Va., Jan. 22, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please acknowledge through the Journal the following donations received from lodges in response to our appeal for aid recently sent out in behalf of Brother J. H. Southworth:

Previously acknowledged, \$56.80.

406.....	\$1.00	50.....	\$1.00
62.....	1.00	90.....	1.00
353.....	1.00	251.....	1.00
202.....	1.00	168.....	2.50
219.....	2.00	9.....	1.00
218.....	1.00	82.....	1.00
222.....	1.00	122.....	1.00
33.....	1.00	161.....	2.00
521.....	1.00	81.....	2.00
418.....	1.20	29.....	2.00
371.....	2.00	165.....	1.00
470.....	1.00	87.....	1.00
232.....	1.00	142.....	1.00
338.....	1.00	37.....	2.00

Total amount received to date, \$92.70.

Thanking all lodges for their donations, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

R. M. HAGUE, R. S.

FROM MISSABE LODGE NO. 131.

Proctor, Minn., Feb. 6, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please publish the following list of lodges who have donated to our appeal to help carry on our fight for justice as outlined in our recent appeal for funds, copy of which was sent you:

6.....	\$3.00	149.....	\$2.00
165.....	2.00	22.....	1.00
521.....	1.00	33.....	2.00
390.....	2.00	303.....	2.00
7.....	1.00	423.....	3.00
188.....	5.00		

Total.....\$24.00

Thanking all lodges for their liberal support, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
FRANK WAGNER.

FROM A CARMAN'S SON.

Stamps, Ark., Feb. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am a boy, aged 16 years. My father works in the wood mill at Stamps shops and belongs to the B. R. C. of A., which I expect to belong to myself some day. I like to hear the union men talk. I go to the shops and tell them all that I am a union boy.

The boys that work at the Stamps shops are clean and straight boys.

If there was a strike called at these shops and if my father didn't go out with the rest of the men I would leave home, but he would not do that, for I know.

There is one single man that works with father and he tells me all about the union

men. It is my desire to become a union man in the future. I want to be with the happy band of the B. R. C. of A. I read my father's Journal every month, for I sure do like to read it. If there is a boy in this town that will help a striker or a union man who is broke, it is me. Well, as I haven't anything else to talk about I will close, hoping to become a union man in the near future, I am,

Your friend,

CULLEN BAKER.

A LETTER OF THANKS.

Rivers, Man., Jan. 30, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It has been my desire for some time past to send a letter of thanks to all those who so generously responded to the appeal for help on my behalf. I hardly know just how to put into writing words that would, adequately, express my sincere gratitude for such splendid support you have given me in my need.

I do not know what I should have done but for it, being left a widow with three small children to care for. My husband was a thorough union man and Rivers Lodge, which he was a brother of, put the amount collected into a very sensible and remunerative way of earning me and my children a livelihood, for which I thank them and shall try and show my appreciation of their efforts by making the best of the opportunity which they have taken the trouble to put in my way. If at any time I can serve you in any way, I would willingly do so.

Please have this letter published in the Carmen's Journal, and again thanking everybody concerned, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

MRS. A. FRANKLIN.

FROM A MEMBER OF CASCO BAY LODGE NO. 397.

Woodfords, Me., Feb. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me to make a few remarks in reply to Brother George E. Martin's letter in this month's Journal.

Any man that has read the Appeal to Reason and other Socialist papers and literature for two years, as he claims to have done, without receiving more light upon the subject than he has, had better follow Jack Johnson's (champion pugilist of the world) example, take a trip to Germany and have his skull measured. I bet he has Johnson beat to a standstill in that respect. A man with a skull like that will never be able to understand what conditions compelled workers to organize unless Brother Gallagher should take pity on him and use an extra charge in his Socialist gun at a range not over 10 feet it might prove effective. He puts me in mind of a fly-wheel on a stationary engine, which goes round and round on its axle and never gets anywhere.

Yours fraternally,

E. H. VOWLES.

OFFICIAL

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 20, 1912.

Brothers:

According to action taken at our last convention held in Atlanta, Ga., September, 1909, the time has arrived when you are again called upon to vote upon the question "Shall the Grand Lodge convene this year?" Sec. 7, page 7, Grand Lodge Constitution, states this vote shall be taken in March. I mailed each lodge on February 12 a form to make the returns on. It is to be hoped and expected that each lodge will take this vote the first meeting night in March and forward the result to this office under seal of the lodge, at once. Brothers, please try and have this very important matter attended to, as we are anxious to know whether you are in favor of holding a convention or not just as soon as possible, so we can begin to prepare for it if you decide to hold one this year. Also please note our General Executive Board will be here April 1 for their semi-annual audit and they will count the ballots.

Now, the constitution specifically states, this vote shall be taken in March and all returns must be in this office not later than April 6. This will give every lodge plenty of time, in fact it will allow for any reasonable delay, so any votes received after April 6 can not be counted.

Please note also that as our order has grown to such an extent we mailed a letter to every lodge whether the lodge was in good standing or not, as you see we use a machine for addressing the envelopes.

Any lodge not in good standing can not, of course, have their vote counted. There are always a few lodges a little behind, so I take this opportunity to urge all such to get straight with the Grand Lodge at once. Sec. 23, page 16, Grand Lodge Constitution, provides that the per capita tax must be paid within fifteen days after the close of each quarter. If it is not paid within this period the lodge stands suspended until it is paid, according to Sec. 24 on same page of the constitution.

It is the wish of your Grand Lodge officers that every lodge participate in this vote and every member in good standing, so if your fourth quarter's per capita tax is not paid or you are in arrears with Grand Lodge in any of the funds, get busy and straighten up at once. The official column of the Journal for May will contain the information as to whether or not you have voted to hold a convention.

For the benefit of the 240 lodges organized since last convention I wish to say

that the place for holding the next convention was settled by the delegates at the last convention, and whenever it is held it will be in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., unless otherwise decided by popular vote, which can be done only by following the constitution. (See Sec. 7, page 7, lines 18 to 22). I take the liberty of asking all members to study carefully Sections 7 and 8 of the Grand Lodge Constitution, as you will notice the delegates to the next convention will not have the power they have formerly had of amending the Constitution, and whether a convention is held this year, next year, or on some subsequent date the delegates attending that convention can not alter it in any way excepting by complying with Sec. 8, page 8, lines 21 to 40. This section states the delegates can amend or alter the constitution by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present, but all such amendments shall be presented in writing to the General Secretary-Treasurer at least thirty days before the assembling of the Grand Lodge, and shall bear the seal and signatures of the proper officials of the local lodge presenting them and shall be published in the official Journal the month preceding the assembling of the Grand Lodge. So you see, according to this, all proposed amendments must be received at headquarters not later than July 20 preceding the convention, so the editor can arrange for their insertion in the August Journal.

Each delegate should take a copy of the August Journal to the convention with him, and only those amendments that appear therein can be discussed, and not even those unless two-thirds of the delegates vote in favor. If there is a majority in favor and



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any of these amendments are voted on and adopted they do not become a law nor can they be embodied in the constitution until after the convention adjourns, when any amendments to the constitution that the convention has adopted will be printed by our printer, and the General Secretary-Treasurer will send a copy to each and every lodge in good standing for approval or rejection as soon as possible, or within thirty days. Each lodge will take a vote and the returns must reach the General Secretary's office not later than sixty days after said convention. These votes will be counted and if two-thirds of those voting favor these amendments they will be adopted and become a part of the constitution. (See Sec. 8, page 8, Grand Lodge constitution, lines 21 to 40).

Now brothers, this all takes money, and I think it would be well to call your attention to the fact that previous conventions provided that 10 cents per member per quarter be used as convention fund. This is not a very large sum, and I think it would be well to give the financial side of this question a little careful thought, as I feel sure you all realize it takes funds to meet the expenses of a convention.

In conclusion, permit me to say for the benefit of the very large number of lodges and members, we have been successful in adding to our order since last convention; that the month, day and place of holding the convention was decided by the last convention, if one is held. It will be the second Tuesday of September, in the city of Milwaukee, Wis., the year to be decided by vote of all the members. If you, by a majority vote, decide against holding a convention this year, you will take another vote in March, 1913, as per Sec. 7, page 7, lines 10 to 14, Grand Lodge Constitution.

Yours fraternally,

E. WM. WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAYS.

**Classification, Rates and Rules Governing
the Service of Carmen and Apprentices
—In Effect April 1, 1911.**

The following classification, rules and rates of pay will govern the service of employees in the car department of the International and Prince Edward Island Railways. This schedule to apply to those who have been in the service in the car department continuously for one year or more, or who have had one year's cumulative service during the three years immediately preceding. For the purposes of this schedule the above employees will be designated as "carmen."

ARTICLE 1.

Classification.

Carpenters—Bench, coach and locomotive: Skilled mechanics employed to do

all framing and fitting of woodwork required on passenger coaches and locomotives.

Carpenters—Freight: Skilled mechanics employed to do framing and fitting of woodwork required on freight cars; also car repairers required to furnish and regularly use carpenter's tools.

Carpenters—Caboose and snow plows: Skilled mechanics employed to build and repair cabooses, snow plows and flangers.

Carpenters—Truck and platform: Skilled mechanics employed to build and make repairs to trucks and platforms of passenger cars.

Carpenters—Roundhouse: Skilled mechanics employed to make repairs to locomotives and tenders.

Wood Machine Hands—Skilled mechanics employed to operate all classes of wood-working machinery.

Car Fitter—A skilled mechanic employed to do gas fitting, electric light and bell repairs and all similar repairs to interior car equipment.

Tender Fitter—A competent workman, employed to build and repair tender trucks, hang all cylinders, reservoirs and brake apparatus, to set and secure tank on frame and to fit and set all water valves in connection with the tank.

Car Inspector in Charge of Men—A person employed in charge of car inspectors, yard car repairers and oilers and competent to inspect cars and make intelligent decisions and reports as required by the master car builders' code of rules governing the condition of and repairs to cars, the condition of and repairs to cars for the interchange of traffic.

Car Inspector—A person employed to inspect and repair cars and make intelligent decisions and reports as required by the master car builders' Code of rules governing the interchange of traffic.

Car Repairer—A person employed to make running repairs to cars.

Lamp Trimmer—A person employed to clean, trim and fill and to keep lamps in good working condition for service.

Car Cleaner—A person employed to attend to the interior and exterior cleaning of cars and equipment.

Air-Brake Tester and Cleaner—A person employed to clean and test air brake equipment.

Tinsmith—A skilled mechanic employed to manufacture and repair all classes of equipment from sheet metal.

Steam Fitter—A skilled mechanic employed to do all classes of iron and copper pipe fitting.

Pipe Fitter—A skilled mechanic employed to do all classes of pipe fitting in freight car department.

Designer and Decorator—A skilled mechanic employed in getting out decorations, letter pounces and stencils for the car department.

Painters—Coach and locomotive: Skilled mechanics employed to do lettering, painting, numbering, striping and varnishing as required on coaches and locomotives.

Painters—Freight: Skilled mechanics employed to do painting, lettering and numbering as required on freight cars.

Car Oiler—A person employed to make repairs to and judge as to the attention required by car journal bearings.

Brass Buffer and Dipper—A workman employed to do all brass and copper dipping and buffing.

ARTICLE 2.

Rates.

The standard rates of wages for competent and experienced carmen will be:

	Per hour.
Pattern maker	\$.27
Carpenters—	
Coach, bench and locomotive....	.25
Charge hand .....	.28
Truck and platform.....	.23-.25
Caboose and snow plow.....	.23
Freight .....	.21
Charge hand .....	.24
Roundhouse .....	.21-.24
Tender fitters .....	.20
Wood machine hands .....	.23-.24
Shapers .....	.26
Charge hand (wood machine shop) ..	.28
Car fitters .....	.25
Car inspectors in charge of men....	.26
Car inspector, first year.....	.21
Car inspector, after first year.....	.22
Car oiler .....	.20-.21
Car repairer .....	.19
Lamp trimmer .....	.18
Car cleaner .....	.16
Air brake tester, oiler and cleaner. .	.20-.21
Tinsmith .....	.26
Steam fitter, coach .....	.23
Pipe fitter, freight .....	.21
Designer and decorator .....	.29
Painters—	
Coach and locomotive.....	.25
Charge hand .....	.28
Freight .....	.20
Charge hand .....	.24
Upholsterer .....	.25
Charge hand .....	.29
Brass dipper and buffer.....	.20
Triple tester and cleaner.....	.23

The standard rates do not include men entering the service, men who have just completed their apprenticeship or men incompetent to do the work defined in Art. 1. Such men will be increased each year, but not over 3 cents per hour, if in the opinion of the foreman they are entitled to such increase, until they are paid standard wages.

ARTICLE 3.

Promotion.

Carmen will be given consideration and preference to higher positions or to positions as foremen when such vacancies occur.

ARTICLE 4.

Hours of Work.

Section 1. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work in all shops and roundhouses, also in yards. The regular working hours every week day shall be from 7 o'clock to 18 o'clock, with one hour off for dinner, except from May 1 to October 1, for shopmen, when the shops will be closed on Saturdays at 12 o'clock.

Hours of Night Staff.

Sec. 2. The hours for night work shall be from 18 o'clock to 6 o'clock, with one hour off for supper.

Hours of Car Inspector.

Sec. 3. Eleven hours shall constitute a day's work for car inspectors except where a day and night crew are required to be on duty for 24 hours, when eleven and one-half hours shall be paid to each crew.

ARTICLE 5.

Overtime.

Section 1. Overtime at the rate of time and a half shall be paid as follows:

(a) For all time worked on week days over the regular working hours (except on Saturdays between May 1 and October 1 when overtime rates will not be paid until 16 o'clock).

(b) On Sundays.

(c) On the following holidays, viz: New Year's day, Good Friday, Victoria day, Dominion day, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day.

Sec. 2. Night crews shall receive overtime rates for all time worked over their regular working hours, or during meal hours, also for night work, 24 to 24 o'clock on the holidays specified in clause (c) of Sec. 1.

Sec. 3. Day men called out to work after regular working hours shall not receive less than two and one-half hours straight time if called before 24 o'clock, and four hours if called after. Night men called during the day shall receive the same consideration.

Sec. 4. Car inspectors will be allowed straight time for all time worked except on the holidays specified in clause (c) of Sec. 1, when time and a half will be allowed.

ARTICLE 6.

Apprentices.

Boys serving an apprenticeship to learn the trade shall be designated as apprentices. Any boy engaging himself as an apprentice shall be between the ages of 17 and 21, and must be able to read and write either English or French and know the first four rules of arithmetic. He must serve five years at the following rates:

	Per hour.
First year	\$.06
Second year .....	.08½
Third year .....	.11
Fourth year .....	.14
Fifth year .....	.18

For the purpose of classification 2,700

hours shall be considered a year's work. No increase, however, shall be given in less than twelve calendar months.

It shall be the duty of the foremen and those in authority to advance the apprentices as much as possible in all parts of the trade, especially during the last three years.

After completion of the fifth year he will, if over 22 years of age, be given due consideration as to wages once a year if in the opinion of the foreman he is entitled to an increase.

Apprentices who have served twelve months or less, showing no aptitude to acquire the trade, may be dismissed or transferred.

ARTICLE 7.

Wrecking Work.

Section 1. Wrecking crews will be paid the regular overtime rates if called upon to work after their regular daily working hours as specified in Art. 5.

Working Away From Home.

Sec. 2. Carmen sent from their regular place of employment to work temporarily shall receive straight time from the time called for and while traveling, except when sleeping car accommodation is provided, and actual necessary expenses for each day they are absent from their regular station.

ARTICLE 8.

Rates While Acting in Superior Positions.

A carman serving temporarily in the place of an inspector or car foreman or at work calling for a higher rate of pay, shall receive the rate which the position temporarily filled calls for, if employed for five or more consecutive days.

ARTICLE 9.

Discipline.

Sec. 1. No carman or apprentice shall be discharged or suspended without a just or sufficient cause.

If after investigation it is found that the carman or apprentice has been unjustly discharged or suspended he shall be reinstated with pay for all lost time.

Investigation will, if possible, be held within five days after request for same has been made on the master mechanic or superintendent of motive power.

Appeals.

Sec. 2. It is open for the committee to appeal through the superintendent of motive power to the highest officers of the department. Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted over the I. C. R. to members of the grievance committee on request, when necessary to confer with the management.

Local Grievances.

Sec. 3. Local shop grievances which can be adjusted locally will be adjusted in the railway's time.

ARTICLE 10.

Certificate of Service.

When a carman or apprentice is dismissed, or leaves the service after giving

the due notice required by the rules, he will be given the usual certificate from the proper official, stating term of service, capacity in which employed and whether discharged or leaving of his own accord. If discharged, cause of dismissal to be stated.

ARTICLE 11.

Reduction of Expenses.

When a reduction of expenses is necessary, before reducing the force the time will be reduced to at least eight hours per day, six days per week. Men who have families depending upon them for support being given the preference, seniority and proficiency to govern, of which the superintendent of motive power shall be the judge.

When the force is again increased, or when vacancies occur, men who have been laid off will be given the preference for employment, if available.

ARTICLE 12.

Discrimination.

The management will not discriminate against any employe serving on committees, or acting as a delegate to conventions, or who has been duly authorized to represent other employes.

ARTICLE 13.

Transportation.

Men will be subject to the general rules of the railway in regard to leave of absence and free or reduced transportation.

ARTICLE 14.

Heating of Shops.

Sec. 1. All shops wherein carmen are required to work shall be properly heated and ventilated, also safe and suitable staging to be furnished for all work requiring such.

Closets.

Sec. 2. Closets shall be kept properly disinfected and cleaned.

ARTICLE 15.

Starting Work Late.

Sec. 1. Carmen who report too late to commence work at the regular hour shall be permitted to commence work at the next hour following.

Five Minutes for Cleaning Up.

Sec. 2. Five minutes will be allowed each carman before the final signal to stop work, said time to be devoted to a personal cleaning up.

ARTICLE 16.

The master mechanic, superintendent of motive power or some higher official of the railway to be the judge in all cases.

ARTICLE 17.

This schedule is to remain in effect for one year, commencing April 1, 1911, and thereafter unless and until terminated by six months' notice, to be given by either party after the expiration of one year.

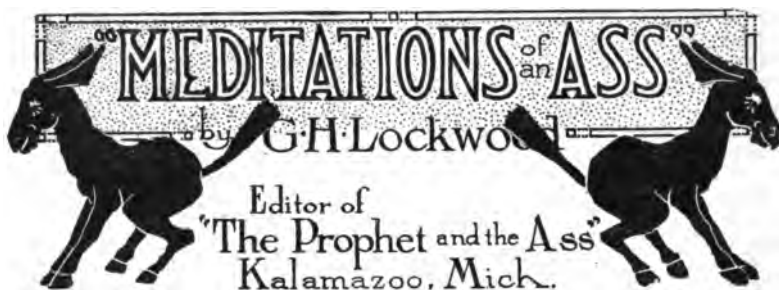
For Carmen—

E. H. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Approved:

F. P. BRADY,

Member Government Railways Managing Board and General Superintendent.



TO DRUM OR NOT TO DRUM.

I happened to glance at a daily paper from Minnesota and my eye was attracted to two large photographs under the caption, "Two of Duluth's Corps of Drummers." The Ass was surprised to find they had so many "drummers" in Duluth, but almost astounded when he found that the photo represented just TWO concerns, and that all the rest of the city needed to be accounted for. There were 117 men in these two groups, mostly young, bright-looking, strong men in the prime of life.

I wish I knew exactly how many more such "drummers" live in Duluth. I wish I knew exactly how many live in the United States. I wish the working class, the PRODUCERS, knew just what function these young, strong, good-looking men play in modern production.

Some of these men, all of them, as compared with the average wage earner or actual producer, are drawing big salaries. Ten thousand dollars a year is not out of the reach of a good "drummer," while \$5,000 is not an unusual thing. The traveling expenses, railroad fare, excess baggage, hotel expenses and "blow in" expenses, even of the poorest paid "drummer," amount to a vast yearly sum, as measured by the wages of the average mere producer. To be very conservative, suppose we say that \$5,000 represents both the salary and traveling expenses of each of these 117 men. This would mean an aggregate of \$585,000 for just TWO houses in their awful struggle to get trade.

We can safely say that there are at least TWO rival firms, probably twenty, that are "competing" with these houses for "trade." This would mean at least 117 MORE drummers, with the same salary and expense fund, or an expenditure of ONE MILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. While the sum spent by ALL the drummers in the United States and in the world would be an amount so vast that the average wage earner has not a measure in his head that will enable him to comprehend it.

And this does not BEGIN to tell the story of waste from which the Ass wishes to draw some pointed conclusions in the following article—and incidentally take the entire responsibility of DISCHARGING the whole damn (optional) bunch of "drummers" and "drummerettes."

And here are the conclusions that the Ass wishes to draw from the preceding article about "drummers." The first one is that THEY DO NOT ADD A PENNY to the ACTUAL VALUE of the goods they handle. The second is that they do add to the COST of every article they sell. The third is that in a SANE INDUSTRIAL ORDER they would be absolutely functionless, unnecessary; and the fourth is that the sooner the process of concentration of wealth and trustification of industry reaches the point where this great army of WASTE LABOR will be eliminated, the better it will be for the world.

WHO PAYS THE SALARIES OF THE DRUMMERS, and all the hordes of useless, parasitical, unnecessary laborers (?) who stand between the real workers and their product? It is not paid directly by the real producers; it is but a part THAT IS TAKEN OUT OF THE SURPLUS PRODUCT that is exploited from the producers, so in the last analysis their backs bear the burden and their LIVES pay the cost.

These "drummers" do not really belong to the rule of the BIG capitalists that is fast approaching. They are the "tizzle end" of the old competitive system—and a fine object lesson of how "practical" and scientific it is. How the producers ought to love it!

It's this sort of thing, continued and intensified, that our great (?) statesmen like LaFollette and Bryan and all the so-called insurgents and radicals are desiring to extend and perpetuate for the benefit of the "small business men"—very "small" men, in several ways.

How "tickled" the producers ought to be

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C. E. BROOKS, 56A STATE ST., Marshall, Michigan.

to know that instead of a few Great Financial Despots skinning them out of surplus products, the "progressive politicians" are now standing up in the power of their might and wisdom and demanding that the workers shall hereafter be "skun" by a horde of little, greedy "petty bourgeois," according to the rules of "competition." Oh, joy! At last our hides are not to be taken off all at once by a complete scientific method of the perfected trust, but we are to be "skun" by piecemeal, by the little "business men" under a "business men's administration." Piffle, I say, Piffle!

Now, dearly beloved reader, if you like this "skin game," keep right on voting for it. You can have your choice of several "brands" under competition. Some believe in using a long knife and some a short one; some think salve should be rubbed on the raw hide, but they all amount to the same thing—you are sure of getting "skun"—and the Ass is dead sure YOU OUGHT TO BE "SKUN"—as long as you refuse to stand upon your hind legs and work and vote and strike for your OWN INTERESTS. When you do that you will STOP the skin game, and the Ass will assume all of the responsibility, gladly. Go to it!

CONSTRUCTION VS. DESTRUCTION.

There is a good deal of loose thinking on this subject, and the Ass has decided to settle the matter—in his own mind, at least.

When "constructive work" is spoken of, many seem to think that it must be done in some physical manner; for instance, the erection of a garbage plant, or something visible, tangible, smellable or feelable.

The real constructive work of the coming social order, in the humble judgment of the Ass, is of a MENTAL nature. It is the building, so to speak, in the minds of the working class of a knowledge of their "class interests," and how these interests can be conserved by the reconstruction of the material things. The changing of certain processes and ways of doing things, which are in themselves mental, will result in the establishment of a NEW SYSTEM in line with justice and equity, and this system must be the work of the workers themselves.

The capture of a municipal capitalistic machine and the erection of a garbage plant is not necessarily a part of the constructive work of the new social order. It DEPENDS ON HOW the capture is brought about. If said municipal plant is captured on a straight and open revolutionary class program, with immediate demands as secondary features, well and good; it may, by successful operation of the powers it has, greatly limited as they are, offer an object lesson that will aid in the REAL work of constructing, in the minds of the people, the new ideals that will lead towards the Co-operative Commonwealth. But—

If any attempt is made in any way to hide the real issue for the sake of "capturing votes," or any "bait" is thrown out in the way of a "popular" man at the head of the ticket, or impossible promises, or if any office-seeking tactics are employed other than belong to a clean working class program—then beware!—the day of your victory is the day of your defeat! The "office seeker" is in our midst—and eternal vigilance is STILL the price of liberty!

Real constructive work is preparation for change—it is the building of plans and specifications for a NEW STRUCTURE—not the putting of "patches" on the old one. It embodies also the capture of the political and industrial machinery necessary to put these plans in operation, and that means the entire works. After that the Ass will take all the responsibility.

An Up-to-Date Fable.

Once upon a time there was an old, old building; so old that it had become leaky and foul, ugly and unsanitary. The weatherboarding was broken, the shingles loose, the windows broken and cracked, the chimneys partly fallen in and dangerous, and the entire structure was rotten and fast falling into decay. This old building not only failed to properly shelter the large family that lived therein, but it was a constant menace to health and life itself, and among all its inhabitants none were happy—excepting the feeble-minded or insane.

Some few members of the great family that lived in this old house appropriated for their own use the very best rooms and were contented to abide therein. The place where they lived did not leak, they had taken the furnishings from the other parts of the house and fitted out their own rooms in grand style; they had forced the others to become their servants and their slaves, and they wanted to have things left as they were. They were quite satisfied and contented and had no fear, for they did not know that the FOUNDATIONS of the structure in which they had segregated themselves was blood-soaked and crumbling and that the entire superstructure was in constant danger of collapse.

A considerable number there were who, while they were perfectly satisfied to live in the old house forever, were not satisfied to live as they had to live. They were constantly striving to get into the special rooms reserved for the few powerful ones. True, their condition was far better than the great horde that lived in the basement, but they were ambitious to gain a place in the TOP rooms, for they realized that while they were not reduced to the position of servants and slaves to the few, still their field of activity was ever narrowing, and they wanted things differently. They were in for FIXING the house, and they had all kinds of plans for repairing the roof, put-

ting new weatherboarding on the sides, building new chimneys and changing the arrangement of the rooms, always with a view to getting into the best rooms themselves.

(To be continued)

"THE LAME SOLDIER."

What would you think of a soldier hobbling around on one leg who had another perfectly good leg, but refused to use it, on the assumption that he might go to war and might lose his leg, so he was getting used to walking without it?

Such an illustration is undoubtedly far-fetched. No real soldier ever refused to use both of his legs as long as he HAD them to use—and some soldiers have used their two legs to **SAVE ONE OF THEM**—on the assumption, approaching certainty, that "he who fights and runs away, will LIVE to fight another day"—or run away again.

The great battles of the world are **INDUSTRIAL** battles, and every worker is a soldier in industry. And among our industrial soldiers, so to speak, we have the strange phenomena of the fellow who refuses to use one leg, the political leg, and spends most of his time arguing that the time will come when this leg will be useless, and the Ass thinks there may be some excuse for the argument, but can't see any excuse for a man's not using a good leg when he has one, and also putting up a good fight to **KEEP** his leg—as long as he wants it.

The position of the member of the working class who is lukewarm or opposes political action is certainly a "lame" one.

What is the first thing that invariably happens after the industrial leg has made a "move"? Before a strike has been called ten minutes the "police" are on the job. And what are police but a part of the political state? And if the police are not powerful enough to club the workers into subjection, then the militia are called out, for the "boss" today not only controls industry, but **POLITICS** also. In other words, the "political state" is nothing but a part of the machinery of capitalistic exploitation, and it is necessary that the **WHOLE** of this machinery must be captured by the working class.

In the class struggle now on, it is far easier to capture the political end of the machine than its economic end—in fact, the economic end cannot be captured in any other peaceable way.

In the case of a strike, what think you would be the effect if the Socialist party was holding the political machine end of capitalism, even admitting that such a capture would not in itself accomplish any real solution? Do you think the master class would be in such a hurry to call for police when strikers would be sworn in to act in that capacity? When this happens, the Ass will take all the responsibility.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

(Continued.)

Locating the Squeaks.

Perpetual motion has not yet been discovered.

Some people treat their bodies as if they thought they were machines built to run forever, without any care or attention. But this is a mistake, the worst kind of a mistake; it leads to "the jumping off place," and the "great majority" is headed straight for it, with the safety valve closed.

If the chauffeur hears a "squeak" he stops the engine and investigates. If he is a good chauffeur he immediately, or soon after, finds out what is wrong, and rights the wrong. If he (she or it) is just one of those kind that knows how to "pull the levers," he probably will not hear any squeak at all; all sounds sound alike to him, and he puts on the "high speed" and soon the squeak is lost in the roar of the car as it shoots forward. But that don't cure the squeak, and twenty miles ahead there is an awful jolt and a hurry up call is sent in for the ambulance.

Many a human chauffeur, when he feels a "squeak," refuses to pay any attention to it, puts on high speed, and—soon after the undertaker writes his name down in a little book labeled "Profit" (to the undertaker) and "loss" to his dear friends and the community—umpty um gollerines for funeral expenses for high speed Jones. Some who hear the squeak say: "I refuse to hear the squeak; I am squeakless; I am squeak-proof; I am the pure unadulterated essence of the Great Gee Hossi-Fat. No squeak can touch ME!"—but the undertaker gets this kind, also.

The first thing a good chauffeur does is to learn the "sound" of his engine; to tell from the "feel" of his car whether or no it is working right. He fixes everything that is out of whack immediately, knowing that an automobile can't fix itself, but that it may "fix" anyone who will not attend to it properly, and fix 'em good and plenty.

This wonderful human machine, however, is very different from an automobile in that IF LET ALONE AND THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE IS REMOVED, it will fix itself.

But to remove the CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE—here is the rub.

In future articles I will tell you how. Cut these articles out and save them; you will want to read them again.

THE WRITER AND THE READER.

The Ass has often wished that the "people who read" could become better acquainted with the "people who write." With a better understanding of the hopes, desires, aspirations and real needs and physical necessities of the readers, the writers

would certainly be better able to write words of cheer and helpfulness, that is, those who desire to write a "living message." Unfortunately there are many "people who write" simply because they are PAID to write, regardless of such little things as truthfulness, accuracy or consequences.

Among the latter class of "mental prostitutes" the Ass would classify some of the "new thought" writers; not all of them, to be sure, for many are delivering a vital message straight from the heart and pregnant with truth.

Methinks, however, that if "people who read" knew these writers personally, each and all, they would be better able to understand the real "purpose" of their writing, and be governed accordingly.

Time was when the art of writing was almost a "miracle"; all books were "sacred," and men who could read them regarded with awe. Something of this old superstitious attitude still remains. Many people are prone to believe anything they see in print, regardless of who wrote it, or whether it is substantiated by FACT or Logic.

For all that, let us give these "new-thoughters" their due. They have to live somehow; they are a pretty wise bunch of guys, onto the "system" and its ways, and they know the fellows who can feather their nests with nice downy green bills are not living in "Worktown," but up on "Tip-top avenue," Opulenceville, and they write accordingly.

And they write interestingly—as a matter of fact, they have to dish out a pretty good lay-out. You can't catch many fish with an unbaited hook. (Optional—though there are a lot of old party suckers that are obliging enough to flop themselves out of the water into the frying pan for their dear masters' sake.)

It will be the purpose of the Ass to take some of this "new thought" dope that is going the rounds of the capitalistic press, and ventilate it. There is usually an Ethiopian in the woodpile—and he ought to be let out. In case he is freed, the Ass will take all the responsibility.

EDUCATION THE NEED OF THE HOUR.

The Lyceum courses that have been started by the national office of the Socialist Party have undoubtedly been doing a GREAT work and in the judgment of the Ass there has been no more important work inaugurated, but—

It is not enough for the individual member of the working class to attend a Lyceum course and applaud the speakers. Nor is it enough for him to join the party of his class and vote its ticket. What this movement needs most is INFORMED WORKERS—and that means that the workers must READ and THINK.

One can gain only a superficial knowledge from a lecture course. This question is too big to be covered by a dozen speakers; it requires much study and original thinking

on the part of the individual himself before he becomes a GOOD worker for the cause of freedom.

A lecture course is just the "starting point"; a means of getting the workers interested; this interest must be followed up by literature, or the interest may never crystallize into action of the RIGHT KIND at the right time and the right place.

The working class movement today is a remarkable one in many ways, but the most remarkable thing about it is its literature. No movement in the world's history has developed such a wonderful literature as this great movement for economic justice.

The range of subjects treated is practically unlimited. The entire history of the human race has been REWRITTEN from this new viewpoint of economic determinism, and all ethical, scientific and political problems have been given a new interpretation; an interpretation that will stand the test of the closest analysis and investigation.

To pretend to understand the working man's problems without having extensively read the literature that has become a PART of those problems and has sprung out of the problems themselves, is to merely pretend, and not be able to back up the pretention by logic and facts.

And this literature is cheap. Many of the best books and pamphlets are printed in such great quantities as to reduce the price to the minimum. Most of this literature is written by souls on fire with a desire to help the work of education; not to make money out of the movement, and this also helps to keep the literature near the "cost" price.

Besides the thousands of books and pamphlets dealing carefully with different phases of the subject, there are hundreds of papers and magazines that keep the movement up to date, furnish a method of close touch between the individual members and are an essential part of the movement, and deserving of consideration and support.

The workers' class, as a class, have not yet realized the necessity of carefully studying the problems that confront them. Only a few of them are readers, students, thinkers. Art, science, literature, philosophy—these have been for the Master Class, and the workers have been taught to find their pleasures in some other manner.

Many a worker today will refuse to spend five cents for a pamphlet and go right out and spend the same amount for a cigar or a glass of beer and never think about it.

LISTEN WORKERS—the time has come when you should smoke and drink less and READ MORE. You cannot expect to be free unless you understand the problem of your class, and you cannot understand them without you read the literature of your class. When you do this the Ass will assume all the responsibility of your acts—and not before.

:: OBITUARY ::

No. 289, Lethbridge, Alta., Canada—Brother W. O. Phillipson; died Dec. 21, 1911.

No. 7, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Brother R. R. Luttrell; died Dec. 21, 1911.

No. 453, Chicago, Ill.—Brother John Holtenbeck; died Dec. 28, 1911.

No. 116, Memphis, Tenn.—Brother Geo. W. Schilley; died January, 1912.

No. 442, Algiers, La.—Brother C. E. Saucier; died December, 1911.

No. 306, Teague, Tex.—J. V. Spivey; died Jan. 12, 1912.

No. 223, Charleston, S. C.—Brother J. M. Dunning; died Dec. 24, 1911.

No. 211, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Brother H. L. Ramey; died January, 1912.

EXPELLED.

No. 289, Lethbridge, Alta., Canada—C. Cowan; expelled for conduct unbecoming a member, December, 1911.

No. 414, Chattanooga, Tenn.—D. Martin; expelled January, 1912; for conduct unbecoming a member.

No. 383, Elko, Nev.—C. P. Ostler; expelled January, 1912, for dishonesty.

No. 245, Moncton, N. B., Canada—Jeffrey Bourgeois; expelled January, 1912.

No. 304, St. Thomas, Ont., Canada—Jas. Calder; expelled.

SPRING.

When verdure clothes the fertile vale,
And blossoms deck the spray;
And fragrance breathes at every gale,
How sweet the vernal day!

Hark! how the feather'd warblers sing!
'Tis Nature's cheerful voice;
Soft music hails the lovely spring,
And woods and fields rejoice.

How kind the influence of the skies!
The showers, with blessings fraught,
Bid virtue, beauty, fragrance rise,
And fix the roving thought.

Then let my wondering heart confess,
With gratitude and love,
The bounteous hand that deigns to bless
The garden, field and grove.

That bounteous hand my thoughts adore
Beyond expression kind,
Hath better, nobler gifts in store
To bless the craving mind.

O, God of nature and of grace,
Thy heavenly gifts impart;
Then shall my meditation trace
Spring, blooming in my heart.

Inspir'd to praise, I then shall join
Glad Nature's cheerful song;
And love and gratitude divine
Attune my joyful tongue.

—Anne Steele, (1717—1778).

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 H. J. Nye, R. S., 1339 N. 3d St., W.
 Thos. Avery, F. S., 630 C Ave., W.</p> <p>2. KANSAS CITY, Kansas City, Mo., 1st-3d Thurs., Keefe's Hall, 16th and Penn.
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 Bert Hamlin, F. S., 1638 Jackson St.</p> <p>3. EVENING STAR, Princeton, W. Va., every Saturday.
 M. R. French, Pres., F. C. Hubbard, R. S., W. S. Reid, F. S., Box 754.</p> <p>4. TOPEKA, Topeka, Kas., 4th Mon., 413 Kansas Ave.
 J. A. McGrath, Pres., 319 Jefferson
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 J. W. Reed, F. S., 317 Winfield, Oakland, Kas.</p> <p>5. OLD OAK, Lambert's Point Sta., Norfolk, Va., 2d-4th Wed., Odd Fellows' Hall.
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 W. S. Newcomer, F. S., 37 Lambert's Point Ave.</p> <p>6. JUBILEE, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1st-3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
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A. B. Ahart, R. S.,
1730 Springfield Ave.
S. D. Whitael, F. S.,
728 E. Dale St.
37. **EL RENO**, El Reno, Okla., 2d-4th Thurs., Red Men's Hall.
G. R. Walston, Pres.,
Genl Del.
Evans Biggart, R. S.,
711 N. Evans.
E. H. Little, F. S.,
514 W. Jackson.
38. **DE SOTO**, De Soto, Mo., 1st-3d Thurs., Union Hall.
R. A. Maltrey, Pres.,
Geo. M. Roope, R. & F. S.,
Box 268.
39. **FRIENDSHIP**, Brunswick, Md., 2d-4th Tues., Red Men's Hall.
G. W. Hoffman, Pres.,
F. G. Hoar, F. S.
40. **BANNER**, Venice, Ill., 2d Tues., Kohls Hall.
George Switzer, Pres.,
Walter Quillman, R. S.,
C. W. Smith, F. S.,
Box 137.
41. **SHERIDAN**, Sheridan, Wyo., 1st-3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Geo. W. Cohn, Pres.,
640 Broadway.
J. H. Stewart, R. S.,
327 E. 5th St.
E. R. Vroman, F. S.,
General Delivery.
42. **LADYSMITH**, Calgary, Alta., Can., 1st-3d Wed., Labor Hall.
S. Gardner, Pres.,
440 14th Ave.
Jas. Laidlow, R. S.,
1124 McLeod Trail,
Wm. Jones, F. S.,
Box 1158.
43. **SEDALIA**, Sedalia, Mo., 1st-3d Sat., Labor Temple.
H. C. Worledge, Pres.,
401 W. 20th St.
Frank Rippey, R. S.,
401 E. 15th St.
John A. Esser, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 3.
44. **KAW VALLEY**, Kansas City, Kas., 1st-3d Thurs., 10th and Central.
- C. E. Hutton, Pres.,
1124 Argentine Blvd.
W. P. Gaffney, R. S.,
32 S. 15th St.
C. M. Kerna, F. S.,
63 S. 17th St.
45. **GEORGIA**, Atlanta, Ga., 1st-3d Sun. afternoon and 3d and 4th Sat., Red Men's Hall.
R. C. McCain, Pres.,
111 La France St.
W. H. Childress, R. S.,
97 Mill St.
W. B. Garrity, F. S.,
451 Whitehall St.
46. **EATON**, Evansville, Ind., 1st-3d Thurs., Schneider's Hall, Cor. 3d and Penn.
A. Kern, Pres.,
119 W. Maryland St.
William Walters, R. S.,
R. R. No. 11.
Wm. Hamel, F. S.,
605 St. Joe Ave.
47. **MARBLE CITY**, Knoxville, Tenn., 2d-4th Sat., Masonic Temple.
O. R. Riddle, Pres.,
503 N. Georgia Ave.
M. T. Peoples, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 7.
W. H. King, F. S.,
2201 E. Jackson Ave.
48. **WINNFIELD**, Winnfield, La., 2d-4th Wed.
J. W. Gates, Pres.,
Box 402.
W. C. King, R. & F. S.
49. **NINNESCAH**, Pratt, Kas., 2d-4th Thurs., Red Men's Hall.
John Conrad, Pres.,
Clyde Cooley, R. S.,
Sam Kithell, F. S.
50. **FRIENDLY JOINT**, Bethlehem, Pa., 3d-4th Fri., Semmel's Hall.
Ed Heubner, Pres.,
217 Court St., Allentown, Pa.
H. A. Koons, R. S.,
604 Wyandotte St.
So. Bethlehem, Pa.
H. A. Emery, F. S.,
Box 115.
51. **WAPELLO**, Ottumwa, Ia., 1st-3d Fri., Labor Hall.
Thos. Whalen, Pres.,
930 W. Mill.
L. D. Anthony, R. S.,
W. Main St.
H. Schroeder, F. S.,
493 N. Benton.
53. **WHITE ASH**, Roanoke, Va., 1st-3rd Sat. night, Redman Hall.
R. A. Hoal, Pres.,
509 6th Ave., S. W.
J. W. Clemmer, R. S.,
1114 Stewart Ave., S. E.
T. H. Pettus, F. S.,
425 Bulett S. E.
54. **SUNFLOWER**, Fort Scott, Kas., 2d-4th Sat., Socialist Hall.
Wm. McKinley, Pres.,
818 E. Wall.
Wm. T. Blinco, R. & F. S.,
118 S. Margrave St.
55. **COFFEYVILLE**, Coffeyville, Kas.
56. **CAMPBELL'S LEDGE**, Pittston, Pa., 1st-3d Fri., K. of G. B. Hall.
Thos. Allardyce, Pres.,
81 La Grange.
Theo. Charlton, R. S.,
13 Stout St.
A. R. O'Malley, F. S.,
25 Parsonage St.
57. **BAY VIEW**, Boston, Mass., 1st Sun., 3d Tues 724 Washington.

- A. J. Sullivan, Pres.,
21 Taft St., Dorchester.
Peter Regan, R. S.,
54 C St., So Boston.
M. L. Lyons, F. S.,
161 Lonsdale St., Dorchester.
52. VANCOUVER, Vancouver, B. C., Can., 2d-4th Mon., Labor Hall.
E. Matlock, Pres.,
2145 14th Ave., W.
Andrew Robb, R. S.,
420 Nelson St.
Wm. Hawkins, F. S.,
1052 Barclay St.
53. ONOKA, Leighton, Pa., 2d-4th Fri.
Edward Stella, Pres.
J. T. O. Huffman, R. S.
Wm. Semmel, F. S.
54. IRON CITY, Birmingham, Ala., every Sat., 2205 3rd Av.
W. T. Burnes, Pres.,
5032 Grand Ave.
L. D. Taylor, R. S.,
1605 21st St., N.
T. J. Burke, F. S.,
1613 Alabama Ave.
51. BAYWOOD, Roanoke, Va., 4th Tues., Labor Hall.
J. E. Angel, Pres.,
515 7th Ave., N. E.
J. W. Cook, R. S.,
8 4th St., N. E.
W. R. Tinsley, F. S.,
27 7th Ave., S. W.
52. BOONE, Boone, Iowa, every 4th Sunday.
E. A. Fisher, Pres.,
1803 Monon St.
Henry Cook, R. & F. S.,
319 Division St.
53. ELMIRA, Elmira, N. Y., 3d Thurs., 120 Lake St.
Wm. T. Cross, Pres.,
512 Logan St.
Jno. Hagelson, R. & F. S.,
1318 Baldwin St.
54. MAGIC CITY, Moberly, Mo., 1st-3d Sat., Curran's Hall.
H. Nolte, Pres.,
323 N 4th St.
J. C. Curry, R. and F. S.,
312 N. Aust St.
55. HUNTINGTON, Huntington, W. Va., every Wed., Robert's Hall.
K. Perry, Pres.,
2709 8th Ave.
H. W. Gilbert, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 2.
C. E. Saunders, F. S.,
27 27th St.
56. MOJAVE, Mojave, Cal., every Wed.
Edward J. Streeby, Pres.
E. G. Elliott, R. & F. S.
57. SAFEGUARD, St. Joseph, Mo., 2d-4th Fri., K. P. Hall.
A. Goodman, Pres.,
R. A. Christal, R. S.,
2306 Penn St.
F. W. Archer, F. S.,
2324 S. 15th St.
58. QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES, Huron, S. D., last Sunday, Central Labor Hall.
Walter R. Coates, Pres.
C. B. Herron, R. S.
J. F. Lang, F. S.,
Box 267.
59. LOYALTY, Indianapolis, Ind., every Friday, Clark's Hall, Brightwood.
B. Applegate, Pres.,
2336 Adam St.
Earl Metz, R. S.,
2954 McPherson Ave.
Ed. Westerman, F. S.,
2445 Dearborn St.
60. DENVER, Denver, Colo., 1st-3d Thurs., 209 Charles Bldg.
- Fred Hall, Pres.,
2350 Lincoln Ae.
E. E. Youquet, R. S.,
3529 W. 40th Ave.
S. A. D. Hinton, F. S.,
1258 Jason St.
71. FALLS CITY, Louisville, Ky., 2d-4th Tues., Nodarp Hall.
W. H. Cockerill, Pres.,
1643 Prentice St.
Jno. Carnes, R. S.
917 S. 15th St.
C. W. Bratcher, F. S.,
1215 16th St.
72. CHEYENNE, Cheyenne, Wyo., 2d-4th Thurs. night, Eagle's Hall.
A. G. Large, Pres.,
1715 House St.
B. A. Walters, R. S.,
2515 Evans St.
B. R. Couchman, F. S.,
600 E. 16th St.
73. EUREKA, McComb, Miss., 1st-3d Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
C. H. Lee, Pres.,
J. W. Sample, R. S.,
Box 227.
L. B. Watson, F. S.,
410 Minnesota Ave.
74. MAGNOLIA, Marshall, Tex., 1st-3rd Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. A. Taylor, Pres.
J. P. Brasell, R. S.,
New Shops.
W. T. Hill, F. S.,
1604 E. Fannin.
75. GOLDEN RULE, Indianapolis, Ind., every Wed., cor. Wash & Kentucky.
D. H. Barnes, Pres.,
422 Hough St.
V. H. Williams, R. S.,
1107 Risener St.
M. L. Swick, F. S.,
218 N. Sheffield.
76. NEW RIVER, East Radford, Va., 2d Sat.
J. D. Munday, Pres.,
Geo. Stump, R. S.
Wm. T. Prickett, F. S.
77. McDOWELL, Kimball, W. Va., 2d-4th Fri., K. of P. Madison Heights, Va. Hall.
R. Eldridge, Pres.
W. H. Yost, R. and F. S.
78. HILL CITY, Lynchburg, Va., Thurs nights, 6:30.
J. H. Cooper, Pres.,
Madison Heights, Va.
S. P. Wingfield, R. S.,
Madison Heights, Va.
Walter Bryant, F. S.,
207 B. St.
79. SILSSEE, Silsbee, Tex., 2d Wed., K. of P. Hall.
Ed Roper, Pres.
A. C. Copeland, R. S.
S. J. Sands, F. S.,
Box 156.
80. BUCKEYE, Columbus, O., 2nd and 4th Thursday, J. O. U. A. M. Hall, cor. Monroe and Mt. Vernon Ave.
Geo. E. Karsh, Pres.,
Milo, Ohio.
W. R. Dunlap, R. S.,
481 N. Bolivar St.
Jno. Wanamaker, F. S.,
703 Hoover St.
81. PINE TREE, Beaumont, Tex., 1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. L. Youngblood, Pres.,
1267 R. R. Ave.
R. B. Paxton, R. S.,
621 Ave. D.
J. P. Renfree, F. S.,
1793 Liberty, Ave.
82. MOUNTAIN GEM, Clifton Forge, Va., 1st-3d Sat., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
J. J. Moss, Pres.
O. R. Fox, R. S.,
Bath St.
E. J. Fischer, F. S.,
49 Thornton Ave.
83. SALT LAKE, Salt Lake City, Utah.
1st-3rd Wednesday, Salt Lake Labor Temple, 142 S. 2nd E. St.
W. T. Hyde, Pres.,
263 W. 5th N.
R. H. Schaffer, R. S.,
574 N. 3rd, W.
John W. Sowers, F. S.,
870 W. 2d S. St.
84. HERINGTON, Herington, Kas., 1st-3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Earl Kellogg, Pres.,
Geo. Kitterman, R. S.,
Jos. M. Homler, F. S.,
Box 713.
85. STARBUCK, Starbuck, Wash., 1st-3d Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
H. D. Albright, Pres.
A. L. Pettijohn, R. S.
A. C. Rayburn, F. S.
86. WACO, Waco, Tex., 4th Fri., Socialist Hall, 420 1/2 3rd St.
A. J. Murphy, 1620 Clay St.
Edw. Neal, R. S.,
710 S. 4th St.
Lee Bassett, F. S.,
705 S. 16th St.
87. CHIEF, Horton, Kas., every Tues., B. R. C. of A. Hall.
S. M. Bentley, Pres.
H. W. Gibson, R. S.
A. B. Howland, F. S.
88. OUACHITA, Eldorado, Ark., 2d-4th Wed., B. of L. F. E. Hall.
H. W. Booth, Pres.,
J. B. Byrd, R. S.,
Box 124.
Clarence A. Bull, F. S.
89. DENISON, Denison, Tex., 2d-4th Thurs., I. O. O. F. Hall.
S. W. Gibson, Pres.,
400 E. Day St.
Benton Crowell, R. S.,
320 W. Hull.
W. S. Mattison, F. S.,
603 W. Munson St.
90. GATE CITY, Texarkana, Ark., 2d-4th Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
A. C. Evans, Pres.,
918 Willis St.
J. W. Lewis, R. S.,
1014 Maple St.
Wm. Husk, F. S.,
Sub-station No. 1.
91. De QUINCY, De Quincy, La., 1st-3rd Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
J. H. Morgan, Pres.
C. D. Foreman, F. S.
V. C. Thompson, R. S.
92. HARBOR VIEW, Boston, Mass., every last Sun., 694 Washington St.
Jno. Fay, Pres.,
1187 Tremont St., Roxbury.
Geo. Silvey, R. S.,
161 Marion St., E. Boston.
Chas. Steinbrey, F. S.,
19 1/2 Market St., Cambridge.
93. BLUFF CITY, Council Bluffs, Ia., 2d-4th Wed., Danish Hall.
John McCarthy, Pres.,
112 15th Ave.
A. Anderson, R. S.,
1908 S. 10th.
Thomas Rhoads,
1411 Fairmount Ave.
94. CLEBURNE, Temple, Texas.

- 2d-4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
B. C. Vicken, Pres.
814 E. Ave. B.
D. L. Taylor, R. and F. S.,
1103 W. Ave. G, Route No. 6.
96. JACKSON, Jackson, Miss. meets 1st-3d Tuesday.
N. M. Brown, F. S.,
611 S. Congress St.
98. MINGO, Williamson, W. Va., 1st-3d Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
L. J. Varney, Pres.
G. W. Wolford, R. S.
C. L. Bassham, F. S.
97. FRANCIS, Francis, Okla., 1st-3d Fri., Masonic Hall.
C. G. Busby, Pres.
J. L. Sakter, R. and F. S.
98. NELSON, Nelson, B. C., Can., 2d-4th Thurs., Miners' Union Hall.
M. J. Mulroney, Pres.
I. A. Austin, R. S.
Box 697.
C. H. Phillips, F. S.,
Box 908.
99. MUSKOGEE, Muskogee, Ok., 1st-3d Wed., Brewer Hall, 119 S. Main.
W. H. Parks, Pres.,
Gen. Del.
Albert Vanpitt, R. S.
G. H. Roller, F. S.,
Midland Shops.
100. ALAMO CITY, San Antonio, Texas, 1st-3d Tues., Riedens Hall.
R. L. Goforth, Pres.,
404 N. San Marcos.
H. E. Schoup, R. S.,
310 S. San Saba St.
F. J. Garschell, F. S.,
1202 Zavalla St.
101. GRAND ISLAND, Grand Island, Neb., 3d Tues., A. O. U. W. Hall.
W. E. Bailey, Pres.,
614 E. 3d St.
H. D. Rhoda, R. S.,
622 W. 8th St.
M. M. Mahon, F. S.,
714 E. 7th St.
102. BAY STATE, Boston, Mass., 2d Sun., 4th Thurs., Emmett's Hall, 654 Central St.
John Massey, Pres.,
191 Boylston St.
D. J. Collins, R. S.,
35 Monroe St.,
Norwood, Mass.
W. O. Nye, F. S.,
10 Common St.
103. OMAHA, Omaha, Neb., 1st-3d Tues., Wolf's Hall, 22d and Cumins St.
Chas. Woodworth, Pres.,
1617 N. 22d St.
D. C. Marlane, R. S.,
3124 Maple St.
Chas. Christenson, F. S.,
2302 Seward St.
104. FOUNTAIN CITY, North Fond Du Lac, Wis., 1st-3rd Wed., Trades & Labor Hall.
Charles Sendele, Pres.,
227 E. Johnston St.
John Justin, R. S.,
36 N. Maupan.
J. O'Rourke, F. S.,
538 N. Main.
105. SUMMERS, Hinton, W. Va., 2d-4th Wed., Big Four Hall.
W. H. Deeds, Pres.,
Brooklyn, W. Va.
E. T. Miles, R. S.
A. G. Deeds, F. S.
Brooklyn W. Va.
106. VALLEY, La Junta, Col., 2nd-4th Wed., Woodruff Hall.
Chas. Miller, Pres.
W. W. Parks, R. S.,
402 Smithland Ave.
A. C. Eddy, F. S.,
107. GYPSUM, Fort Dodge, Ia., last Friday.
Albert Isaacson, Pres.,
447 10th Ave., S.
A. P. Linsted, R. S.,
15th St. and 3d Ave.,
West Fort Dodge.
M. Sheker, F. S.,
1114 S. 3d St.
108. RIVER CITY, Portsmouth, O., every Thurs., Blake's Hall.
E. Shomaker, Pres.,
1443 Summit.
A. McCorkle, R. S.,
571 E. 6th.
H. Burgess, F. S.,
367 E. 12th St.
109. QUEEN CITY, Cincinnati, O., 1st-4th Thurs., Wrieblers Hall.
August Ahrens, Pres.,
1902 Knox St.
David Long, R. S.,
2183 Warsaw Ave.
S. B. Wilson, F. S.,
40 Oak St., Ludlow Ky.
110. KAW RIVER, Topeka, Kas., 4th Sat., at 418 Kansas Ave.
R. S. Wallace, Pres.,
208 The Drive.
Frank Garland, R. and F. S.,
334 Van Buren St.
111. WATER VALLEY, Water Valley, Miss., 1st-3d Saturday, Trades Hall.
Chas. Brooks, Pres.
F. C. Addington, R. S.
T. L. Hendricks, F. S.
112. ADVANCE, Minneapolis, Minn., 1st-3d Tues., Alexander's Hall, 36 6th St. S.
E. G. Peterson, Pres.,
526 Fremont Ave. N.
Geo. W. Peterson, R. S.,
1525 4th St. N.
Chas. J. Kahler, F. S.,
653 Jackson St.
113. PARADISE VALLEY, Paradise, Mont., 1st-3d Mon., Paradise Hall.
J. H. Quoin, Pres.,
J. A. Quam, R. S.
John Trasper, F. S.
114. HARMONY, Little Rock, Ark., 1st-3d Mon., Odd Fellows' Hall.
J. S. Kerr, Pres.,
214 W. 9th St.,
Argenta, Ark.
Wm. Zwick, R. and F. S.,
311 W. 10th, Argenta, Ark.
115. LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles, Cal., 2d-4th Thurs., Room 605 Labor Temple, Maple Ave.
Fred Williams, Pres.,
4419 Orchard Ave.
John C. Sexton, R. S.,
146 N. Ave. 18.
W. E. Darby, F. S.,
142 N. Ave. 18.
116. CHICKASAW, Memphis, Tenn., 1st-3d and 5th Sat., Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Main and N. Court St.
F. A. Passmore, Pres.,
272 Market St.
H. J. Ringer, R. S.,
674 Pototoc Ave.
E. H. Shipley, F. S.,
222 W. Iowa St.
117. DAVY CROCKETT, Yoakum, Texas, 1st-3d Thursdays, K. P. Hall.
Wm. Drisey, Pres.
Howard McCafferty, R. S.
L. W. Roth, F. S.
118. CAPITAL CITY, St. Paul, Minn., 3d Thurs., cor. 7th and Bay Sts.
Gordon Kennedy, Pres.,
330 Daly St.
H. W. Smith, R. S.,
734 Ottawa Ave.
J. M. Danneker, F. S.,
445 Fulton.
119. HAWKEYE, Des Moines, Ia., 2d-4th Tues., Traders' Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.
R. G. Nelson, Pres.,
250 E. 16th St.
L. L. Liter, R. S.,
C. G. W. Yard Office, So. Des Moines, Ia.
J. Doud, F. S.,
1940 E. Walnut St.
120. MAYFLOWER, Handley, W. Va., 2d-4th Wed., K. of P. Hall.
W. A. Morton, Pres.,
Aaron High, R. and F. S.
121. GRAND VALLEY, Grand Junction, Colo., 4th Tuesday, Eagles' Hall.
C. C. Beye, Pres.,
1133 White Ave.
C. B. Kennet, R. & F. S.,
441 Rockaway St.
122. NORTH MCALISTER, North McAlester, Okla., 2d-4th Fri., Masonic Hall.
J. M. Davis, Pres.,
209 W Chickasaw Ave. McAlester, Okla.
J. T. Clemens, R. S.
N. L. Lacey, F. S.
123. GARLAND CITY, Ashland Wis., 4th Wednesday, Eagles' Hall.
John S. Larsen, Pres.,
406 14th Ave. E.
Axle Green, R. S.,
1102 5 Ave. E.
Chas. Kruger, F. S.,
610 4th Ave., W.
124. NORTH STAR, Duluth, Minn., 1st-3d Fri., Columbia Hall.
Grant Croper, Pres.,
1907 W 1st St.
Otto Erickson, R. S.,
6 N. 29th Ave., W.
August Stevens, F. S.,
317 18th Ave., W.
125. GOLDEN GATE, Point Richmond, Cal., 1st-3d Fri., Bank Hall, 8th and McDonald.
J. McCarthy, Pres.,
Richmond, Cal.
J. Madigan, R. S.,
Box 208, Richmond.
R. Dornan, F. S.,
Richmond, Calif.
126. PARIS, Paris, Tex., 3d Fri., W. C. Brown, Pres.,
Care Frisco Depot.
B. C. Lewis, R. & F. S.,
214 Washington St.
127. TWIN, Kern, Cal., 1st-3d Mon., K. of P. Hall.
C. S. Pesante, Pres.,
820 Kentucky St., Bakerfield, Cal.
R. F. Coates, R. S.,
1005 Monterey St., E. Bakersfield, Cal.
G. W. Johnson, F. S.,
519 Ky. St., Bakersfield, Cal.
128. ARROWHEAD, San Bernardino, Cal., 1st-3d Mon., Damron Hall.
Henry Wessel, Pres.,
558 G St.
Wm. Baldwin, R. and F. S.,
876 4th St.
129. GRANITE STATE, Nashua, N. H., 1st Thurs., Mechanics' Hall.
J. C. K. Smith, Pres.,
20 Spruce St.
H. E. Badger, R. S.,
65 Temple St.

- H. E. Cheaney, F. S.,
125 Haynes St.
130. MONETT, Monett, Mo., 3d
4th Fri., Woodman Hall.
R. M. Cairns, Pres.
Otto Karn, R. S.
506 Lincoln Ave.
I. O. Garriss, F. S.
502 3d St.
131. MISSABE, Proctor, Minn.,
1st-3d Fri., Town Hall.
H. Glibbery, Pres.
A. H. Wagner, R. S.
Martin Carlson, F. S.
132. PORTOLA, Portola, Ca., 2d
and last Wednesday, Kruger
Hall.
Patrick Hare, Pres.
Geo. T. Hill, R. S.
W. O. Mulroney, F. S.
133. PINE TREE, Brainerd,
Minn., 2d-4th Thurs., Trades
and Labor Hall.
Frank Englehart, Pres.
1207 Norwood St.: S. E.
Carl Bently, R. S.,
628 9th St. S.
K. O. Bergstrand, F. S.,
1809 Oak St., S. E.
134. CROW WING RIVER, Sta-
ples, Minn., 1st-3d Monday,
Botchers' Hall.
Joseph Arnold, Pres.
A. P. Hedberg, R. S.
Wm. Pifer, F. S.
135. WASHOE, Sparks, Nev.,
4th Thurs., Robinson's Hall.
A. Krehnke, Pres.
A. B. Riggie, R. & F. S.
136. TAMAQUA, Tamaqua, Pa.,
1st-3d Friday eve., Owls
Hall.
Geo. Endy, Pres.,
200 Owingsburg St.
Mayton Fry, R. S.,
211 Spruce St.
Wm. H. Rudloff, F. S.,
211 Clay St.
137. O. K. CITY, Oklahoma City,
Okla., every Wed.
Hugh E. Smith, Pres.
D. E. Barns, R. S.,
R. R. No. 9.
J. Campbell, F. S.,
424 E. 5th St.
138. BORDER CITY, Ft. Smith,
Ark., 1st-3d Fri., Labor Tem-
ple.
B. H. Harper, Pres.
718 N. 5th.
J. W. Sargent, R. S.,
1106 N. 4th St.
C. M. Schreiner, F. S.,
712 S. 18th St.
139. ROCK ISLAND, Chickasha,
Okla., 1st-3d Tues., Union La-
bor Hall.
David Tuck, Pres.
D. R. Diepart, R. S.
Chas. T. Smith, F. S.,
1219 S. 6th St.
140. SUGAR LOAF HILL, Sapul-
pa, Okla., 1st-4th Sat., Payne
Bldg.
Pat McMurrrough, Pres.
John Shouse, R. S.
H. G. Joynt, F. S.
Box 323.
141. McDONOGHVILLE, McDon-
oghville, La., 4th Fri., Gould's
Hall.
F. Schurb, Pres.
Fred Erlinger, R. S.
Alexis Erlinger, F. S.
142. PEE DEE, Hamlet, N. C.,
2d-4th Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. H. Spencer, Pres.
T. P. Polk, R. S.
C. C. Hawley, F. S.,
Box 112.
143. PLATTE RIVER, N. Platte,
Neb., 4th Fri., 1st Nat. Bank.
Leslie Dick, Pres.
- L. I. Tucker, R. S.,
221 S. Chestnut St.
- J. F. Baxter, F. S.,
421 W. 8th St.
144. COLBERT, Sheffield, Ala.,
1st-3d Sat., Galloway Hall.
F. T. Runey, Pres.
Y. S. Harrington, R. S.,
Box 5.
Tuscumbia, Ala.
J. E. Johnson, F. S.,
Box 111.
Tuscumbia, Ala.
145. UMATILLA, Umatilla, Ore.,
Wm. Thorogood, Pres.
146. MAIN LINE, Denver, Colo.,
every Sat., 202 Charles Bldg.
R. C. Wells, Pres.,
4127 W. 50th St.
J. S. DeHaas, R. & F. S.
3747 Marion St.
147. GREEN RIVER, Green
River, Wyo., 2d & last Sat.,
Masonic Hall.
J. P. Richey, Pres.
Edw. Rumble, F. S.,
Box 235.
148. GOGEBIC RANGE, Hurley,
Wis., every 4th Sat., Erspu-
mer's Hall.
R. G. Hocking, Pres.
Frank E. Prosek, R. S.,
Box 373.
John Welsh, F. S.
149. CROOKSTON, Crookston,
Minn., 1st-3d Mon., Room 10,
Old Opera Block.
Carl Swanson, Pres.,
702 S. Ash St.
Thos. Quam, R. and F. S.,
624 Cowing St.
150. ELM GROVE, Russell, Ky.,
1st-3d Wed., Gilley Bros.
Hall.
J. G. Rayburn, Pres.,
Advance, Ky.
A. H. Ward, R. S.
Sam Williams, F. S.
151. KENTON, Covington, Ky.,
2d-4th Tues., Riddell and Wil-
lard St.
B. M. Wedding, Pres.,
16th & Banklick St.
E. L. Bates, R. S.,
1423 Holman St.
T. J. Fayhe, F. S.,
156 W. 6th St.
152. EL PASO, El Paso, Texas,
1st-3d Wed., F. B. Hall, cor.
S. Oregon and Overland Sts.
A. B. Nunley, Pres.,
719 Estrella St.
J. W. Shultz, R. S.
710 Mesa Ave.
Geo. Hankins, F. S.,
904 Wyo. St.
153. PARSONS, Parsons, Kas.,
2d-4th Fri., Engineers' Hall.
A. W. Perry, Pres.,
2524 Belmont Ave.
A. W. Pruitt, R. S., 111½ N.
Central St.
Bert McCullough, F. S., 2514
Washington.
154. INDEPENDENT, New Or-
leans, La., 3d Fri., Martain's
Hall.
H. J. Lusse, Pres.,
1422 Music St.
M. Gleason, R. S.,
1435 Mandeville St.
Dan Connell, F. S.,
3216 DeHenricourt St.
155. CHAMPION, Crews, Va.,
4th Sat., Odd Fellows' Hall.
C. C. Tucker, Pres.,
I. V. Herring, R. S.,
J. W. Williams, F. S.,
Box 33.
156. COLORADO VALLEY, Smith-
ville, Texas, 1st-3d Wed., Odd
Fellows' Hall.
- W. L. Cunningham, Pres.
W. W. Taylor, R. S.
A. H. Smith, F. S.
Box 335.
157. NEWTON, Newton, Kas.,
1st-3d Thursdays, I. O. O. F.
Hall.
P. A. Harrison, Pres.,
129 S. W. 3th St.
I. W. Rishel, R. S.,
522 W. Broadway.
N. W. Swartzel, F. S.,
512 W 5th St.
158. TROPICAL, Gorgona, Canal
Zone, Panama, 1st-3d Mon.
P. J. Quinn, Pres.
Fred Norwick, R. S.
S. W. Newhard, F. S.,
Box 181.
159. CLOUD CITY, Leadville,
Colo., 2d-4th Sat., Woodman
Hall.
J. P. Benson, Pres.
Olaf Erickson, R. S.,
Box 153.
Olie Peterson, F. S.,
134 E. 12th St.
160. MIAMI VALLEY, Dayton,
Ohio, 3d Tues., Hollencamp
Bldg.
Michael Roach, Pres.,
61 York Ave.
Geo. McClintock, R. S.,
214 Franklin St.
J. W. Blessing, F. S.,
34 Taylor St.
161. MONITOR, Pinnars, Va.,
2d-4th Wed., Fraternity Hall.
L. T. Harrell, Pres.,
321 Maryland Ave., Port Nor-
folk, Va.
N. A. Butter, R. S.,
Port Norfolk, Va.
J. T. Stevenson, F. S.,
405 Maryland Ave., Port Nor-
folk, Va.
162. WHITE CITY, Somerset
Ky., 1st-3d Thurs.
Jack Carney, R. S.,
Luletha, Ky.
J. W. Castleberry, R. & F. S.,
Sta. A.
163. PINE CREEK, Galeton, Pa.,
2d-4th Monday, F. O. E. Hall.
A. E. McLean, Pres.
B. M. North, R. S.
Geo. Melkle, F. S.,
Box 1424.
164. SNOWFLAKE, Eldon, Ia.,
4th Wed., K. P. Hall.
P. G. Wright, Pres.
C. R. Burns, R. S.
J. O. Scott, F. S.
165. BILLINGS, Billings, Mont.
2d-4th Thurs., Union Hall.
C. E. Roush, Pres.,
Box 952.
M. Frisch, R. S.,
117 N. 35th St.
Theo. Egland, F. S.,
606 N. 25th St.
166. WEST CHICAGO, Chicago,
Ill., 3d Sat., 1818 N. Robey
St.
Chas. Wagner, Pres.,
1531 N. Monticello Ave.
John Spohnholz, R. S.,
1750 Augusta St.
Adolph Huse, F. S.,
1812 Claybourne Place.
167. ROCK RIVER, Janesville,
Wis.
H. Schumacher, Pres.,
613 Linn St.
Fred Strampe, R. & F. S.,
70 Oakhill Ave.
168. OLD HICKORY, Roanoke
Va., 1st-3d Tuesdays, Labor
Home.
J. C. Long, Pres.,
312 Glimmer Ave., N. W.
E. R. Whiburn, R. S.,
617 Henry St., S. W.

- H. J. Merricks, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 8 (Box 5.
169. PLOW CITY, Moline, Ill.,
2d-4th Thurs., Industrial Hall,
Rock Island, Ill.
Louis Fisher, Pres.,
2836 5th Ave., Rock Island,
Ill.
Louis Conrad, R. S.,
707 E. 6th St., Davenport, Ia.
Fred M. Miller, F. S.,
1552 W. 3d St.
Davenport, Ia.
170. TENNEVA, Bristol, Va., 4th
Thurs., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
W. S. Dudley, Pres.,
327 Russel St.
C. R. Barnes, R. S.,
620 Goodson,
Bristol, Tenn.
C. V. Fine, F. S.
Virginia Ave.,
Bristol, Tenn.
171. MIDLAND, Terrill, Tex.,
1st-3d Friday, City Hall.
C. Austin, Pres.
A. G. Brookings, R. S.
W. K. Choate, F. S.,
309 Moore Ave.
172. SHELLECT, Kingsville, Tex.,
2d-4th Tues., W. O. W.
Hall.
J. H. Dawson, Pres.,
Hastings, Texas.
A. Albritton, R. S.
Jas. D. Sturm, F. S.,
Box 316.
173. KOOTENAY, Cranbrook, B.
C., Can., 2d-4th Wed., Car-
men's Hall.
F. McKenna, Pres.,
Watt Ave.
F. Woodward, R. S.,
Care E. Elwell.
G. Taylor, F. S.,
Box 358.
174. CORONATION, Medicine
Hat, Alta., Can., 1st-3d Wed.,
Trainmen's Hall.
Robert Shaw, Pres.
H. J. Love, R. S.,
Box 313.
E. C. Houghton, F. S.,
Box 424.
175. SCHUYLKILL, St. Claire,
Pa., 2d-4th Tues., Columbia
Hall.
L. C. Thompson, Pres.,
Mechanicsville, Pottsville, Pa.
J. Wolf, R. S.,
Palo Alto, Pa.
Roy Robertson, F. S.,
Box 172.
176. SALIDA, Salida, Colo., 2d-
1st-3d Mon., Adlas Hall.
E. C. Quinn, Pres.
708 E. St.
J. F. Sibley, R. S.,
649 E. 2d St.
O. Huffman, F. S.,
236 S. K St.
177. FREMONT, Fremont, Neb.,
2d-4th Monday.
A. J. Melvin, Pres.,
99 S. Irvin St.
H. Lowenburg, R. S.,
504 E. Military Ave.
Ira Zimmerman, F. S.,
Maple St.
178. CEREDO, Ceredo, W. Va.,
1st-3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
W. H. Anderson, Pres.
Floyd Cole, R. S.
H. G. Burke, F. S.
179. ROANOKE, Roanoke, Va.,
2d-4th Sat., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
H. H. Moorman, Pres.,
124 11th St. S. E.
J. M. Keister, R. S.,
716 13th Ave., N. E.
J. S. Slaydon, F. S.,
715 Jamison Ave., S. E.
180. WINONA, Winona, Minn.,
2d-4th Thurs., Hols Hall.
A. F. Gussman, Pres.,
1226 W. 7th St.
Ed Anderson, R. and F. S.,
417 Liberty St.
181. PHOENIX, Lexington, Ky.,
2d-4th Thurs., Kerby's Hall.
R. S. Allen, Pres.,
Chestnut St.
N. H. Turner, R. S.,
337 Nelson Ave.
T. W. Soper, F. S.,
372 E. 3rd St.
182. ABERDEEN, Montreal, Can.,
2d-3d Fri., 734 St. Catherine
St. E.
Edward Jolivet, Pres.,
752 Laval Ave.
J. H. McDonald, R. S.,
358 St. Louis St.
P. Labrie, F. S.,
35 Breboeuf.
183. UNITY, Richmond, Va., 1st-
3d Sat., 25th and Broad St.
A. Parsons, Pres.,
Fulton Hill, cor. 38th.
T. B. Watkins, R. S.,
601 3d Ave., Highland Park.
M. B. Wilhelm, F. S.,
425 N. 33d St.
184. EXCELSIOR, South Rich-
mond, Va., 2d-4th Fri., I. O.
O. F. Hall, 8th and Hull
Sts.
C. W. Eagles, Pres.,
Mosley, Va.
R. M. Hague, R. S.,
2008 Albany Ave.
A. L. Simpson, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 9.
185. SALT WATER, Newport
News, Va., 1st-3d Fri., Ros-
enbaum Hall, 2408 Washing-
ton Ave.
L. C. Work, Pres.
S. E. Parker, R. S.,
27 Chestnut Ave.
G. F. Harrell, F. S.,
1216 22d St.
186. MOUNT TACOMA, So. Ta-
coma, Wash., 2d-4th Tues.,
W. O. W. Hall, South Ta-
coma.
E. W. Dallas, Pres.,
5413 Puget Sound Ave.
G. A. Thomas, R. S.,
5413 Alder St.
F. A. Webber,
6417 Warner St.
187. JOPLIN, Joplin, Mo., 1st-3d
Wed., 417 Main St.
J. F. Thornton, Pres.,
1317 Pearl St.
W. H. Caruthers, R. S.,
1206 Indiana.
J. H. Sullivan, F. S.
1138 Jackson St.
188. MERRIMAC, Portsmouth,
Va., 1st-3d Tues., 305 High
St.
L. R. Bell, Pres.,
218 6th Ave.
C. D. Jackson, R. S.,
729 High St.
J. W. Parrott, F. S.,
218 6th Ave.
189. BIG SPRING, Big Spring,
Tex., 2d-4th Thurs., I. O.
O. F. Hall.
E. O. Prichard, Pres.
H. L. Cook, R. S.
Box 117.
E. C. May, F. S.
190. NEEDLES, Needles, Calif.,
1st-3d Mon.
F. M. Klessinger, Pres.
H. Rookard, R. S.,
Box 96.
B. F. Davis, F. S.,
Box 266.
191. GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Alexander, Va., 2d-4th Mon.,
K. of P. Hall.
J. C. Shaw, Pres.,
1006 King St.
J. M. Davis, R. S.,
1416 Duke St.
C. M. McIntosh, F. S.,
1702 Duke St.
192. NEW ONTARIO, North Bay,
Ont., 4th Fri., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
W. Soule, Pres.
H. Greenman, R. S.,
Box 499.
Wm. Legg, F. S.,
Box 1265.
193. BIG SANDY, Ashland, Ky.,
2d-4th Wed., Pollock Bldg.
H. E. Osten, Pres.,
E. Winchester and 29th St.
J. C. Scott, R. S.,
Sta. 1.
E. Ballard, F. S.,
721 E. Montgomery.
194. ROCKY MOUNTAIN, Colo-
rado Springs, Colo., 4th Fri.,
Carpenter's Hall.
Geo. Baker, Pres.,
328 E. Yampa.
T. T. Sanderson, R. S.,
P. O. Box 774.
J. W. Carman, F. S.,
217 N. El Paso St.
195. LAUREL, Laurel, Mont., 2d-
4th Thurs., Westbrook-Held
Hall.
John Brickman, Pres.
Harry Huhn, R. S.
John Farrell, F. S.
197. CASCADE, North Bend, B.
C., Can., 3d Sat.
E. Restall, Pres.
Hugh Durkin, R. & F. S.
199. PINE GROVE, Amory, Miss.,
3d Sat., Mize Hall.
J. M. Fuqua, Pres.
O. P. Lockridge, R. S.
200. FLATHEAD VALLEY,
Whitefish, Mont.
James R. Douglass, Pres.
C. J. Piper, R. & F. S.,
Box 366.
201. MERIDAN, Meridan, Miss.,
2d-4th Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
J. F. Miles, Pres.
H. G. Holbrook, R. and F. S.
1117 35th Ave.
202. O. K., Cherokee, Kas., 2d-
4th Sat.
J. E. Layton, Pres.
H. D. Pipe, R. S.
J. H. Gee, F. S.
203. MT. MENA, Heavener, Okla.
2d-4th Wed., Walker Hall.
G. H. Purdum, Pres.
Lock Box 84.
John Wright, R. & F. S.,
L. B. 425.
204. MOOSE JAW, Moose Jaw,
Sask., Can., 1st-3d Thurs.,
Trades and Labor Hall.
H. Shaw, Pres.,
Coteau St.
W. J. Stagg, R. S.,
Box 795.
A. Greenman, F. S.
Iriquois St.
205. SPENCER, Salisbury, N. C.,
1st-3d Mon., Eagle Hall.
W. C. Norris, Pres.,
Spencer, N. C.
E. L. Kluts, R. S.,
422 S. Main St.
M. L. Webb, F. S.,
425 E. Horah St.
206. JONESBORO, Jonesboro,
Ark., 1st Mon., Woodman
Hall.
Fred Sears, Pres.
H. Mickish, R. & F. S.,
705 Huntington Ave.
207. THAYER, Thayer, Mo., 4th-
Monday, Carmens Hall.

- S. B. Pierce, Pres.
J. S. Tucker, R. S.
W. M. Wadley, F. S.
202. ROSEBUD, Cheyenne, W. Va.,
3d-4th Tues., K. P. Hall.
H. F. Ekins, Pres.
F. J. Crecay, R. S.,
Okley, W. Va.
A. T. Williams, F. S.,
Okley, W. Va.
203. LAKE MINNEWASKA,
Glenwood, Minn.
Chas. A. Benson, Pres.,
P. O. Box 302.
Lloyd Roberts, R. & F. S.,
Gen. Del.
210. VIRGINIA, Virginia, Minn.,
Peter McGovern, Pres.,
106 Maple St.
J. O. Poverski, R. S.
B. S. Geer, F. S.,
333½ Chestnut St.
211. LOOKOUT, Chattanooga,
Tenn., 3d-4th Fri., Daman
Hall, Cor. 8th and Cherry.
J. A. Black, Pres.
202 Buchanan Ave.
J. C. Turner, R. S.
W. F. Dickert, F. S.
705 Willow St.
212. CASTLE VALLEY, Helper
Utah, 3d Wed., K. P. Hall.
W. C. Grimes, Pres.
M. C. Christensen, R. S.
Joe O'Berta, F. S.
213. LAKEVIEW, Springfield,
Mo., 1st-3d Thurs., B. of R.
T. Hall.
W. E. Reynolds, Pres.,
1625 N. Campbell St.
Gilmore Goerke, R. S.,
1973 Mo. Ave.
Joe V. Nettles, F. S.,
1135 Blaine St.
214. TUSCALOOSA, Tuscaloosa,
Ala., 3d-4th Wed.
W. L. Hendrix, Pres.
Homer Appleyard, R. S.,
General Delivery.
J. L. McCracken, F. S.
215. YELLOWSTONE, Living-
ston, Mont., 1st-3d Tues.,
Masonic Hall.
Chas. Richards, Pres.,
532 N. East St.
E. S. Robson, F. S.,
413 E. K St.
Duncan Cameron, F. S.,
519 E. Gallatin St.
216. RIO GRANDE, Alamosa,
Colo., 1st-3d Sat.
A. E. Ables, Pres.
F. Rice, R. S.
Geo. R. Anderson, F. S.
217. WELLINGTON, Wellington,
Kaa., 1st-3d Mon.
O. B. Linn, Pres.
A. W. Huffman, R. S.
218 S. Douglas St.
J. B. Wilder, F. S.,
124 N. Elm St.
218. UNITED FOUR, Wichita,
Kaa., 1st-3d Wed.
Geo. Burris, Pres.,
317 University.
Ray H. Morris, R. S.,
212 South Clarence.
R. O. Adair, F. S.,
404 Fannie Ave.
219. WINNEBAGO, Fon du Lac,
Wis., 3d Mon., R. R. Hall.
Patrick Dora, Pres.,
924 Mich. Ave., N.
Chas. R. Holts, R. & F. S.,
136 Harrison Place.
220. BEAUMONT, Neodesha, Ka.,
1st-3d Tues.
Gilbert Cutsinger, Pres.
Geo. Lawrence, R. & F. S.,
Box 392.
221. ST. JOHN, St. John, N. B.,
Canada., 3d Tues.
F. L. Barrett, Pres.,
234 Brussels St.
Henry Tower, R. S.,
St. Paul Ave.
J. McKechnie, F. S.,
140 City Road.
222. MIZPAH, Whistler, Ala.,
2d-4th Thurs., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
R. N. Pittman, Pres.
G. W. Parker, R. S.
J. F. Hanley, F. S.
223. FORT SUMPTER, Charles-
ton, S. C., 4th Thurs., Irish
Volunteers' Hall.
B. H. Hogg, Pres.,
31 Blake St.
C. E. Smith, R. S.,
153 Church St.
J. Dunning, F. S.,
177 St. Phillip St.
224. SIGNAL BUTTE, Miles City,
Mont., 3d-4th Fri., Masonic
Hall.
Mike Vognlid, Pres.,
Box 416.
Geo. Smith, R. S.,
Box 416.
V. Bennett, F. S.,
Box 416.
225. CRESCENT, New Orleans,
La., 3d-4th Sat., McMahon's
Hall, Dryades and Callopo
Sta.
S. J. Gallagher, Pres.,
2604 Phillip St.
J. T. Murphy, R. S.,
2223 Thalia St.
E. Kuhn, F. S.,
3330 Birch St.
226. CENTRAL CITY, Macon,
Ga., every Thurs., Lackey's
Hall.
F. Deal, Pres.,
756 Boundday St.
E. B. Campbell, R. S.,
657 Elm St.
E. B. Bateman, F. S.,
110 Ellis St.
227. FREEPORT, Freeport, Ill.,
1st-3d Tues., 107 Stephenson
St.
J. C. Dawson, Pres.,
90 Winnishiek St.
M. C. Jenkins, R. S.,
57 Iroquois St.
J. L. Holbert,
22 Iroquois St.
228. BAIRD, Baird, Tex., 3d-4th
Wed., in I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. F. Greenrock, Pres.
C. M. Andrews, R. & F. S.
Box 535.
229. PROGRESS, Carleton Jct.,
Ont., Can., 2d-4th Thurs., O.
Y. B. Hall.
Thos. Carson, Pres.
Jas. Richards, R. S.
J. R. Galvin, F. S.
230. OTTAWA, Ottawa, Ont., 4th
Thurs., Rosemont Ave. Hall.
Henry Evans, Pres.,
73 Sophia St.
J. L. Neil, R. S.
61 Pine St.
Geo. Reilly, F. S.,
11 Melrose Ave., Hintonburg.
231. STAND PAT, Roseville, Cal.,
every Mon.
J. C. Veal, Pres.
C. B. Rose, R. S.
M. D. Shuler, F. S.,
Box 434.
232. MAGNOLIA, Monroe La.,
1st-3d Mon., Red Men's Hall.
R. W. Winberg, Pres.,
Box 24.
C. G. Brusch, R. S.,
214 North 7th St.
T. C. Castles, F. S.,
710 Oak St.
233. DALHART, Dalhart, Tex.,
1st-3d Tues., Firemen's Hall.
L. P. Fretwell, Pres.,
Box 269.
R. C. Rayser, R. S.,
Box 261.
W. H. Morrow, F. S.,
Box 30.
234. ST. Marie, Montreal, Que.,
Can., 1st-3d Fri., Lemieux
Hall, cor. Lafontaine and
Iberville.
J. B. Lavole, Pres.,
16 Sheppard.
Adillard Laurendeau, F. S.,
70 5th Ave., Vianville.
235. PECOS VALLEY, Amarillo,
Tex., 3d-4th Wed., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
J. W. Matheson, Pres.,
Care A. T. & S. F.
E. M. Letcher, R. S.,
306 N. Johnson St.
E. L. Richardson, F. S.,
209 N. Grant.
236. LAKE OF THE WOODS,
Kenora, Ont., Can., 3d Fri.,
Orange Hall.
A. Kirkpatrick, Pres.
F. J. Connert, R. S.
H. Marshall, F. S.
237. UNION, Vicksburg, Miss.,
3d-4th Tues., K. of P. Hall.
Joe Rigley, Pres.,
1225 Washington St.
F. L. Reeka, R. S.,
814 China St.
Geo. Elmendorf, F. S.,
2419 Pearl St.
238. PANHANDLE, Childress,
Tex., 2d-4th Sat., Labor Tem-
ple.
W. G. Taylor, Pres.
W. M. Craine, R. S.
Fred Higgins, F. S.
Box 412.
239. MISSISSQUOI, Farnham, Que.,
Can., 3d Thurs., St. Joseph's
Hall.
O. Robillard, Pres.
A. Brodem, R. & F. S.
240. SELMA, Selma, Ala., 3d-4th
Wed., Hall at cor. Ala. Ave.
and Maxey St.
R. F. Meachem, Pres.,
117 Water Ave.
J. E. McMullen, R. S.,
715 Lawrence St.
R. H. Nelson, F. S.,
1 Vine, W.
241. MISSOULA, Missoula, Mont.,
1st-3d Tues., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
Fred Partlow, Pres.,
122 N. 3d St. W.
John Musin, R. S.,
1019 Phillips St.
Jno. P. Jacobson, F. S.,
Box 769.
242. ELAIRE, McAdam Junction,
N. B., Can., 4th Thursday,
Orange Hall.
B. B. Jordan, Pres.
Wm. B. Johnston, R. S.
B. B. Herd, F. S.
243. BEAVER CREEK, Waurika
Okla., 2d-4th Sat.
M. L. Williams, Pres.
A. E. Thom, R. & F. S.
244. SHREVEPORT, Shreveport,
La., 1st-3d Thurs., K. of P.
Hall.
E. S. Madding, Pres.
1556 Park Ave.
E. S. Pollard, R. S.
G. B. Payton, F. S.,
1716 Yale St.
245. INTERCOLONIAL, Mencton,
N. B., Can., 1st-3d Fri., Sons
of Temperance Hall.
L. McKinnon, Pres.,
22 Maple St.
Chas. J. Paul, R. S.,
20 Caledonia St.

- F. C. Wilson, F. S.,
99 Pine St.
246. CHATTAHOOCHEE, Colum-
bus, Ga., 2d-4th Wed., Royal
Arcanum Hall.
- T. W. Birks, Pres.,
503 9th St.
- W. T. Christi, R. S.
R. G. Jones, F. S.,
Phoenix City, Ala.
247. AMERICUS, Americus, Ga.,
2d-4th Fri., K. of P. Hall.
- W. J. Gunn, Pres.
S. C. Daniel, R. S.,
605 Jackson Ave.
- W. H. St. John, F. S.,
100 Cherry St.
248. CONCORD, Concord, N. H.,
1st Friday.
- John Fanning, Pres.,
80 1/2 S. State St.
- M. H. Rimsell, R. S.,
414 Pillsbury St.
- P. J. Ahearn, F. S.,
34 Stone St.
249. GRAND CANYON, Winslow,
Ariz., 2d-4th Fri.
- A. O. Blanks, Pres.
C. J. Jones, R. S.
A. Garduno, F. S.
250. BRUNSWICK, Lawrence-
ville, Va., 2d-4th Tues., Pyth-
ian Hall.
- J. E. Keeton, Pres.
C. C. Gibbs, R. S.
J. A. Wester, F. S.
251. Wiregrass, Fitzgerald, Ga.,
1st-3d Tues., W. R. C. Hall.
- N. M. Jordan, Pres.
C. T. Skinner, R. S.,
707 W. Altamaha St.
- J. H. Bowers, F. S.,
706 W. Altamaha.
252. SPOKANE, Spokane, Wash.,
2d-4th Mon., Oliver Hall.
- W. M. Thompson, Pres.
210 N. Lee St.
- Arthur Schmidt, R. S.,
E. 1228 Catalda Ave.
- Julius Mueller, F. S.,
1704 E. 4th Ave.
253. HUB OF THE WEST, Sas-
katoon, Sask., Can., 2d Tues.,
Labor Temple.
- A. Kersley, Pres., 126 Ave., E.
So.
- Robert Dykes, R. S.
C. Burnett, F. S.,
126 Ave., E. So.
254. ANCHOR, Deer Lodge, Mont.,
2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
- Geo. Horn, Pres.
John Jackson, R. S.
D. E. Luther, F. S.
255. TEXTLINE, Textline, Tex., 2d-
4th Fri., M. W. A. Hall.
- H. W. Mier, Pres.
P. G. Fletcher, R. S.,
Box 22.
- J. C. House, F. S.
256. ST. PATRICK, Riviere Du
Loup, Que., Can., 1st Wed.,
3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
- Jos. Marquis, Pres.
Blaisville, Que.
- Albani River, R. S.
T. Caron, F. S.
257. GOODLAND, Goodland, Kas.,
2d-4th Sat., Robinson Hall.
- A. France, Pres.
G. F. Stallgreen, R. S.
Box 622.
- C. C. Wood, F. S.
258. BEAVER, West Toronto,
Ont., Can., 3d Wed., James
Hall.
- John Edw. McEwan, Pres.,
94 Prescott Ave.
- J. W. Buckley, R. S.,
Mt. Dennis, Ont., Can.
- Walter H. Pooler, F. S.,
25 Westmoreland Ave., Toron-
to Ont., Can.
259. FAIRBURY, Fairbury, Neb.,
4th Mon., Jenkins' Hall.
- W. L. Slater, Pres.
R. W. Cole, R. S.
Jas. E. McKee, F. S.
260. MOBRIDGE, Mobridge, S.
D., 1st-3d Tuesday.
- Louis Buckholtz, Pres.
Arvid Arvidson, R. S.
Herman Sasinske, F. S.
261. MOUNTAIN CITY, Green-
ville, S. C., 2d-4th Tues.
- Wm. L. Reeves, Pres.,
240 W. Washington St.
- G. E. Brandt, R. S.,
R. R. No. 3.
- L. M. Sherman, F. S.,
127 Butler Ave.
262. ELKO, Richmond, Va., 1st-
3d Tues., Labor Temple.
- P. E. Glass, Pres.
A. Haverstock, R. S.,
1011 E. Clay St.
- G. W. Witham, F. S.,
2109 Leigh St.
263. ST. CROIX, Calais, Maine.
Frank Dow, Pres.,
St. Stephen, N. B.
- Geo. McGarvey, R. S.
220 Union St.
- Wm. A. Kelley, F. S.,
Milltown, N. B.
264. MOUNTAIN VIEW, Three
Forks, Mont., 1st-3d Mondays.
- Orlando Robson, Pres.
George Johnson, R. S.
Irvin Bond, F. S.
265. KAHOKA, E St. Louis, Ill.,
1st-3d Tues., Metropolitan
Bldg., 5th and Mo. Ave.
- Bert Ham, Pres.
1022 Piggott Ave.
- E. Kander, R. S.,
618 Bond Ave.
- W. H. Weber, F. S.,
1843 Piggott Ave.
266. LOYAL, Sioux City, Ia., 4th
Mon., Labor Temple, 510 5th
St.
- Fred Holt, Pres.,
914 Court St.
- W. L. Stoddard, R. S.,
2107 St. Marys Ave.
- P. J. Peterson, F. S.,
111 S. Wall St.
267. MT. ERIE, Stamps, Ark.,
2d-4th Wed., W. O. W. Hall.
- A. S. Hayes, Pres.
C. W. Petry, R. S.
S. P. Halliburton, F. S.,
Box 242.
268. PORTLAND, Portland, Ore.,
2d-4th Mon., Carpenter's Hall.
- R. Sinfield, Pres.,
490 Flint St.
- F. M. Adams, R. S.,
250 Gilean St.
- Jos. Vana, F. S.,
708 E. 14th St. So.
270. STATEN ISLAND, Rich-
mond, N. Y.
- P. J. Garrity, Pres.,
62 Prince St., Stapleton, N. Y.
- Wm. Cornell, R. S.,
98 Lockman Ave.,
Mariner's Harbor, Sta.,
Port Richmond, N. Y.
- Jas. Smith, F. S.,
104 Lockman Ave.,
Mariner's Harbor Sta.,
Port Richmond, N. Y.
271. FRENCH BROAD, Ashe-
ville, N. C., 2d-4th Thurs.,
Barly's Hall.
- T. L. Pennell, Pres.
S. C. Waddell, R. S.,
33 Louis St.
- S. M. Waddell, F. S.,
33 Louis St.
272. MILFORD, Milford, Utah.
1st-3d Mon., Opera Hall.
- C. W. Morse, Pres.
Arthur McAulley, R. S.
Chas. Drebelius, F. S.
273. DAVENPORT, Davenport,
Ia., 2d-4th Mon., I. O. O. F.
Hall, 5th and Brady Sta.
- Henry Fraunce, Pres.,
1013 W. 6th St.
- W. J. Simpson, R. S.,
1032 Farnum St.
- Louis Pearson, F. S.,
613 Farnum St.
274. ARSENAL, Rock Island, Ill.,
1st-3d Wed., Bisclan Hall,
1502 3d Ave.
- F. H. Wells, Pres.,
619 3d Ave., E. Moline, Ill.
- L. E. Saulpaugh, R. S.,
415 22d S. Moline, Ill.
- C. D. Schluter, F. S.,
2915 11 1/2 Ave.
275. KEY CITY, Dubuque, Ia.,
2d-4th Thurs., Harstet Hall,
cor. 19th and White St.
- John Haupt, Pres.
Frank Artus, R. S.,
1785 Washington St.
- Albert Kruse, F. S.,
1622 Washington St.
276. SAVANNA, Savanna, Ill., 4th
Sat., Woodmen's Hall.
- Joseph Frazier, Pres.,
Box 253.
- Harry Rogers, R. S.
Chas. Sager, F. S.
277. WAYNE, Philadelphia, Pa.
3d Thurs., N. E. Cor. 9th &
Spring Garden.
- John J. Gribbin, Pres.,
815 Armat St.
- Franklin Foley, R. S.,
5937 Norwood St., German-
town.
- D. Mulharen F. S.,
469 E. Penn St., Germantown.
278. GATEWAY CITY, La Crosse,
Wis., 2d Mon., K. of P. Hall.
- Ernest Stager, Pres.,
202 Carr St.
- Martin Sholberg, R. & F. S.,
1116 Berlin St.
279. AUSTIN, Austin, Minn., ev-
ery last Thurs., Firemen's
Hall.
- Thos. Mork, Pres.
Chas. Heinold, F. S.,
105 Division St.
280. BAYOU CITY, Houston,
Tex., 2d-4th Thurs., Southern
Hall.
- S. Wheelas, Pres.,
1613 Ferry St.
- W. C. Rasch, R. S.,
1207 Montgomery Ave.
- J. E. French, F. S.,
1703 Ferry St.
281. FORKED DEER, Jackson,
Tenn., 1st-3d Fri., Eagle's
Hall.
- T. W. Reed, Pres.
G. L. Allen, R. S.
M. Allison, F. S.,
427 Short St.
282. MASON CITY, Mason City,
Ia., last Sun.
- Geo. Colleton, Pres.,
123 E. Miller St.
- John Johnson, R. & F. S.,
433 Cottage Ave.
283. QUEBEC, Quebec, Can.
- J. O. Pelchat, Pres.,
43 St. Joseph St., St. Roch.
- Jules Belanger, R. S.,
12 Cheviere St., St. Saviour.
Que.
- Emil Legare, F. S.,
78 St. Francois St., St. Roch.
284. CHICAGO BELT, Chicago,
Ill., 3d Tues., Bankers' Hall,
2423 Vincennes Rd. . . .

- Herman Albracht, Pres.,
542 W. 61st St.
Clarence Grubike, R. S.,
8937 Lowe Ave.
John R. Wurl, F. S.,
8713 Parnell Ave.
285. ALBERT LEA, Albert Lea,
Minn., 3d Sun., C. R. I. & P.
Shops.
P. Getrick, Pres.,
General Delivery.
C. A. Pratt, R. & F. S.,
103 S. 1st Ave., West.
286. ZINC CITY, La Salle, Ill.,
3d Sun., Eagles' Hall, cor.
Main and Gooding.
Geo. Allen, Pres.,
527 10th St.
Wm. C. Flynn, R. S.,
453 2d St.
Wm. Gehn, F. S.,
831 Calhoun St., Peru, Ill.
287. ROCK CITY, Wabash, Ind.,
2d-4th Sat., Union Hall.
Joe Reed, Pres.,
468 Falls Ave.
Chas. Ward, R. S.,
514 State St.
R. L. Rutherford, F. S.,
301 N. Wabash.
288. HOPE, Enid, Okla., every
Tues., Labor Hall.
R. Owens, Pres.,
521 W. Illinois.
J. W. Beavens, R. S.,
1113 W. Randolph St.
Geo. W. McKee, F. S.,
622 N. Quincy St.
289. COMET, Lethbridge, Alta.,
1st-3d Tues., Labor Hall.
L. Stockwell, Pres.,
G. McDuff, R. S.,
Box 760.
H. Jarvis, F. S.
290. HURON, Chicago, O., 2d
Sat., Wolf's Hall.
J. J. Wolfe, Pres.
C. T. Dye, R. & F. S.
291. COAL VALLEY, Carbondale,
Ill., 1st-3d Sat., 7:30 p. m.
I. O. O. F. Hall.
G. L. Dry, Pres.
Wm. Blackburn, R. & F. S.,
204 W. Elm St.
292. SHERMAN, Sherman, Tex.,
every Thurs., Bailey Hall.
A. D. Scarbrough, Pres.
J. K. Odle, R. S.,
212 E. Pecan St.
L. B. Shipp, F. S.,
1015 Huston St.
293. LORIMER, Cape Girardeau,
Mo, 3d Wed., Haas Hall.
J. C. Faust, Pres.,
418 S. Hanover.
Gus Stein, R. & F. S.,
725 Morgan Oak St.
294. EUREKA SPRINGS, Eureka
Springs, Ark., Every Sat.,
Leslie, Ark.
J. F. Rosenberry, R. S.
C. H. Atkinson, R. S.
U. L. Kane, F. S.
295. SARNIA, Sarnia, Ont., Can.,
1st Mon., Tunnell Hall.
W. Dagg, Pres.,
434 Russell St.
W. F. Gibson, R. & F. S.,
301 Russell St., Sarnia Tun-
nell.
296. COTTONWOOD, Somerville,
Tex., 4th Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
W. J. Schluens, Pres.
F. Beckhusen, R. & F. S.
297. SURPRISE, Chicago, Ill.,
2d-4th Tues., Anderson Hall,
54th and Wentworth Ave.
Jos. Laess, Pres.,
4413 5th Ave.
B. R. Lee, R. S.,
5317 Wentworth Ave.
- C. Johnson, F. S.,
5641 Wentworth Ave.
298. WYMORE, Wymore, Neb.,
2d Mon., A. O. U. W. Hall.
W. D. Mayer, Pres.
Wm. Fullwood, R. S.
J. K. Lewis, F. S.
299. MINNEHAHA, South Min-
neapolis, Minn., 1st-3d Wed.
Mozart Hall, 1417 Wash. Ave.,
South.
G. A. Pearson, Pres.,
2928 Bloomington Ave.
E. Elkelund, R. S.,
2413 31st Ave., So.
Thos. Lavers, F. S.,
2837 17th Ave. S.
300. THE COLUMBIA, Columbia,
S. C., 2d-4th Sat., City Fed-
eration Hall.
W. H. Sims, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 3.
O. B. Jenkins, R. S.,
2315 Lady St.
W. H. Hinnant, F. S.,
1713 Blanding St.
301. FULTON, Valley Jct., Ia.,
2d-4th Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ralph Brunce, Pres.
Oran Septer, R. S.
Miles Putnam, F. S.
302. LaGRANDE, Lagrande, Ore.,
1st-3d Wed.
J. R. McNowen, Pres. & F. S.,
1317 W. Ave.
303. JACKSONVILLE, Jackson-
ville Fla., every Fri., 136 E.
Bay St.
J. F. McClellan, Pres.
J. Valentine, R. S.
H. L. Watkins, F. S.,
543 Spruce St.
304. UNITY, St. Thomas, Ont.,
Can., 2d-4th Thurs., Court
Elgin Hall.
Chas. Bolton, Pres.,
13 Devonshire Place.
Fred Thompson, R. S.,
143 Willington St.
Thos. W. Card, F. S.,
39 West Ave.
305. Dauphin, Dauphin, Man.,
Can., 3d Fri.
G. Patterson, Pres.
E. Shuttleworth, R. & F. S.
306. BRAZOS VALLEY, Teague,
Texas, 1st-3d Thurs., Carman
Hall.
T. Reed, Pres.
S. P. Seay, R. S.
W. S. Henricks, F. S.
307. PUGET SOUND, Seattle,
Wash., 2d-4th Fri., Hall 203
Labor Temple.
C. H. Bain, Pres.,
670 Lucile St., S.
Georgetown, Wash.
C. H. Adams, R. S.,
202 9th Ave., S.
F. O. Schmbly, F. S.,
1108 E. 55th St.
308. HARLOWTOWN, Harlow-
town, Mont., 4th Wed.
W. H. Fuller, Pres.
W. B. Green, R. & F. S.
309. CLINTON, Clinton, Ill., 2d-
4th Wed., G. A. R. Hall.
G. W. Geer, Pres.,
1406 E. Washington St., R.
R. No. 5.
A. V. Cox, R. S.,
1219 E. Washington St.
H. Overfield, F. S.,
118 Railroad Ave.
310. MILWAUKEE, Milwaukee,
Wis., 1st-3d Mon., Paschen's
Hall, 322-23 Chestnut St.
Abraham Wolfenden, Pres.,
1012 6th St.
Edw. Killian, R. S.,
34 36th St.
Henry Achterberg, F. S.,
1131 8th St.
311. MARION, Marion, Ia., 3d
Mon., C. M. & St. P. Hose
House.
Leroy Clark, Pres.
L. Klumph, F. S.,
937 8th St.
312. HUDSON, Jersey City, N. J.
J. J. Carroll, Pres.,
39 Montgomery St.
Wm. Donahue, R. S.,
41 Vroom St.
M. J. Snoddy, F. S.,
153 Academy St.
313. PRIDE OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C.
C. L. Winfield, Pres.,
103 15th St., N. E.
B. J. Shannahan, R. S.,
712 7th St., N. E.
H. W. Barron, F. S.,
616 9th St., S. W.
314. THE MANDAN, Mandan, N.
4th Sat., K. O. T. M. Hall.
R. Banknecht, Pres.
Frank Grunenfelder, R. S.,
310 1st St., N. E.
Anton D. Frits, F. S.
315. OKOLONA, Okolona, Miss.
1st-3d Wed.
W. A. Rooker, Pres.
G. J. Stanford, R. S.,
Box 704.
J. M. Loyed, F. S.
316. GREENVILLE, Greenville,
Pa., 1st-3d Thurs., Union
Hall.
Lester Davis, Pres.,
Stewart Ave.
Chas. Kilner, R. S.,
R. R. No. 43.
W. R. Fox, F. S.,
171 S. Mercer St.
317. GREENVILLE, Greenville,
Tex., 4th Thurs., Carmen's
Hall.
U. S. Morrow, Pres.
C. R. Smith, R. & F. S.
318. WAGONER, Wagoner, Okla.,
1st-3d-5th Thurs., Lamb's
Hall.
B. L. Bailey, Pres.
L. W. Morgan, R. S.,
Box 614.
Thos. Cross, F. S.
319. KITTITAS, Ellenburg, Wash.
1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. J. Reynolds, Pres.,
605 W. 3d St.
W. H. Graham, R. S.,
607 N. Kittitas St.
Anton Anderson, F. S.,
607 Kittitas St.
320. ESTHERVILLE, Betherville,
Ia., 3d Thurs.
Jonas Amdal, Pres.
C. Weider, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 4.
W. A. Case, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 5.
321. TURTLE RIVER, Grand
Forks, N. D., 3th Thurs.
Frank Belk, Pres.,
403 Oak St.
John Grurard, R. & F. S.,
Room 23, Idding Block.
322. JAMES RIVER, Jamestown,
N. D., 3d Wed., Eagle's Hall.
C. J. Deuchshire, Pres.
Henry Lee, R. S.
Jacob Schlick, F. S.,
C. S. W. 1102.
323. COBURG, Kansas City, Mo.,
3d Fri.
Ed Bowman, Pres.
Geo. H. Cook, R. & F. S.,
118 Drury St.
324. STELLARTON, Stellarton,
N. S. Can., last Tues.
E. Langille, Pres.
C. L. Briggs, R. S.
Hugh A. Stewart, F. S.
325. FRASCATI, Mobile, Ala., 1st

- Thurs. and 1st Thurs. after
30th, C. T. C. Hall.
B. S. Hardy, Pres.
Thos. Ryan, R. S.,
712 S. Lawrence St.
Fred Leabury, F. S.,
Bay Ave. & Adams St.
326. VEGAS, Las Vegas, Nev.,
every 17th, Headquarters
Hall.
L. A. Wynaught, Pres.
Roy Hatfield, R. S.
T. K. Noblitt, F. S.
327. BISHOP PEEK, San Louis,
Obispo, Cal., 2d Tues., Jus-
tice Hall.
John Scott, Pres.,
977 Buchou St.
G. M. Hawkins, R. & F. S.,
1121 George St.
328. HUGO, Hugo, Okla., 2d-4th
Mon., B. of L. E. Hall.
J. B. McKee, Pres.
John Wallby, R. S.
W. B. Ayres, F. S.
329. FT. HAMILTON, Hamilton,
O., meets every 17th, 436
Henry St.
F. Lynn, Pres.
429 Henry St.
A. K. Rugg, R. S.,
925 S. 13th St.
Chas. Letsche, F. S.,
927 S. 13th St.
330. HAVERHILL, Woodsville,
N. H., 2d Wed., K. P. Hall.
R. E. Clark, Pres.,
Wells River, Vt.
W. L. Ford, R. S.
L. M. Hodgkins, F. S.
331. OHIO VALLEY, Huntington,
W. Va., 1st-3d Sat., Davis
Hall.
M. F. Cook, Pres.,
2018 8th Ave.
Evan Massie, R. S.,
1922 7th Ave.
R. E. Odell, F. S.,
2016 8th Ave.
332. LEBANON VALLEY, Ruth-
ersford, Pa., 3d-4th Thurs., at
Hummelstown, Pa.
Charles J. Seesholtz, Pres.,
119 Balm, St.
Hummelstown, Pa.
Chas. A. Rhoads, R. S.,
Hummelstown, Pa.
Harry Halbert, F. S.,
1416 North St., Harrisburg,
Pa.
333. TAYLOR, Taylor, Tex., 1st-
3d Friday.
S. H. Nicodemus, Pres.
D. C. McDaniels, R. & F. S.
303 Branch St.
334. DUPO, Dupo, Ill.
W. A. Hogan, Pres.,
East Carondelet, Ill.
J. C. Jones, R. S.,
East Carondelet, Ill.
W. Strant, F. S.,
Columbia, Ill.
335. HANGING ROCK, Mt. Car-
mel, Ill., 3d-4th Thurs., Len-
nert Hall.
H. B. Brines, Pres.,
422 W. 6th St.
J. L. Blines, R. S.,
727 Plume St.
W. L. Blank, F. S.,
726 W. 6th St.
336. CHANNING, Channing,
Mich.
Arthur Olson, Pres.
Jos. Rommek, R. S.
Joe Bendroski, F. S.
337. MILL CREEK VALLEY,
Cincinnati, O., 2d-3d Thurs.,
Wuebler's Hall, opposite court
house.
J. J. Abbing, Pres.,
4927 Carthage Bldg.,
St. Bernard, O.
- H. Yager, R. S.,
1123 W. 9th Ave.
C. Schlayer, F. S.,
634 Richmond St.
338. INDUSTRIAL, Midvale, Utah,
1st-3d Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall,
Midvale, Utah.
P. A. Resserto, Pres.
Sigford Kim, R. S.,
Sandy, Utah.
Earl Aylet, F. S.
339. WHEAT CITY, Brandon,
Man., Can., 2d-4th Fridays,
Trades Hall.
A. R. McKensie, Pres.,
525 17th St.
C. Page, R. S.,
451 Franklin St.
C. Harrold, F. S.,
632 Rosser Ave. E.
340. F. M. COLLINS, Hempstead,
Tex., 2d-4th Thurs.
C. B. Doran, Pres.
L. C. Mullenweg, R. S.
J. T. Free, F. S.
341. FARGO, Fargo, N. D., 4th
Fri., Union Hall.
J. D. Barnhart, Pres.,
117 13th St. So.
Alex. Clauson, R. S.,
St. Paul Hotel.
Chas. Lindquist, F. S.,
Dulworth, Minn., Box 975.
342. ISLAND CITY, Galveston
Tex., 2d-4th Tues., Cooks and
Waiters Hall.
H. Cornett, Pres.,
37 & 38 Ave. N. ½.
W. E. J. McDonald, R. S.,
3228 Ave. H.
C. A. Barlimann, Jr., F. S.,
710 37th St.
343. BAD LANDS, Glendive,
Mont., 1st-3d Mon.
F. Gruelke, Pres.
Moore Eyer, R. & F. S.
344. DUBOIS, Eldon, Mo., 1st-3d
Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall
J. D. Haynes, Pres.
Bryon Clark, R. S.
Wm. Pruitt, F. S.,
Box 508.
345. BELEN, Belen, N. M.
D. L. Moore, Pres.
Jos. Voelker, R. S.
Jno. R. Abell, F. S.,
Box 133.
346. SACRAMENTO, Sacramento,
Cal., every Tues.
J. W. Chard, Pres.,
5th Ave. Hotel.
J. C. Donnaher, R. S.,
1117 1-3 Eye St.
N. Jarstad, F. S.,
810 G. St.
347. SHUNIA, Port Arthur, Ont.,
3d Mon., Algoma Hall.
E. Moss, Pres.,
87 Ontario St.
J. Grant, R. S.,
158 Second St.
Jas. Gregory, F. S.,
174 Albert St.
348. EVANSTON, Evanston, Wyo.,
1st-3d Fri., D. of H. Hall.
Joseph Jeffs, Pres.
Wallace T. Parkinson, R. S.
J. Gerrard, F. S.,
Box 510.
349. SOUTH OMAHA, So. Oma-
ha, Neb., 1st-3d Thurs., D.
B. S. Hall, 2413 N. St.
Frank Enkins, Pres.,
516 ½ N. 24th St.
B. H. Furse, R. S.,
185 S. 23d St.
Wm. Cornemann, F. S.,
615 N. 25th St.
351. COMMERCE, Commerce,
Tex., 1st Fri., night, K. of P
Hall.
- Tony Cullums, Pres.
J. W. Caff, R. S.
J. E. Butrick, F. S.
352. BUELA, Raleigh, N. C.,
every Fri., Rescue Hall, cor.
Haywood and Oafales.
C. S. Meal, Pres.,
410 W. North St.
C. M. Hamilton, R. S.,
123 N. Harrington St.
C. H. Younger, F. S.,
516 N. East St.
353. ARGENTINE, Argentine,
Kas., 1st-3d Thurs., Republic
Hall, 612 Strong Ave.
H. D. Allison, Pres.,
R. R. No. 3.
F. O. Thomason, R. S.,
1310 S. 35th St., K. C. C., K.
Harry Stickney, F. S.,
1704 E. Metropolitan Ave.
354. ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga.,
every Sat. night, Labor Tem-
ple, 113 Trinity Ave.
Gordon Ivy, Pres.,
76 Grand 6th St.
C. H. Bradley, R. S.,
85 Little St.
Geo. D. Coleman, F. S.,
Box 57.
355. UNITY, Waterloo, Ia., 4th
Fri., Kurth Hall.
O. E. Urie, Pres.
G. W. Wiley, R. & F. S.,
210 Maple St.
356. KYLE, Aberdeen, S. D., 1st
Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
G. E. Mehner, Pres.,
308 N. Dakota.
Thos. Wilke, R. S.,
309 8th St., So.
Chas. Osburn, F. S.,
715 N. Washington St.
357. KANAWHA, Malden, W.
Va.
Wm. Buckley, Pres.
H. O. Ruffner, R. S.
Walter Brown, F. S.,
Belle, W. Va.
358. MT. CALICO, Yermo, Cal.,
Otia, 1st & 2d Mon.
A. Turley, Pres.,
Yermo, Cal.
Leonard Heffner, R. S.,
Ross C. Schramm, F. S.,
Yermo, Cal.
359. ST. PAUL, St. Paul, Minn.,
4th Mon., Federation Hall.
Chas. Benz, Pres.,
903 Park Ave.
Albert Apland, R. S.,
583 St. Peter St.
D. W. Pearson, F. S.,
1047 Churchill Ave.
360. PEORIA, Peoria, Ill., 4th
Wed., 1921 N. Adams St.
H. W. Switzer, Pres.,
803 N. Jefferson St.
S. C. Schrieber, R. S.,
617 Wayne St.
D. H. Wolfert, F. S.,
112 Morton St.
361. BRITANNIA, Fort William,
Ont., Can., 2d-4th Thurs.
J. Jewison, Pres.,
161 Pine St.,
Port Arthur, Ont.
F. Godsalve, R. S.,
233 Harold St.
J. Orton, F. S.,
829 McMillan St.
362. QUEEN AND CRESCENT,
Cincinnati, O., Wubler's Hall,
2d-4th Tues.
James Harrington, Pres.,
1242 Richmond St.
Frank Farrell, R. S.,
725 State Ave.
Edw. Judge, F. S.,
1131 Hopkins St.
363. GRANDVIEW, Kansas City,
Kas., 2d-4th Thurs., 10th and
Central Ave.

- Milton Gray, Pres.,
226 N. 18th St.
- B. L. Winchester, R. S.,
611 Northrup Ave.
- A. K. Aholt, F. S.,
568 S. 11th St.
364. GLEN PARK, Rosedale,
Kaa, 1st-3d Tues., 1145 Kan-
sas Ave., Rosedale.
- J. M. Cunningham, Pres.,
106 N. 2d St.
- B. M. Ganna, R. S.,
327 College Ave.
- J. L. Sullivan, F. S.,
521 Division St.
365. EGYPTIAN, Murphysboro,
Ill., 3d-4th Wed., I. O. O.
F. Hall, cor. 9th and Locust
Sts.
- Stant Minch, Pres.,
1426 Gartside St.
- Chas. Blacklock, R. and F. S.,
614 N. 15th St.
366. TIDE FLATS, Tacoma,
Wash., 1st-3d Mon., I. O.
O. F. Hall.
- Wm. Fletcher, Pres.,
4237 S. M St.
- C. A. Weller, R. S.,
1417 E. 26th St.
- Clyde Medley, F. S.,
2610 E. C St.
367. OAK ISLAND, Newark, N.
J., 3d Sat., Aurora Hall, 38
Williams St.
- Chas. Jaudel, Pres.,
267 Emmett St.
- Michael Rice, R. S.,
110 Ferguson St.
- Thomas Enright, F. S.,
12A Gobie St.
368. OLD FORT, Green Bay,
Wis., 1st Mon., Grosser Hall.
- John Paulson, Pres.,
143 S. Broadway.
- Thos. DeWane, R. S.,
216 11th Ave.
- Wm. Myer, F. S.,
616 S. Broadway.
369. SCOTIA, Truro, N. S., 3d
Mon., B. R. T. Hall.
- J. D. McKay, Pres.,
J. F. McClure, R. & F. S.
Box 322.
370. WASATCH, Ogden Utah,
1st-3d Thurs., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
- Wm. Royal, Pres.,
Wm. Harlick, R. S.,
Rear, 2167 Adams St.
- Archie McClure, F. S.,
1065 22d St.
371. NORTHERN STAR, Winni-
peg, Man. Can., 1st-3d Fri.,
Trades Hall.
- Wm. Lane, Pres.,
606 Rosedale Ave.
- T. S. Pichard, R. S.,
146 Arnold Ave.
- Geo. Clarke, F. S.,
63 Bertrand St.,
Norwood, St. Boniface, Man.
372. SOUTH CLE ELUM FIRST,
S. Cle Elum, Wash., 2d-4th
Tues., Liedel Hall.
- Thos. Yandell, Pres.,
Chas. Liedel, R. S.,
L. C. Bennett, F. S.
373. SOUTHERN, Ludlow, Ky.,
1st-3d Wed., Morley Hall,
Adelia Ave.
- A. J. Bruce, Pres.,
129 W. Linden St.
- J. Griffin, R. S.,
569 Chestnut St.,
Cincinnati, O.
- B. F. Bruce, F. S.,
Adelia Ave.
374. WHITE STAR, Austin, Tex.,
3d Mon., cor. Waller and 4th
St.
- G. Folk, Pres.,
1403 E. 2d St.
- A. Gustafson, R. S.,
1809 E. 6th St.
- A. Gustafson F. S.,
1809 E. 6th St.
375. MYRTLE, Danville, Va.,
J. G. Crane, Pres.,
care Sou. Baggage Room.
- Geo. R. Sutterfield, R. S.,
506 Kern St.
- T. A. Ferrell, F. S.,
418 Cliff St.
376. MANDELL, Chicago, Ill., 3d
Fri., 4703 W. Harrison.
- W. Hodgins, Pres.,
2624 Harrison St.
- D. F. Quirk, R. S.,
210 Honore St.
- A. Frederickson, F. S.,
4657 W. Indiana St.,
Austin Sta.
377. OTHELLO, Othello, Wash.,
1st-3d Wed.
- Frank Wilkins, Pres.,
E. I. Case, R. & F. S.
378. CHAPLEAU, Chapleau, Ont.,
Canada.
- H. A. Hopper, Pres.
- T. Whitehead, R. & F. S.
379. OLD FORT, Fort Wayne,
Ind., 4th Tues., Carpenters'
Hall, Calhoun and Barry
Ave.
- A. D. Boan, Pres.,
2426 Little St.
- G. C. Geerken, R. S.,
2114 Smith St.
- M. W. Meyer, F. S.,
2401 Little St.
380. MALDEN, Malden, Wash.,
1st-3d Sat.
- H. L. Coombaugh, Pres.
- G. W. Foster, R. S.
- J. L. Moran, F. S.,
Box 235.
381. SHARON, St. Bernard, O.,
1st-4th Mondays, Business
Hall, Bank Ave & Carthage
Pike St.
- J. B. Theodore, Pres.,
411 Maple Ave.
- Edw. Heger, R. S.,
2159 Carthage Pike
- W. D. Seefried, F. S.,
Sharonville, O.
382. AVERY, Avery, Idaho, 2d-
4th Wed.
- P. J. O'Donnell, Pres.
- R. Coolbaugh, R. & F. S.,
Box 26.
383. HIGHTOWN, Elko, Nev.,
1st Tuesday.
- C. J. Ingersoll, Pres.
- L. H. Mackey, R. S.
- H. B. Mills, F. S.,
Box 435.
384. RIVERVIEW, Farnfeld, Mo.,
2d-4th Sat.
- G. E. Leak, Pres.
- J. T. White, R. S.
- T. E. Robinson, F. S.
385. BAY CITY, Green Bay, Wis.,
4th Tuesday.
- M. J. Conway, Pres.,
811 Elmwood St.
- J. Walters, R. S.,
1531 Donsman St.
- H. Van Den Brook, F. S.,
312 Mathews St.
386. LIMA, Lima, O., 1st-3d
1st-3d Monday nights, City
Hall.
- Willis Fee, Pres.,
712 E Elm St.
- G. C. Coleman, R. S.,
135 E. North St.
- P. A. Piper, F. S.,
1105 Elizabeth St.
387. CHEROKEE, Cherokee, Ia.,
2d-4th Tues.
- John Jobe, Pres.
- G. F. Shannon, R. & F. S.
388. JERRE BAXTER, Nash-
ville, Tenn.
- G. L. Watson, Pres.,
1117 2d Ave. S.
- Grover Gambill, R. S.,
95 Claiborne St.
- Harry Gambill, F. S.,
518 Ash St.
389. IRON PORT, Escanaba,
Mich., 4th Fri., Union Hall.
- John Smith, Pres.,
Box 193.
- H. F. Penske, R. S.,
817 Escanaba Ave.
- Jos. Colbert, F. S.,
211 S. Jennie St.
390. WORLD'S FAIR, Forsythe
Jct., St. Louis, Mo., 1st-3d
Thurs., Druids Hall, 9th &
Market St.
- E. F. Vance, Pres.,
5028 Bulwer Ave.
- W. Hershberger, R. S.,
2613 Cottage Ave.
- Sam Whitechurch, F. S.,
4591A Evans Ave.
391. MERCIER, Chaudiere Jct.,
Quebec, Can., 1st Sun.
- E. Bernbe, Pres.
- Chaudiers Curve.
- J. Ouellet, R. S.,
P. Demers, F. S.
392. THE DALLIES, The Dalles,
Ore., 1st-3d Fri., Little K. P.
Hall.
- A. M. Parks, Pres.,
522 E. 13th St.
- H. M. Earhart, R. & F. S.,
217 E. 14th St.
393. TERRE HAUTE, Terre
Haute, Ind., 2d-4th Monday,
13th and Walnut.
- Roy Cline, Pres.,
1663 2d Ave.
- J. A. McGuyer, R. S.,
1517 S. 19th St.
- F. W. Garlin, F. S.,
1505 S. 9th St.
394. READING, Reading, Pa., 2d
Sunday A. M., 3d Sunday P.
M., Red Men's Hall.
- Jas. P. Maurer, Pres.,
248 N. 11th St.
- C. Hangan, F. S.,
1019 Perry St.
395. POWER CITY, Niagara
Falls, Ont., Can., 4th Tues.,
McCartney Hall.
- S. Nichols, Pres.,
South End, Ont.
- W. G. Kells, R. S.,
57 First Ave.
- C. A. Russell, F. S.,
20 Terrace Ave.
396. PRESCOTT, Prescott, Ariz.,
2d Thursday.
- Geo. Keese, Pres.,
Box 147.
- John Flowers, R. S.
- General Delivery.
- Wm. A. Lawler, F. S.,
252 S. Mt. Vernon St.
397. CASCO BAY, Portland, Me.,
3d Sun., 1st Wed.
- J. I. Walsh, Pres.,
82 Myrtle St.
- R. Mc Kome, R. S.
- A. Peterson, F. S.,
276 Stevens Ave.
398. ALBERTA, Edmonton, Al-
berta, Can., 4th Tues., Me-
chanics' Hall.
- A. F. Hunt, Pres.,
658 Athabasca Ave.
- J. B. Duncan, R. S.,
Jasper Block.
- A. P. Penny, F. S.,
Richelleu Hotel.
399. PINE MOUNTAIN, Man-
chester, Ga., 2d-4th Mon.,
City Hall.
- W. L. Dorman, Pres.,
A. L. Flynn, R. & F. S.
Box 22.

400. SAGINAW, Saginaw, Mich., 3d Fri., Heller's Hall.
 Henry Linn, Pres.
 2003 Jangs St., R. F. D. 301.
 F. Bernecker, R. S.,
 317 N. 7th.
 A. H. Buchanan, F. S.,
 221 N. 9th.
401. WHITE MOUNTAIN, Rock Springs, Wyo., 1st & 3d Sat., Labor Temple.
 Nels Anderson, Pres.
 207 Thomas St.
 F. Julius Anderson, R. & F. S.,
 210 Euclid Ave.
402. CORN BELT, Kansas City, Kan., 1st-3d Thurs., 10th & Central.
 F. E. Malcolm, Pres.,
 915 Greeley, Ave.
 A. Medlitz, R. S.,
 2832 Shoman Ave.
 H. Hortsman, F. S.,
 934 Nebraska Ave.
403. LAWTON, Lawton, Okla., 1st Sun. after pay day.
 Arthur Gullat, Pres.
 603 H Ave.
 H. H. Mercer, R. & F. S.,
 908 Summit Ave.
404. PENOBSCOT, Bangor, Me., 28th of each mo., 77½ Exchange St.
 S. J. Robinson, Pres.,
 Larkin St.
 H. E. Shaw, R. S.,
 88 Larkin St.
 J. T. Morse, F. S.,
 172 Grove St.
405. MATHEW, Rawlins, Wyo., 4th Thurs., Danish Hall.
 Chris Miller, Pres.
 W. C. Sherwood, R. S.
 Antone Jensen, F. S.
406. DENVERSIDE, East St. Louis, Ill., 2d-4th Wed., Metropolitan Bldg.
 Chas. Mountain, Pres.,
 1519 Natalie Ave.
 Chas. Payne, R. S.,
 1123 Market Ave.
 William Weigle, F. S.,
 1303 Gaty Ave.
407. YOUNGTOWN, Louisville, Ky., 1st-3d Wed., Shubert's Hall.
 J. B. Summers, Pres.,
 328 N. 28th St.
 D. D. Daly, R. S.,
 3720 High St.
 A. C. Powers, F. S.,
 3020 Alford Ave.
408. YERBA BUENA, San Francisco, Cal., 1st-3d Fri., Building Trades Temple.
 P. Donahue, Pres.,
 951 Minn. St.
 D. Hallyburton, R. S.,
 55 Brozman St.
 J. E. Parrott, F. S.,
 242 Precita Ave.
409. WILLOW PARK, Halifax, N. S., 3d Monday.
 W. H. Pirie, Pres.,
 50 N. Albert St.
 H. E. Greenough, R. S.,
 29 E. Young St.
 J. R. Dibbon, F. S.,
 54 W. Young St.
410. SUNSET, Los Angeles, Cal., 1st-3d Wed., Labor Temple.
 Edgar Baker, Pres.,
 901 N. Broadway.
 Andrew Clinie, R. S.,
 181 N. Daly St.
 Adam H. West, F. S.,
 2121 Michigan Ave.
411. DIAMOND, Waynoka, Okla., John Barnes, Pres.
 V. T. Brown, R. S.
 T. S. Cranmer, F. S.
412. PRIDE OF THE SOUTH, Hattiesburg, Miss., 1st-3d Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
 L. L. McGhee, Pres.,
 913 River Ave.
 A. J. Trigs, R. S.,
 701 Walnut St.
 F. C. Glenn, F. S.,
 1106 River Ave.
413. SAN JOSE, San Jose, Cal., 1st-3d Wed., cor. Van Dorne and Hobson.
 James B. Van Hagen, Pres.,
 Bassett St.
 E. J. Connors, R. S.,
 234 N. 4th St.
 A. Van Valor, F. S.,
 397 Hobson.
414. CITICO, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1st-3d Wed.
 J. H. Blizzard, Pres.,
 care San Shop.
 W. L. Lyle, R. S.,
 care San Shop.
 W. G. McClanahan, F. S.,
 104 Ruby St. E.
415. BLUE ISLAND, Blue Island, Ill., 2d-4th Mon., Brickmakers Hall, cor. Walnut and Western Ave.
 W. A. Biége, Pres.,
 140 York St.
 C. J. Blackmore, F. S.,
 Burr Oak Ave.
416. HEBNEY, Roncoverte, W. Va., 3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.
 W. A. Reese, Pres.
 A. E. Dolan, R. & F. S.
417. ABBEYVILLE, Abbeyville, S. C., 1st-3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
 A. E. Gilbert, Pres.
 G. W. Clark, R. S.
 A. E. Gilbert, F. S.
418. HERMITAGE, Richmond, Va., 1st-3d Thurs., Lee Camp Hall.
 F. X. Hughes, Pres.,
 322 W Main St.
 T. F. Payne, R. S.,
 805 N. 27th St.
 E. A. Kumlshn, F. S.,
 22 So. Cherry St.
419. ORIENT, Fairview, Okla., 1st-3d Fri.
 Harley Robinson, Pres.
 G. W. Holderby, R. S.
 W. A. Willey, F. S.
420. SAN JOAQUIN, Fresno, Cal., 2d-4th Tues., Union Hall.
 Conard Nilmeres, Pres.,
 608 E St.
 Henry Stelts, R. S.,
 331 E St.
 David Wright, F. S.,
 132 Coast Ave.
421. ALBION, Albion, Pa., 1st-3d Sat., Odd Fellows' Hall.
 O. G. Seaman, Pres.
 Roy Swaney, R. S.
 C. A. Hainer, F. S.
422. MIDDLEPORT, Middleport, Ohio, 2d-4th Wed.
 K. of P. Hall.
 Fred Langlots, Pres.,
 Fred McGuffin, R. S.
 Box 817.
 Fred Church, F. S.,
 Pomeroy, O.
423. ARGENTA, Argenta, Ark., 1st Thurs., 208½ Main St.
 J. A. Walker, Pres.,
 808 Ark. Ave.
 R. S. Roberts, R. S.,
 720 Center St.,
 Little Rock.
 A. F. Rice, F. S.,
 212 Locust St.
424. MARYLAND, Cumberland, Md., 3d-4th Thurs.
 E. J. Twigg, Pres.,
 701 Lafayette Ave.
 Otto Hufer, R. S.,
 187 Bedford St.
 C. S. Lewis, F. S.,
 3 Highland Place.
425. ANTELOPE, Clovis, New Mexico, 1st-3d Thurs., Owens' Hall.
 J. R. Hickman, Pres.
 J. E. Atwell, R. S.
 W. E. Haynes, F. S.
426. RAY OF HOPE, Oakland, Cal., 1st-3d Wed., 1203½ 7th Street.
 A. L. Orcutt, Pres.,
 432 San Pablo Ave.
 T. Steck, R. S.,
 908 Chestnut St.
 B. Keating, F. S.,
 1052 7th St.
427. BEECHWOOD, Mounds, Ill., 2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Theo Elkins, Pres.
 C. R. Casey, R. S.
 Ed Boggett, F. S.
 Box 276.
428. HELENA, Helena, Mont., 1st & 3rd Mon.
 Christian Martinson, Pres.,
 1900 Harrison St.
 Frank Miller, R. S.,
 1937 Billings Ave.
 A. F. Kruse, F. S.,
 1519 R. R. St.
429. GOLDEN LEAF, Clinton, Ia., 4th Thurs., Engineers' Hall, cor. 10th Ave. and 4th St.
 Patrick Walton, Pres.,
 415 Maple Ave.
 J. Clark, R. S.,
 439 2d Ave.
 R. L. Fair, F. S.,
 1300 S. 4th.
430. COPPER, Butte, Mont., 2d-4th Wed., Scandia Hall.
 Jack Snyder, Pres.,
 2128 Princeton Ave.
 Wm. Burton, R. S.,
 811½ E. 2d St.
 Orin C. Sullivan, F. S.,
 1220 Curtis Ave.
431. BITTER ROOT, Alberton, Mont., Last Sat. each mo.
 B. Weatherston, Pres.
 C. E. Fisher, R. & F. S.
432. FRISCO, St. Louis, Mo., 1st-3d Monday, Chouteau and Boyle Ave.
 S. B. Carter, Pres.,
 911 S. Taylor St.
 J. B. Lowe, R. S.,
 4357 Vista Ave.
 C. W. Reinwald, F. S.,
 4339 Norfolk.
433. TWIN BUTTES, Tuscon, Ariz., 1st-3d Wed., Eagle's Hall.
 Thos. Thorsil, Pres.
 Chas. Larro, R. S.,
 Box 332.
 H. Broussard, F. S.
434. AVOCA, Addis, La.
 J. A. Cazes, Pres.
 P. J. Bujol, R. & F. S.
435. SHOREHAM, Minneapolis, Minn., 1st-3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall, 2029 Central Ave.
 Wm. Corrigan, Pres.,
 2542 Jackson St., N. E.
 John Larson, R. S.,
 1823 Quincy St., N. E.
 Wm. Prees, F. S.,
 1939 Pierce St., N. E.
436. RAINY RIVER, Rainy River, Ont., Can., 20th day.
 W. F. Crackel, Pres.
 B. J. Frank, R. S.
 John McDonald, F. S.
437. MOUNT McKAY, Westfort, Ont., Can., Last Tues., Finish Hall.

- H. C. Smith, Pres.,
311 Minnesota St., Ft. Will-
ham.
- S. Speed, R. S.,
510 Laird St.
- J. Pyatt, F. S.,
228 Robinson St.
433. HULBERT, Hulbert, Ark.,
1st-3d Wed.
T. A. Monnette, Pres.,
C. H. Graupher, R. S.,
J. L. Long, F. S.
434. EASTERN OREGON, Hunt-
ington, Ore., 3d Monday, Odd
Fellows' Hall.
C. V. Paul, Pres.
A. Johnston, R. S.,
H. J. Davy, F. S.
440. WISCONSIN VALLEY, Tom-
shawk, Wis., 2d Sun., Wood-
man Hall.
O. B. Anderson, Pres.,
Minocqua, Wis.
Wm. Johnson, R. & F. S.,
Box 618.
442. ALGIERS RESURRECTED,
Algiers, La., 2nd & 4th Wed.,
Patterson & Vallette Sts.
Chas. M. McCloskey, Pres.,
405 Pacific Ave.
Wm. S. Kenny, R. S.,
2451 Royal St.,
New Orleans, La.
R. B. Hock, F. S.,
Gretna, La.
444. COLES COUNTY, Mattoon,
Ill., 1st-3d Thurs., I. O. O.
F. Hall.
D. A. Mohler, Pres.
605 Charleston Ave.
J. W. Luelium, R. S.,
1121 Shelby Ave.
C. C. Bullock, F. S.,
R. R. No. 1.
444. VERMILLION, Danville, Ill.,
2d-4th Tues., Brown's Hall.
S. I. Jackaway, Pres.,
626 E. Bryan Ave.
R. J. Herschler, R. S.,
1908 Collett St.
E. M. Critchfield, F. S.,
409 Ann St.
445. FOX RIVER VALLEY, Kau-
kauna, Wis., 3d Wed.
Barney Hoolehan, Pres.,
80. Kaukauna.
Jos. Deitzler, R. S.,
80. Kaukauna.
Jos. La Casa, F. S.,
80. Kaukauna.
446. VALDOSTA, Valdosta, Ga.,
2d-4th Sun.
W. P. McGowan, Pres.,
211 Forest St.
F. A. McDaniel, R. S.,
111 Stephen St.
O. S. Graham, F. S.,
111 Stephen St.
447. TEKOA, Tekoa, Wash., 1st-
3d Sat., Eagles' Hall.
J. C. Whitehead, Pres.
N. A. Walker, R. S.,
Albert Lewis, F. S.,
Box 355.
448. WEST EDMONTON, Elm
Park, Alta., Can., 4th Fri. ea.
month.
R. J. Jackson, Pres.
F. J. Kokesh, R. S.
Chas. Duthi, F. S.,
Elm Park.
449. BUFFALO, Wainswright, Al-
berta, Can.
P. Perrin, R. S.
R. Woods, F. S.
450. SASKATCHEWAN, Melville,
3d Thurs., Taylor Hall.
Wm. H. Woodland, Pres.
Chas. Neill, R. & F. S.,
Box 153.
451. SPRING BROOK, Antigo,
Wis., every 3d Fri., Eagles'
Hall.
- Frank Cherek, Pres.
Herman Zemke, R. & F. S.
111 Ganen St.
452. SAN JACINTO, Houston,
Tex., 1st-3d Mon., Halverson
Hall, Washington St.
W. H. Breitsprecken, Pres.,
1919 Commerce St.
J. E. French, Jr., R. S.,
1702 McKee St.
Nella Peterson, F. S.,
1707 Sawyer St.
453. GARDEN CITY, Chicago,
Ill., 1st-3d Tues., Soldner's
Hall, 53d Place and Halstead.
N. Bochwoldt, Pres.,
5723 Marshfield Ave.
Walter Wilson, R. S.,
6447 Laflin St.
James Kelley, F. S.,
3218 W. 37th Place.
454. RIVERS, Rivers, Man., Can-
ada, 2d-4th Wed., Smith Hall.
Walter King, Pres.
Thos. Stuart, R. S.
F. G. Throssel, F. S.
455. FAVORITE, Huntington, W
Va., 1st-3d Wed.
George Wirk, Pres.,
5th Ave. Rt 20 & 21.
H. G. East, R. S.,
225 Buffington St.
I. L. Moore, F. S.,
1671 11th Ave.
456. K. D., Harvard, Ill.
John McGuire, Pres.,
Lincoln St.
Oscar Carpenter, R. & F. S.,
204 N. Hutchison St.
457. MARMARTH, Marmarth, N.
D., 1st-3d Tues.
John Stewart, Pres.
C. Brakefield, F. S.
458. LITTLE CEDAR, Cedar-
town, Ga., 1st-3d Wednesday
nights, Machinists' Hall.
W. P. Surls, Pres.
W. A. Barber, R. & F. S.
459. SYCAMORE, Palestine, Tex.,
1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
O. E. Davis, Pres.,
235 N. Jackson.
D. O. Wallace, R. S.,
830 Royal St.
Joe Wilson, F. S.,
504 Locust.
460. VAUGHN, Vaughn, N. M.,
2d-4th Fri., Harrington Hall.
M. N. Parks, Pres.
J. N. Corgill, R. & F. S.
461. MESQUITE, Mart, Texas,
2d-4th Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. A. Heffin, Pres.
Jas. Monrie, R. S.
D. C. Samson, F. S.
462. BOGALUSA, Bogalusa, La.,
1st-3d Wed., Starnes Hall.
G. R. Jarvis, Pres.
J. M. Avriett, R. S.
W. G. Howard, F. S.,
922 Ave. E.
463. RAINBOW, Great Falls,
Mont.
Jos. Tokrski, Pres.,
216 6th Ave. S.
John Freeman, R. S.,
300 Central Ave., S. W.
Jas. Gott, F. S.,
214 4th Ave., S.
464. PECAN, Walnut Springs,
Tex., 1st Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
N. P. Pettichere, Pres.
J. F. Tanner, R. S.
W. T. Howard, F. S.
465. YOUNG AMERICA, McCook,
Neb., 2d-4th Tuesdays, Mer-
ris Hall.
W. C. Stephens, Pres.
W. C. Allison, R. S.,
203 4th St. E.
L. P. Davis, F. S.,
208 2d St. East.
466. PERU, Peru, Ind., 1st-3d
Mon., Moeck's Hall.
A. Henius, Pres.,
460 W 3d St.
H. Spohn, R. S.,
Box 100 R. R. No. 2.
C. Keever, F. S.,
Box 100 R. R. No. 2.
467. DAUPHIN PARK, Chicago,
Ill., 2d-4th Wed., De Haan's
Hall, 9404 Cottage Grove.
Clement Schultz, Pres.,
1672 W. 105th St.
Frank Lockwood, R. S.,
14719 Lexington Ave.
Frantz A. Johnson, F. S.,
94410 St. Lawrence Ave.
468. FAIR PLAY, Amherst, N
S., Canada, every Tues.
A. W. Jackson, Pres.
Box 608.
Z. McLeod, R. S.
Frank A. Burke, F. S.,
Box 608.
469. BELLEFONTAINE, Belle-
fontaine, O., 3d Fri., F. O.
E. Hall.
J. F. Prater, Pres.,
302 W. Williams.
E. L. Denny, R. S.,
612 E. Cooper St.
W. H. Stamata, F. S.,
515 Madison St.
470. MISSION RIDGE, Chatta-
nooga, Tenn., 2d-4th Tues., I.
O. O. F. Hall.
T. A. Ralrden, Pres.,
572 E. 16th St.
W. H. Carr, R. S.,
824 E. 8th St.
H. E. Harris, F. S.,
209 George St., H. P.
471. HAGERSTOWN, Hagers-
town, Md., 1st-4th Thurs., G.
A. R. Hall.
Brent Webber, Pres.
710 W. Franklin St.
S. M. Hoover, R. S.,
20 Washington Ave.
J. S. Hocks, F. S.,
19 Madison Ave.
472. FLICKERTAIL STATE, En-
derlin, N. D.
C. E. Mattox, Pres.
Carl Runden, R. & F. S.,
Gen. Del.
473. BUSHNELL, Springfield, O.,
1st-3d Wed., Trades Hall.
E. Redding, Pres.,
816 Edgemont Ave.
J. C. Taylor, R. & F. S.,
1322 Maryland Ave.
474. MASON, Natalbany, La.,
1st Mon. after 2d Sun.
E. S. Sandifer, Pres.
J. J. Hemphill, R. & F. S.
475. MORGAN, Lafayette, La.,
every Sun. eve., A. Dunham's
residence.
A. Dunham, Pres.,
Box 470.
G. C. Solomon, R. S.
A. Le Blanc, F. S.
477. CLINCHFIELD, Erwin,
Tenn., every Thurs.
J. A. Shipley, Pres.
W. E. Garland, R. S.
W. E. Nuckolls, F. S.
478. CHAFFEE, Chaffee, Mo.,
1st-3d Thurs.
Joe Schwartz, Pres.
Wm. Lewis, R. S.
B. B. Lundy, F. S.,
Box 245.
479. ROSE HILL, DeQueen,
Ark., 4th Mon.
Chas Backer, Pres.
E. V. Hill, R. & F. S.
480. ATOKA, Atoka, Okla., 1st-
3d Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Wm. Hope, Pres.
E. C. York, R. S.,
Box 42.

- W. H. Summitt, F. S.,
Box 604.
481. MOUNT BEGBIE, Revel-
stoke, B. C., Can., 1st Wed.,
Selkirk Hall.
H. Parsons, Pres.
B. Eyre, R. & F. S.
482. FOND DU LAC, Fond du
Lac, Wis., 2d-4th Wednesday,
Trades Council Hall.
Wm. McMonagle, Pres.,
76 N. Sibley St.
Fred Gförer, R. S.,
Beechland Ave., N.
M. Pufahl, F. S.,
709 Michigan Ave.,
North Fond du Lac, Wis.
483. CUYAHOGA, Cleveland, O.,
1st-3d Fri., at Dedinsky Hall,
2429 W. 25th St.
M. Kosminski, Pres.,
3780 Wade St.
Jno. Maas, R. S.,
9712 Denison Ave.
E. R. Kinter, F. S.,
3197 W. 88th St.
484. PORT GARDNER, Everett,
Washington.
James M. Batsford, Pres.,
Broadway Sta. A.
Howard Heeley, R. S.,
1909 State.
Ruben Wysocki, F. S.,
Station A.
485. QUEENSBORO, Long Island
City, N. Y.
John Lambert, Pres.
Thos. Cooney, R. S.
Frank Thurman, F. S.
486. PERRIN'S PEAK, Durango,
Colo.
E. H. Skeels, Pres.,
1021 Fourth Ave.
W. H. Smack, R. & F. S.,
237 13th St.
487. WYOMING VALLEY, West
Nanticoke, Pa.
C. D. Bowman, Pres.
W. W. Custer, R. S.
W. S. Holloway, F. S.
488. MOUNT SELOVER, Colton,
Cal., 3d Sat.
L. P. Kerr, Pres.
C. L. Geldmacher, R. S.,
Box 93.
C. N. Darby, F. S.,
General Delivery.
489. SEABOARD, Savannah, Ga.,
1st-4th Mon., K. P. Hall.
R. L. Korth, Pres.,
442 Drayton St.
J. E. Drummond, R. S.,
901 Montgomery St.
T. R. Quigley, F. S.,
513 W. Anderson.
490. GREAT NORTHERN, St.
Paul, Minn., 1st-3d Tuesdays,
Federation Hall.
H. Dittbrenner, Pres.,
123 Manitoba Ave.
Emil Dittbrenner, R. S.,
North St. Paul.
Chas. Jacobson, F. S.,
576 Cedar St.
491. THURBER JCT., Mingus,
Tex., every Mon., Woodmen's
Hall.
G. P. Torbet, Pres.
J. W. Williamson, R. S.
J. E. McQuerry, F. S.
492. LIBERAL, Liberal, Kas.,
4th Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Arthur Degormo, Pres.
F. E. Meek, R. & F. S.
493. ZURI MOUNTAIN, Gallup,
N. M., 2d-4th Mon.
J. W. Noe, Pres.
J. Cavanaugh, R. S.
C. McQuade, F. S.
494. NEWBERRY, Newberry
Sta., Williamsport, Pa., 2d-
4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
- G. L. Cowden, Pres.,
710 Pearl St.
Crawford Kline, R. S.,
702 Arch St.
D. E. Good, F. S.,
2343 Lynn St.
495. MISSOURI VALLEY, Mis-
souri Valley, Ia., 1st-3d Mon.
Wm. Noordeen, Pres.
Roy Tensmeyer, R. S.
W. J. Douglas, F. S.
496. BLACK RIVER, Poplar
Bluff, Mo.
497. DIAMOND CITY, Wilkes-
Barre, Pa.
498. GULF, Port Arthur, Tex.,
2d-4th Mon., W. O. W. Hall.
C. W. Welsh, Pres.,
18 5th St.
C. C. Bradley, R. & F. S.,
839 Houston Ave.
500. DICKINSON, Dickinson, N.
D., 4th Wed.
J. C. Flynn, Pres.
526 2d Ave. W.
Chas. Z. Angell, R. & F. S.,
520 1st Ave. W.
501. COLLEGE, Urbana, Ill., 1st-
3d Wed., M. W. A. Hall.
D. J. McDaniel, Pres.,
912 E. Water St.
C. M. O'Brien, R. S.,
905 E. Waters St.
Menon Archdeacon, F. S.,
804 E. Green St.
502. NEW ALBANY, New Al-
bany, Miss., 4th Sat.
C. L. Martin, Pres.
Milo Guy, R. S.
C. A. Ford, F. S.
503. DOUGLAS, Douglas, Ga.,
each Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. L. Kersey, Pres.
J. A. Broxton, R. S.
Jno. McDougle, F. S.
504. PARAGON, Kansas City,
Mo., 2d-4th Wed., 9th and
Michigan Ave.
G. M. Sopher, Pres.,
3927 Dickson Ave.
W. A. Deacon, R. S.,
411 Indiana Ave.
Harry Mounts, F. S.,
340 Merastion Ave.
505. MT. ASHLAND, Ashland,
Ore., 3d Sat.
Wm. H. Sullivan, Pres.
Jas. A. Archibald, R. S.,
1235 E. Main St.
G. W. Pinnegar, F. S.,
Box 48 R. F. D.
506. BIG SALINE, Harrisburg,
Ill., 1st-3d Wed.
Chas. Gibbons, Pres., & R. S.
800 E. Church.
H. Walker, F. S.,
213 Church St.
507. RED HUMMER, Bloomington,
Ill.
J. H. Jeffres, Pres.,
1108 N. Main St.
S. J. Sedinger, R. S.,
1108 N. Main St.
E. C. Williams, F. S.,
1308 N. Oak St.
508. PALMETTO, Waycross, Ga.
W. J. Sistrunk, Pres.,
18 Hurley St.
J. D. Snead, R. S.,
29 Hurley St.
W. A. Coatney, F. S.,
71 Reed St.
509. MOUNT KILBURN, Bellows
Falls, Vt., last Sat.
H. T. Isham, Pres.,
15 Forest St.
F. O. Isham, R. S.,
92 Rockingham St.
C. B. Coleman, F. S.,
Box 584.
510. SEA BREEZE, Savannah, Ga.,
2d-4th Mon.
- Jesse M. Nettles, Pres.
J. H. Raport, R. S.,
118 W. 32d St.
W. T. Roseman, F. S.,
123 Park Ave. E.
511. DOMINION, Toronto, Ont.,
Canada.
Frank Simpkins, Pres.,
1 Nassau Place, off Nassau St.
J. Wilson, R. S.,
39 Noble St.
Wm. Armstrong, F. S.,
7 Sullivan St.
512. BOARDMAN, Traverse City,
Mich., 1st Thurs. after 15th.
Fred Berlin, Pres.,
832 E. 8th St.
B. S. Sayre, R. S.,
210 W. 10th St.
A. E. Fox, F. S.,
405 W. 11th St.
513. THREE POINT, Havre,
Mont.
Jos. Hilla, Pres.
Kasper Nyberg, R. & F. S.,
Box 1244.
514. WICHITA FALLS, Wichita
Falls, Tex., 3d-4th Wed., La-
bor Hall.
W. C. Gentry, Pres.
L. J. Whitten, R. S.
A. L. Fienhold, F. S.,
1206 Austin St.
515. CANISTEO VALLEY, Addi-
son, N. Y., 3d Thurs., C. M.
B. A. Hall.
B. W. Albee, Pres.
W. R. Orr, R. & F. S.
516. FORT CONCHO, San Ange-
lo, Texas, 3d-4th Wed.
M. E. Atkins, Pres.
Box 420.
J. A. Lee, R. & F. S.,
Box 509.
517. NAVAJO, Altus, Okla., 1st-
3d Thurs.
W. S. Little, Pres.,
Lock Box 493.
Ransom Davis, R. & F. S.
518. MAPLE LEAF, Fort Scott,
Kan., 2d-4th Tues., Redmen
Hall.
J. B. Atha, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 6.
H. E. Holding, R. S.,
780 Margrave St.
A. W. Brooks, F. S.,
401 Lowman St.
519. St. Andrew, Brunswick, Ga.
C. S. Mock, Pres.,
1121 Union St.
O. C. Sweet, R. S.,
508 1st Ave.
W. M. Miller, F. S.,
1907 Union St.
520. GLENWOOD, Minneapolis,
Minn., 1st-3d Wed.
Jens Jensen, Pres.
623 Russell Ave., N.
J. G. Little, R. S.,
1519 7th St., S. E.
Axel Lindstrom, F. S.,
1717 3d Ave. N.
521. WALKER'S MOUNTAIN,
Bristol, Tenn., 1st-3d Sat., K.
P. Hall.
G. A. Whitlock, Pres.
J. W. Dunn, R. S.,
Route 7, Box 8.
B. H. Henley, F. S.,
509 Vernon St.
522. SHOW ME, Nevada, Mo.,
1st-2d Mon.
W. D. Kiger, Pres.,
916 N. Elm St.
W. L. Gibson, R. & F. S.,
720 E. Ashland St.
523. JOHN BROWN, Osawato-
mie, Kas., 2d-4th Wed.
B. F. Toopa, Pres.
R. J. Hayes, R. S.
Chas. Barnett, F. S.

524. **PRIDE OF THE PEOPLE**, Meridian, Miss., 1st-3d Thurs.
E. C. Brant, Pres.
E. C. Gavin, R. & F. S.
318 Church Ave.
525. **SEQUOYAH**, Musogee, Okla.
3d-4th Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
E. F. Scott, Pres.
903 N. C. St.
G. W. K. Morrison, R. & F. S.,
Box 1580.
526. **NORTH BANK**, Vancouver, Wash., 4th Tues.
O. C. Duffy, Pres.
29th St. and Caff.
W. D. Sherman, R. S.,
1214 W. 15th St.
P. J. Carlson, F. S.,
1315 Markle Ave.
527. **TWIN PORTS**, Superior, Wis., 1st-3d Fri., Union Hall.
Peter Klick, Pres.
1203 Banks Ave.
Ole M. Holm, R. & F. S.,
1313 Faxon St.
528. **TIPPECANOE**, Lafayette, Ind., 3d-4th Mon., Labor Temple.
L. Hart, Pres.
2009 N. 16th.
C. Thompson, R. S.,
1118 N. 17th.
Wm. Parnell, F. S.,
1806 Pierce.
529. **Q. O. & K. C.**, Milan, Mo., 1st Tues.
Eugene Harris, Pres.
C. H. Burnham, R. S.
F. E. Raiming, F. S.
530. **WOLVERINE**, Ludington, Mich., 1st-3d Mon., 106 Melenda St.
Stanley Yanlak, Pres.
601 E. 2d St.
Joa. F. Snow, R. & F. S.,
205 3d St.
531. **UP TO DATE**, Joliet, P. Q. Canada.
J. Hodgson, Pres.
52 8th Ave.
A. Lafontaine, R. S.,
3 Manscan.
L. Page, F. S.,
9 Flamemd.
532. **JAMESTOWN**, Pine Beach, Va., 2d-4th Tuesdays.
J. R. Mitchell, Pres.
General Delivery.
C. R. McLean, F. S.
C. N. Woodspaw, R. S.
532. **DEVIL'S HEART**, Devils Lake, N. D., 1st Mon. after 20th.
Clifford Strong, Pres.
Box 130.
Wm. E. Strong, R. & F. S.,
Box 130.
534. **IRON RANGE**, Two Harbors, Mich., every last Tues., Scandia Hall.
Andrew Seabury, Pres.
Box 497.
Louis Melner, R. S.
H. Swanson, F. S.,
Box 12.
Louis Melner, F. S.,
General Delivery.
535. **WINNIPEG**, Winnipeg, Man., Can. 1st-2d Thurs.
Jno. Hughes, Pres.
229 Garry St.
Chas. Robertson, R. S.,
100 River St.
Duncan Finlay, F. S.,
42 Adelaide St., Norwood.
536. **CASCADE MOUNTAINS**, Leavenworth, Wash.
J. M. Doty, Pres.
B. M. Wheeler, R. & F. S.
537. **BUSCH**, St. Louis, Mo. 1st-3d Mon, 7th & Arsenal St.
E. Schlenker, Pres.
2908 Osage St.
Wm. F. Kuhlman, R. S.,
3328 S 9th St.
John Hill, F. S.,
3358 S. Broadway.
538. **HARD TIMES**, Holsington, Kas.
J. C. Lania, Pres.
C. E. Finn, R. S.
J. E. Menges, F. S.,
Box 195.
539. **HILLYARD**, Hillyard, Wash. Leavin Fogerty, Pres.,
Dakota Hotel.
Arnold Little, R. S.,
Box 144.
J. H. Zopfi, F. S.,
348 Herbert St.
540. **TAMPA**, Tampa, Fla.
E. A. Dugger, Pres.,
911 Jackson St.
S. Glennon, R. S.,
Tampa Northern Shop.
G. W. Gray, F. S.,
911 Jackson St.
541. **McGEEHEE**, McGeehee, Ark.
L. D. Dyas, Pres.
J. A. Barthet, R. S.
E. Lanehart, F. S.
542. **COTTON PATCH**, Lexa, Ark.
J. G. Hamilton, Pres.
W. C. Cheek, R. S.
O. E. Roberts, F. S.
543. **TRACY**, Tracy, Cal., 2d-4th Thurs.
J. W. Jones, Pres.,
Box 153.
F. C. Barr, R. S.
F. E. Barr, F. S.,
Box 303.
544. **WASHINGTON**, Washington, Ind., 1st-3d Wed., Redmen Hall.
J. M. Harney, Pres.,
716 S. W. 1st St.
Mike Syracuse, R. S.
J. C. Chappell, F. S.
1215 McCormick Ave.
545. **PAJARO**, Pajaro, Calif. 1st-3d Mondays.
F. M. Saderer, Pres.
Watsonville, Cal.
John F. Higgins, R. S.
Watsonville, Cal.
J. Roach, F. S.,
Salinas, Cal.
546. **TIBURON**, Tiburon, Calif. every 3d-4th Thurs., Foresters Hall.
J. M. Lee, Pres.
W. McCord, R. S.
Thos. Pollard, F. S.
547. **MEMPHREMAGOG**, Newport, Vt. every 2d Thursday.
John R. Wells, Pres.
H. W. Burlington, R. S.
Henry Morrow, F. S.
548. **CANADIAN**, Canadian, Tex. 2d-4th Fridays.
L. E. Jackson, Pres.
111 Huff St.,
San Antonio, Tex.
J. F. Hayes, R. S.
H. G. Hanson, F. S.,
Box 592.
549. **STONE LODGE**, Crane, Mo. 2d-4th Sat.
A. E. Ruahnell, Pres.
Fee A. Stockton, R. S.,
Box 243.
Chas. A. Winea, F. S.,
Box 243.
550. **WISCONSIN RIVER**, Stevens Point, Wis., 1st-3d Thurs., Adams Hall.
Robt. Sparks, Pres.,
1184 Church St.
Frank Thompson, R. S.,
403 Madison St.
Steve Spangl, F. S.,
633 Michigan Ave.
551. **PRINCE ALBERT**, Prince Albert, Sask., Canada. 3d Sat., Friendship Hall.
J. H. Crowe, Pres.
Box 256.
F. B. Judson, R. S.
Box 123.
H. D. Davis, F. S.
552. **MOUSE RIVER**, Minot, N. Dak.
H. J. Pearson, Pres.
Ole Moe, R. & F. S.,
Box 623.

LODGE DIRECTORY BY STATES

ALABAMA.			FLORIDA.			ILLINOIS.		
Birmingham	60		Jacksonville	303		Bloomington	507	
Mobile	325		Tampa	540		Blue Island	415	
Seima	349					Carbondale	391	
Sheffield	144					Centralia	13	
Tuscaloosa	314					Chicago	106	
Whittier	323					Chicago	455	
ARIZONA.						Chicago	297	
Tucson	423					Chicago	284	
Winslow	349					Chicago	376	
ARKANSAS.						Chicago	407	
Argenta	423					Clinton	300	
DeQueen	479					Danville	444	
El Dorado	88					Dupo	334	
Bureka Springs	294					East St. Louis	305	
Fort Smith	130					East St. Louis	40	
Hulbert	428					East St. Louis	400	
Jonesboro	300					East St. Louis	35	
Little Rock	114					Freeport	327	
Luna	542					Galesburg	19	
McGehee	541					Harrisburg	504	
CALIFORNIA.								
Pine Bluff	7							
Stampa	367							
Texas	30							
CANAL ZONE.								
Celton	428							
Fresno	420							
Kern	137							
PANAMA.								
Los Angeles	115							
Los Angeles	410							
Mejave	66							
Needles	190							
Otis	353							
Oakland	430							
Pt. Richmond	138							
Pajaro	545							
Portola	123							
Roseville	321							
Sacramento	346							
San Luis Obispo	327							
San Bernardino	123							
San Francisco	408							
COLORADO.								
Gerrona	150							
Alamosa	216							
Colorado Springs	194							
Grand Junction	121							
La Junta	100							
Leadville	153							
Pueblo	18							
Salida	176							
Trinidad	80							
Denver	146							
Denver	70							
Durango	480							
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.								
Washington	310							
GEORGIA.								
Americus	347							
Atlanta	45							
Atlanta	354							
Brunswick	519							
Cedartown	453							
Columbus	346							
Douglas	503							
Phargerald	351							
Macon	336							
Manchester	399							
Savannah	489							
Savannah	510							
Valdosta	440							
Waycross	508							
IDAHO.								
Avery	303							
Footelle	31							

Harvard.....	456
LaSalle.....	286
Mattoon.....	448
Meunds.....	427
Melline.....	169
Mt. Carmel.....	325
Murphysboro.....	365
Peoria.....	16
Peoria.....	360
Rock Island.....	374
Savanna.....	376
Urbana.....	561

INDIANA.

Evansville.....	46
Ft. Wayne.....	379
Indianapolis.....	75
Indianapolis.....	69
Lafayette.....	528
Peru.....	466
Princeton.....	13
Terre Haute.....	393
Wabash.....	237
Washington.....	544

IOWA.

Boone.....	63
Cedar Rapids.....	1
Clinton.....	429
Council Bluffs.....	92
Cherokee.....	387
Davenport.....	378
Des Moines.....	119
Dubuque.....	375
Eagle Grove.....	24
Elion.....	164
Estherville.....	320
Ft. Dodge.....	107
Marion.....	311
Mason City.....	282
Mc. Valley.....	495
Ottumwa.....	51
Sieus City.....	366
Valley Jct.....	301
Waterloo.....	355

KANSAS.

Argentina.....	353
Cherokee.....	308
Coffeyville.....	56
Ft. Scott.....	54
Ft. Scott.....	518
Goodland.....	287
Herington.....	64
Holsington.....	538
Horton.....	37
Kansas City.....	44
Kansas City.....	363
Kansas City.....	402
Liberal.....	492
Neodesha.....	390
Newton.....	157
Oswatimie.....	523
Parsons.....	159
Pittsburg.....	31
Pratt.....	49
Rosedale.....	364
Topeka.....	110
Topeka.....	4
Wellington.....	217
Wichita.....	218

KENTUCKY.

Ashland.....	198
Covington.....	181
Lexington.....	181
Louisville.....	71
Louisville.....	407
Ludlow.....	373
Paducah.....	14
Russell.....	150
Somersett.....	162

LOUISIANA.

Addis.....	434
Algiers.....	443
Bogalusa.....	463
De Quincey.....	31
La Fayette.....	475
McDonoughville.....	141
Memroe.....	223
Natahany.....	474
New Orleans.....	385
New Orleans.....	154
Shreveport.....	23
Shreveport.....	244
Winfield.....	48

MAINE.

Bangor.....	404
Calais.....	261
Portland.....	297

MARYLAND.

Brunswick.....	89
Cumberland.....	434
Hagerstown.....	471

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.....	57
Boston.....	32
Boston.....	102

MINNESOTA.

Albert Lea.....	385
Austin.....	379
Brainerd.....	133
Brookston.....	149
Duluth.....	134
Glenwood.....	300
Minneapolis.....	112
Minneapolis.....	399
Minneapolis.....	435
Minneapolis.....	538
Proctor.....	131
St. Paul.....	189
St. Paul.....	113
Staples.....	184
Two Harbors.....	534
Virginia.....	310
Winona.....	136

MISSISSIPPI.

Amory.....	199
Hattiesburg.....	412
Jackson.....	95
Meridian.....	301
Meridian.....	524
McComb City.....	78
New Albany.....	592
Okolena.....	315
Vicksburg.....	387
Water Valley.....	111

MICHIGAN.

Channing.....	336
Oshtemo.....	339
Ludington.....	580
Saginaw.....	460
Traverse City.....	512

MISSOURI.

Cape Girardeau.....	293
Chaffee.....	473
Crane.....	549
DeSoto.....	88
El Paso.....	344
Formosa.....	324
Joplin.....	187
Kansas City.....	504
Kansas City.....	504
Kansas City.....	523
Midway.....	529
Moabert.....	64
Monett.....	136
Nevada.....	523
Poplar Bluff.....	496
Sedalia.....	48
St. Joseph.....	97
St. Louis.....	493
St. Louis.....	34
St. Louis.....	396
St. Louis.....	537
Springfield.....	36
Springfield.....	313
Thayer.....	394
Trenton.....	21

MONTANA.

Alberton.....	431
Billings.....	168
Deer Lodge.....	364
Butte.....	446
Glenview.....	443
Great Falls.....	443
Hayden.....	413
Helena.....	423
Harlowtown.....	195
Laurel.....	195
Livingston.....	315
Missoula.....	343

Miles City.....	324
Paradise.....	113
Three Forks.....	264
Whitfish.....	300

NEBRASKA.

Fairbury.....	289
Fremont.....	177
Grand Island.....	101
McCook.....	465
North Platte.....	143
Omaha.....	103
South Omaha.....	849
Wymore.....	298

NEVADA.

Carlin.....	10
Elko.....	553
Las Vegas.....	326
Sparks.....	185

Concord.....	248
Woodville.....	830
Nashua.....	139

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.....	312
Newark.....	367

NEW MEXICO.

Belem.....	345
Clevis.....	425
Gallup.....	493
Vaughn.....	460

NEW YORK.

Addison.....	515
Almira.....	63
Long Island City.....	435
Richmond.....	870

NORTH CAROLINA.

Ashville.....	371
Hamlet.....	142
Salisbury.....	305
Raleigh.....	353

NORTH DAKOTA.

Devil's Lake.....	533
Dickinson.....	500
Enderlin.....	473
Fargo.....	541
Jamestown.....	323
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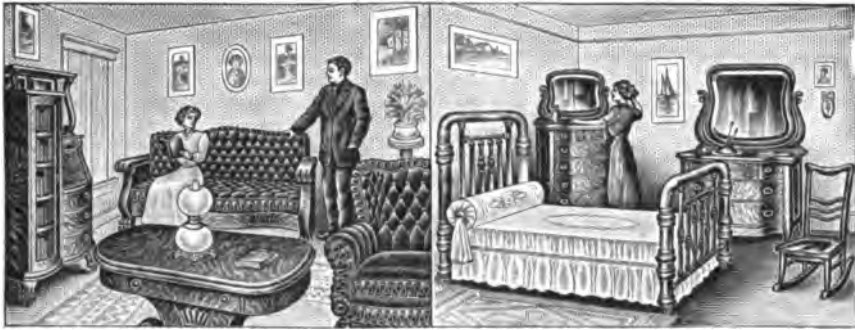
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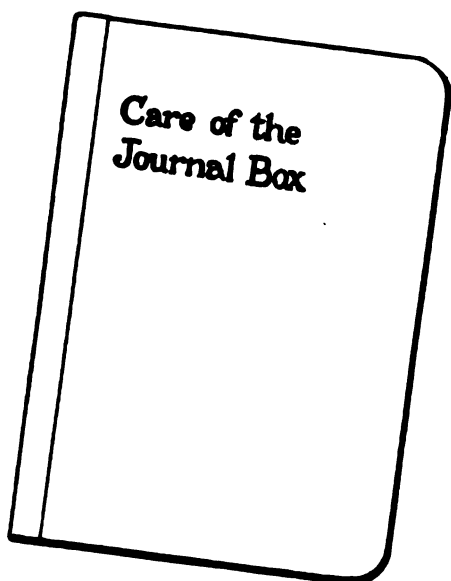
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Single machine 4.00

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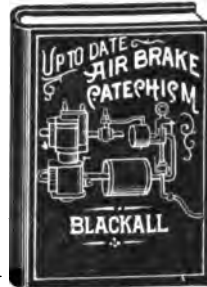
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RAILWAY CARMEN'S JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY
CARMEN OF AMERICA.**

Published at KANSAS CITY, MO.

to
Bureau of Statistics of
Labor 250-258
Hoover State House

If the advertisements in this number interest you, answer at once. The present value of this Journal in the eyes of the advertisers depends upon replies received this month.

NOTICE TO LODGES

The B. R. C. Printing Company

(THE BROTHERHOOD'S OWN PRINTING PLANT)

Wishes to say to the lodges that the plant is now in better shape than ever before to do a line of strictly first-class fine printing. The plant has been materially added to and improved since its installation, and all with the view of advancing and keeping up the very highest standard of work, and at the same time do it at prices as low, or a little lower, than the same class of work can be procured for in any reliable printing office. Note a few prices quoted below:

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	1,000	500	300
Letter Heads, one color ink,	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.50
Note Heads, one color ink,	2.50	1.50	1.25
Cards, No. 88, one color ink,	2.50	1.50	
Extra color run, add to above,	1.00	.75	.50
Change in form, 50c, regardless of quantity.			
Envelopes, large, one color ink,	3.00	2.00	1.50
Envelopes, small, one color ink,	2.25	1.50	1.25
Extra color run, add	.75	.50	.35

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Subordinate Lodge By-Laws from \$6.50 to \$7.50 for single hundred copies. Two and three hundred lots, 20 to 30 per cent less per hundred.

We print anything that can be printed, and will be pleased to furnish quotations on special work at any time. Send all orders and communications, and make all remittances to

E. WILLIAM WEEKS, G. S. and T.,

507 Hall Building

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Be sure to mention "The Railway Carmen's Journal" in writing to advertisers. Where you saw their advertisement is of interest, and enables them to credit the Journal with your reply.

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Envelopes (small)	\$ 0.20	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Solid Gold, each	\$ 1.00
Letter Heads50	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Solid Gold, per dozen	11.00
Envelopes (large)50	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Rolled Gold, each50
Note Heads20	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Rolled Gold, per dozen	5.50
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Monthly Reports to Grand Lodge	1.00	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Electro, per dozen	2.75
Monthly Reports to J. P. B.'s	1.00	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Celluloid, each05
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Member's Receipts for Dues40	Gavels25
Ode Cards	1.00	Lodge Badges, per dozen	4.20
	Each	Officers' Badges, per set of ten	4.50
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By-Laws for subordinate lodges or other special printing will be furnished at as low rates as is consistent with good and careful work.

E. W. WEEKS, General Secretary and Treasurer.

TO RAILWAY CARMEN:

We invite an examination into the aims and objects of our Brotherhood. Its work is worthy the earnest attention of everyone interested in our craft. For Full Particulars in Regard to Organizing, Address.

E. W. WEEKS

507 Hall Building.

General Secretary and Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MEMBERS CHANGING ADDRESS

Members changing address will please fill in the following blank and return to this Office, 505 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

From (Former Address.)

to (Present Address.)

I am a member in good standing of

Lodge located at

SIGN HERE

NOTE—Be sure to give lodge number and address. This blank is intended for members who have been receiving the Journal but have changed their address. Members who have never received the Journal must be reported through their financial secretaries, as they alone know whether or not they are in good standing.

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4-12

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BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA

Warning to Advertisers And the Business Public Generally

Protect yourselves from being defrauded. The Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is not sponsor for, nor interested in any souvenir or special programme or any other such deceptive publications of any kind whatever.

Realizing that there is no more prolific source of dishonesty perpetrated in the name of organized labor than that involved in the publication of souvenir books, reviews and special programs by unscrupulous projectors who have victimised merchants and other friends of our Brotherhood in a most shameful manner, your Grand Lodge officers desire to make the following announcement, to which they wish it understood they will rigidly adhere until such time as their policy in this regard is either endorsed or repudiated by the membership represented by delegates at a regular or special convention:

A number of souvenir books, reviews or special programs having been recently published, in which the good name of our Brotherhood has been used without authority or sanction of any kind from either the Brotherhood or its Grand Lodge officers, thus impairing our said good name and bringing us into disrepute with the business public generally, in all parts of the country, as a poverty stricken and contribution seeking organization, thus injuring the interests of our members, besides injuring and deceiving fair minded business men, we wish it distinctly understood, that the only publication in which advertisements are received is our official organ, The Railway Carmen's Journal, and we have endeavored to impress this upon our membership from time to time through these columns, but apparently without avail.

However, we are more concerned with the present and the future than the past, and in order to be helpful in eliminating this cause of grievous complaint, we make the following announcement:

First—We insist that no lodge of our Brotherhood, or any person connected therewith, shall issue or cause to be issued any souvenir book, review or program, claiming that such book or other publication is issued for or on behalf of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America or any of its subordinate lodges.

Second—That any city chosen by a convention of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America to hold the convention following, shall not directly or indirectly, through any local lodge of our Brotherhood or any other medium, issue a souvenir book or similar publication claiming that such publication is issued for or on behalf of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

Third—That in the event of any such souvenir or kindred publication being projected or about to be issued, directly or indirectly, by any local lodge, person or persons in the city in which the convention was selected to be held, in violation of the letter and spirit of this announcement, your Grand Lodge officers will use every means within their power to have the city in which the convention is to be held changed to the one which received the next highest number of votes for that honor.

Fourth—That we will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any person or persons who shall in any way issue souvenir books, directories, or other similar publications, in which the name of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is used in any manner whatever, as publisher, owner or beneficiary.

Fifth—It is again emphasized most emphatically that The Railway Carmen's Journal is the only official publication of the Brotherhood, and is the only publication in which advertisements are received.

RAILWAY CARMEN'S JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA.
Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor.

Vol. XVII

APRIL, 1912

No. 4

Published Monthly at 505 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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The Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is not sponsor for, nor interested in, in any way whatever, in any souvenir or special program publication of any kind.

W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

EDITORIAL

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR MARCH CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRIKE FUND? THE
APRIL ONE IS NOW DUE.

The appeal for financial assistance sent out by the General President last month in behalf of our members affected by the M., K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines strikes, which was published on this page in our last issue, should be re-read by each individual member and in every lodge of our Brotherhood and acted upon at once.

These men are fighting the greatest industrial battle ever waged by organized labor in this country. Not only are they fighting for the right to conduct their organizations in the way they deem most practical, but they are fighting for the very life of the organized railroad labor movement and no doubt for the life of the organized labor movement generally. If the men engaged in these strikes lose them, it will only be a matter of time before the interested organizations on other roads will be attacked by the railroads in quick succession. There can be no longer any doubt about the intention of the railroads of the country to wage a relentless war upon the labor organizations to curb their power and influence, and if possible to totally destroy them.

That our members throughout our entire Brotherhood will generously respond to this appeal we have no doubt whatever, for they cannot and will not allow their brothers in distress to suffer defeat for the lack of the bare necessities of life which is all they ask for.

One dollar per month is not much to ask for. This amount can be easily saved in

many ways without depriving one's self of anything to speak of. Everyone is expected to contribute at least this amount, if not more, per month for the months of March, April and May and longer if necessary. Especially should this apply to those of our members employed on roads which are doing a greater amount of business as the result of the strikes on the affected roads.

Is it not better to sacrifice this paltry amount now in order to help win these strikes than to be forced to later surrender the improved conditions of employment and increased wages prevailing on the roads upon which you are now employed should these strikes be lost?

The members of our order now on strike and for that matter, all of the other crafts affected, have always been liberal contributors to every worthy cause advocated by their brethren on other systems and have never been appealed to in vain by others. They are men who are not afraid to fight for their rights, even in the face of dire necessity. The six long, dreary months of enforced idleness, poverty and distress through which they have passed since this strike was first called amply demonstrates this. These are the kind of men who now ask you for assistance. If you have a drop of red blood in your veins, if you are a union man from principle and not merely for what there is in it, you will respond at once, willingly, cheerfully and promptly. So get busy and send in your dollars, for you do not know how soon it may be your turn to ask assistance of others.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC ENGINE BLOWS UP

Cast-off bakers, butchers, barbers, tailors, cornhuskers, bowery bums, tramps and cotton pickers make poor machinists. They not only kill one another, but put machinery and equipment so on the bum that it takes skilled mechanics many months to get it in proper repair again.

On March 18, at San Antonio, Tex., 25 men, mostly all scabs, were killed and 20 or more injured when a locomotive in the Southern Pacific round house exploded. The round house was wrecked.

Most of the dead and injured were scabs who took the places of Southern Pacific shopmen, who have been on strike since September 30.

So fearfully mangled were several of the bodies that it is thought they never can be fully identified.

The bodies of those standing nearest to the burst locomotive were torn almost beyond recognition.

The shock of the explosion was felt for miles, and at first it was believed to have been an explosion of dynamite.

Several men outside the round house had almost miraculous escapes. Without warning they were caught in the midst of a shower of bricks and twisted iron. Debris falling about them struck many, but others ran from the scene without a scratch.

The cause of the accident has not been ascertained. All who were near when the explosion occurred are either dead or dying, and the other men in and near the building at the time were taken entirely unawares.

The machine shops, copper shop and round house were completely wrecked by the terrific explosion. Hardly a vestige of the engine remains. The jacket of the boiler, which weighed over half a ton, was blown over a block and landed between two houses.

The tender was knocked several hundred feet and was wrecked, while engines in the round house were smashed and twisted by the force of the explosion.

Confusion followed the catastrophe, and an accurate estimate of the dead could not be learned at the time. It is possible most of the dead will never be identified, as the bodies were mangled beyond recognition. Fragments of bodies were found for blocks around the railroad yards.

On March 21, another frightful disaster occurred at Houston, Tex., when a Southern Pacific passenger train was wrecked between Houston and San Antonio, killing six persons. This disaster, following so closely the one described above, caused without doubt, by the incompetency and carelessness of the imported scabs employed by the Southern Pacific, has aroused the entire state of Texas in protest against the continuance of these disastrous strikes.

MITCHELL'S ANSWER.

Defendant-In Contempt Case Declines the Offer of Justice Wright for Immunity In Consideration that Apology Be Forthcoming.

John Mitchell, in a recent letter to Justice Wright declined to avail himself of the immunity offer of the court, provided he made certain promises and has made it clear that the position which he has maintained since the inception of the contempt proceedings will be maintained to the end. Mr. Mitchell's letter follows: "Judge Wright, Sir: At the close of my cross-examination in the contempt proceedings instituted against Mr. Gompers, Mr. Morrison and me, the court stated that I was free at any time before these proceedings closed to give expression to the court, either orally or in written communication, upon the subject of the following recommendations: 'The court strongly recommends that you consider again the propriety of acquainting the court before these proceedings close with your conviction, whether you ought, and whether you expect, hereafter to lend adherence to the decrees of the judicial tribunals of the land in matters committed by law to their jurisdiction and power.' I have given the court's recommendation careful thought and serious consideration, as a result of which I desire to say that I believe a statement by me that I 'expect hereafter to lend adherence to the decrees of the judicial tribunals of the land,' would be subject to no other interpretation than that I have heretofore failed or refused to comply with the lawful decrees of the court, and that my evidence in this proceeding was not truthful and sincere and in keeping with the facts in the case. I am not willing to make any statement that would impugn my own testimony. I am not willing by any device or subterfuge to attempt to deceive the court or secure an acquittal by any other means than those of the evidence and the truthfulness of my testimony. Indeed, I should feel more contentment if convicted, conscious of the rectitude of my course and the truthfulness of my evidence, than if acquitted on any other ground than the facts as they have been presented to the court and the law as it has been enunciated by the higher tribunal. Yours respectfully, John Mitchell."

HOUSE LABOR COMMITTEE REPORTS AGAINST TAYLOR SYSTEM.

Congressman W. B. Wilson, labor's able champion in the House of Representatives, and chairman of the House Labor Committee, has presented an unfavorable report against the Taylor and other systems of shop management. The report of the committee is unanimous and will be of inestimable value to the working people of our country. Under the guidance of Chairman Wilson a thorough and comprehensive study

of efficiency systems was made. The report handles the subject in a vigorous manner, going to the root of the subject, one portion of which is hereby reproduced, its philosophy being unassailable: "There is a margin between the work performed by the loafer and the maximum task for a man, and in that margin lies a proper day's work. What constitutes a reasonable day's work can only be determined by practical experience and intelligent observation. It can not be wholly determined by a stop watch or any other time measuring instrument used only for a time in which a piece of work can be done, but you do not thereby alone determine the length of time in which it ought to be done. The time study of the operations of any machine can be made with a reasonable degree of accuracy, because all of the elements can be taken into consideration in making the computation. A machine is an inanimate thing—it has no life, no brain, no sentiment, and no place in the social order. With a workman it is different. He is a living, moving, sentient, social being; he is entitled to all the rights, privileges, opportunities and respectful consideration given to other men. He would be less than a man if he did not resent the introduction of any system which deals with him in the same way as a beast of burden or an inanimate machine. In making a time study of the operations of a workman, all of the elements can not be taken into consideration and consequently the computation can not be made with mathematical accuracy. There is no work that can be performed or that is performed, that is not preceded by a mental process on the part of the workman. The more skill needed in the work, the greater the mental process which precedes the expression of it. So far as your committee has been able to learn, there is no method known to scientific management by which a time study can be made of the mental process preceding the physical act. The elements of the mental process not being susceptible of determination by a stop-watch time study, the study of itself must consequently be inaccurate and the workmen are justified in objecting to such a time study being used as a basis upon which to compute their day's work and compensation when in their judgment injustice is done them thereby."

332 CENTURIES IN ONE YEAR—GREAT SPORT IN BRITAIN.

A love for sport is not confined to America alone. All nations play—all men play—but their games and contests respectively differ. In all countries the press caters to human nature—edits sporting sections, base ball, motoring, boxing and even aeronautic sections, and whole magazines treating of only one sport are published.

In England one of the most popular sporting magazines is "Cycling," a weekly published for those who make bicycling their

favorite form of recreation. It has a country-wide circulation, for bicycling over the wonderful British roads is the health giving, car fare and time saving sport of millions of people. For years past "Cycling" has promoted what are known as "Century Competitions."

The idea is this: Over the entire kingdom 100-mile routes are planned. The rider who covers the most 100-mile, or century routes, in one year, is the recipient of a highly prized gold medal. Each century must be ridden within 24 hours, and only the 100-mile unit is figured in the competition. Shorter distances are not recorded. All along the routes are stations where detailed men check up the card of each rider to prove he has passed such and such a section of the route. These route cards are turned in weekly and credited to the score of the competitor. This year's century contest was remarkable in many of its features.

In the first place, the winner, Marcel Planes, covered 332 centuries (33,200 miles), breaking Hale's record of 327 centuries, which has stood unsurpassed for eleven years. Second, Marcel Planes is but 21 years of age. Another thing, he rode without the financial assistance of any bicycle firm. And lastly—most phenomenal of all—his bicycle is seven years old, a wheel produced in 1905 by the Mead Cycle Company of Chicago, U. S. A. (and Liverpool, England). The age of the wheel and name of the manufacturer was unnoticed until the competition neared its close, when attention was drawn to the man who seemed to be a sure winner in a field of nearly seven hundred contestants.

Too much cannot be said for the staunchness of this bicycle, and too much credit could not be given to the firm which manufactures such a sturdy stock wheel. Had the wheel been especially designed for the races—had the rider been financially assisted—the facts, beyond the breaking of a record, would not call for comment; but that a 21-year-old rider, unassisted, on a 7-year-old stock bicycle, should perform as Planes has, is a triumph to him and to the Mead Cycle Company.

Congratulations are due him, and all praise to the Medal Cycle Company, who turn out such a perfect stock machine that it can last seven years and cover in its seventh a distance of more than 33,200 miles. No wonder the Medal Cycle Company's wheels are popular, not only in England and America, but in every land where civilization has blazed a pathway. The modest little advertisement, "Rider Agents Wanted—10 Days Free Trial—We Ship on Approval—Send for Catalog"—is as well known to periodical readers in India, Australia, Africa, Japan and China, as it is in the two Americas and England, and enjoys the unique distinction of being the best known "ad" in the world, having appeared continuously for a generation in every popular periodical in these countries. No won-

der they receive thousands of daily requests for their catalogs from people all over the world.

The Mead Cycle Co., Chicago, U. S. A., has a special booklet illustrated from photographs, describing this wonderful world-breaking 1911 record of 33,200 miles in one year, on a bicycle, free for the asking (if you mention Railway Carmen's Journal when you ask for it).

HOW FOREIGN LABORERS LIVE IN THIS COUNTRY.

In a new book entitled "The Immigration Problem," just issued by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, living and other conditions of foreign-born laborers are shown in extended and interesting detail, as these extracts will illustrate:

Housing and Living Conditions in the West.

"Housing and living conditions vary little, or not at all, even among the various communities in the Middle West and Northwest. Freight cars, fitted up inside with from eight to ten bunks, are used as sleeping quarters. Separate cars are used as kitchens and as dining rooms. The bunks in the sleeping cars have been roughly put together, four in either end of each car, leaving ample space in the middle even when two extra bunks are crowded in. There is usually a table in this clear space where the men play cards and sometimes eat instead of in the regular mess car. Even with ten men in one car, they can not be described as crowded.

"The kitchen car is fitted with a range, tables, an ice chest, and numerous lockers in which the provisions are kept. The cook or cooks sleep here in one end of the car, and sometimes an interpreter is with them. The mess car is always next to the kitchen. Through its entire length, in the middle, runs a plain board table, a bench of equal length on either side, with lockers on the walls where the tableware is kept. Usually these cars are found to be neatly kept, for this is the business of the cooks (about one to each thirty men), and they have no work other than this and their cooking. There is always drinking water in plenty, supplied in buckets by the water boys, iced when spring water is not available.

"The Greeks and Italians are the most unclean in their living arrangements. The Italians are fond of decorative effects, hanging out flags and gaily-colored rags, and sometimes the outsides of their cars are lined with growing plants in boxes.

"The camps are on sidings, ladders being raised to the open doorways. So long as the work is within several miles of the camp, the car is not moved, the men traveling to and fro on handcars; but when necessary, a switch engine appears and hauls the entire camp to the next siding, or switch, causing the men no other inconvenience than, in case of those who bake their own bread, the building of a new bake

oven—a small cave in an embankment or hillside often furnishing ample convenience.

"Each gang is a racial unit, living in separate cars and usually in a separate camp. Sometimes Bulgarians and Croatians, Croatians and Rumanians and Italians were found in the same camp, but it seemed that Greeks could not live peaceably with any other race. Croatians and Bulgarians, speaking practically the same language, fraternize readily; but Bulgarians and Rumanians must be kept apart from the Greeks, both of the former being secessionists from the Church of the Greek Patriarch, with tendencies anti-fraternal in high degree.

"Everywhere the men pay their own living expenses. The companies pay the wages of the cooks, equal to those of the laborers. Fuel, sometimes old ties, sometimes coal, sometimes both, is supplied free. The cooking ranges and the kitchen utensils are bought by the men. Theoretically, the men may buy their provisions from whom they please. The average amount put into the common living fund is from \$6 to \$10 a month. The Croatians seem to live most generously; the Greeks and Bulgarians most plainly. The reputation of the Croatians among the foremen for generous living may rest, however, more on their propensity to use liquor; for only they of all the races are not sober, though their sprees are periodical rather than continuous. But even the Bulgarians, said to be the most sober, have acquired the almost universal habit of beer drinking.

Working and Living Conditions in the South.

"The houses occupied by laborers on construction work throughout the South are of cheap construction and built for only temporary use. The mild climate does not require houses as closely built as are needed farther north, and tents are often used when the work is of short duration. The houses most frequently seen are shanties built of rough lumber and covered with tar paper. In building them cheapness is the governing principle. A frame of scantling is set up, on which boards are nailed vertically, forming the sides, which may or may not be covered with tar paper. Sometimes there are no floors, and the foundation on which the shanty rests is a pile of flat stones or of ends of planks placed under each corner. They are about eight feet high from the floor to the eaves, fourteen feet wide, and from fourteen to sixty feet long. They usually have a comb roof of about four feet pitch, which gives more air than the flat tops which are more rarely found. Bunks, built one above the other, against the walls, serve as beds, while a stove in the center furnishes both cooking and heating accommodations. All bedding is supplied by the men, and consists in most cases of a pile of straw, obtained from a nearby farm, sometimes in a filthy case, but often lying loose in the bunk.

"From twenty to thirty men occupy a bunk-house fifty feet long. Cooking is done

on the stoves in the houses in winter; in summer out of doors, or in a little hut built by the men themselves. These huts built by the immigrants are usually of sod, placed in a frame of poles, and are either square with a flat top, or cone-shaped like an Indian tepee. Others are built of odd ends of planks, scraps of tar paper or tin. Some of the Italians build very attractive huts of discarded powder cans. By cutting the cans down the side seam, after the ends are knocked out, small rectangular blocks of tin are obtained, and by nailing these over a frame of boards, the appearance of a corrugated iron house is given.

"Where the work is double tracking, box cars placed on a temporary track near the work and fitted up as camp cars are used. These cars have a stove in the center, a double deck of berths at either end, and windows about eighteen inches square cut in either side. In the cases where a married man, usually a foreman, is among the immigrants, the house is of a better grade. Although built of the same material as the shanties, they are more closely built and are usually lined with paper. The general plan followed is a three-room, one-story house, one room being used for cooking and dining, and the remaining two as living and sleeping rooms.

"The majority of the immigrants do their own cooking, each man for himself, or else they form groups of five to ten, when the men take it by turns to do the cooking for the others in the group. There are a few boarding houses on the American plan, but these are rare, and are always where there is a foreign foreman with his family on the work. An occasional boarding group is found where all the men buy their own provisions, each man for himself, having it cooked by the woman who conducts the house, and who charges the men \$2.50 for cooking and washing. This custom is found more widely among the Croatsians. Of all the different methods, individual cooking is the most prevalent.

"The cost of living is about \$10 per man for the Croatsians, for a month, and the same for the Slovaks, and from \$5 to \$7 for the Italians. The Italians live mainly upon bread and macaroni and bologna sausage, which accounts for the extremely low cost of their maintenance. At their noon meal, on the work, a whole gang may be seen eating simply a loaf of bread and a pickle or a piece of bologna sausage. At night they cook a stew made of macaroni, tamales, and potatoes and a small scrap of meat. For breakfast they have bread and coffee and bologna sausage. When not working the majority of the Italians eat only two meals a day. The other foreign races eat meat for both supper and breakfast in addition to a good deal of canned food."

UNPARALLELED PROSPERITY FOR COAL MINERS.

The full dinner pail and the promised unparalleled prosperity are myths in the mining industry.

The miner must toil, toil, day after day, in dark, musty, dirty and dusty holes in the bowels of the earth, for a mere pittance, compared with the danger he runs and the product he produces.

The miners in Central Pennsylvania are barely getting enough in wages to keep their bodies together, and this means that those dependent upon them are suffering untold agony from hunger, shabby clothes and cold houses. And the children! It is a blot, an arraignment of our so-called civilization, to see the children of the miners in cheap, shoddy clothes, and scantily clothed at that, poorly fed, wading the snow to the little school house.

The conditions and average wage received by the miners at Eriton mine, of the Erie Railroad Company, near Du Bois, a union mine, are fair samples of the average mine in Central Pennsylvania.

Here are the facts in figures:

Miners loading coal after machines in rooms receive 35.46 cents per ton, in headings 37.46 cents. This is the district union price. The average miner working in the Eriton mine does not load 50 tons per two weeks.

At this figure the average miner does not receive \$9 per week.

Nine dollars per week, and here is what is deducted from the nine before the miner receives his pay.

A number of the men live in DuBois and pay 20 cents per day for car fare to and from the mine. Others live in the township and pay 10 cents per day car fare.

Powder, \$1 per week; oil, 20 cents per week; union check-off, 35 cents per week; blacksmithing, 5 cents per week; doctor for married men, 25 cents per week; doctor, single men, 12½ cents per week. A total of \$1.85 deducted from the wages of a miner with a family, who is making at the most \$1.50 per day. If the miner deals at the company store he will pay the highest rate for his necessities, and among our miner acquaintances are those who never draw any cash. They are in debt at the company store.

The mine workers must receive more of the fruits of their toil.

The coal barons are determined that the miners shall not receive any increase in wages or better working conditions. The miners are determined that they must have more wages and better conditions. If a strike is called it will be a bitter struggle.

Awake, worker, awake and prepare to conduct the mines on the co-operative basis, that all men who toil may receive the full social value of their labor.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lots people could help more if they gave less advice.

Understanding is the foundation of strength.

Every little union label has a meaning of its own. Hearken to its appeal.

A man's own business, if properly attended to, will keep him busy.

There never was a better time for labor to stick together than now. Let us be true to the tenets of our faith.

Advertisers who spend money advertising in the Journal deserve your support. Why not give it to them?

More men are worn out by toil or rusted out by idleness than die of malignant diseases.

If the dinner pail brigade would stand solidly together the labor "problem" would soon be settled.

This is the season of campaign jokes and the greatest ones are the platforms and promises of politicians who want the support of the horny handed sons of delusion

If a fellow-workman should ask you the cost of becoming a member of your lodge and what the benefits are, could you tell him?

Have you changed your address lately? If so,, don't kick about not getting your Journal, but tell us. You know we haven't any way of knowing that you've changed your address lately if you don't.

How about making the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of this year a "Labor Day" as well as the first Monday in September, as suggested in our last issue? Have you thought anything about this yet?

The prediction of Congressman Berger that Socialism will cast two million votes at this year's presidential election appears to have some justification according to the opinion of the Philadelphia North American.

Industrial warfare is as needless, wasteful and merciless as international warfare between nations and should be abolished. The workers have the remedy in their own

hands to abolish both. But will they, that is the question? They may same day.

When Carlyle, the Great Scotch philosopher, thought of the refusal of the working people to unite in their own interest, he said that the spacing in the words, "the masses" was incorrect—that it ought to be set "them asses."

How many union men allow lawyers to run their unions? How many farmers allow lawyers to run their agricultural and grange societies? If we do not allow them to run our unions and societies, why in blazes do we allow them to run our politics?

The continual growth of the Socialist Democratic party in Germany and the Socialist Labor party in Great Britain is the greatest promise the world has today of international peace in the future. When the governments of the world are controlled by the working class the killing business both military and industrial will go out of style.

That the strike on the Harriman lines is seriously affecting the financial market is conceded by Boerslanger, a financial writer for the Hearst string of newspapers. He says the "strike on the Union Pacific is more serious than is generally believed," and that "a prominent banking house is advising the sale of the Union Pacific railroad."

Chairman Adamson of the House of Representatives committee on commerce has introduced a bill providing for the valuation of all the common carriers of the United States by the interstate commerce commission, to discover the original investment and its growth. If the bill passes, holding companies and every modern industrial organization would be investigated.

The following paragraph is taken from the St. Louis Republic: "Now they say that Sam Gompers made a speech standing on the American flag. This looks like a Los Angeles Times story. Most Americans who are acquainted with both institutions would rather trust the old flag to the American Federation of Labor than to the Otis crowd in Los Angeles."

The union men of Texas are actively engaged in securing signers to a petition to have the initiative, referendum and recall provisions placed upon the primary ballot to be taken in July. It will be necessary to secure 40,000 signatures, and must be done

by counties, the county tax collectors to attest the qualification of each signer. It is practically assured that sufficient signatures will be obtained.

The interests of all skilled or semi-skilled trades or callings are peculiar to themselves and can only be adequately and successfully taken care of by separate and distinct organizations composed only of workers engaged in their own distinct and separate trades. Glittering generalities may excite passing fancy or sound plausible theoretically, but will never overcome cold stubborn facts.

Do you receive your Journal regularly? You know if you are in good standing you are entitled to one. But if you have moved lately without sending us your change of address, don't jump on the editor, the G. S. T., the financial secretary of your lodge or anybody else you can think of on the spur of the moment, threaten to stop paying dues, etc., etc., but just merely blow yourself for a one-cent postcard and send us your new address and see how soon you'll get results.

The membership of the unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor in January, 1911, as per capita tax paid, was 1,691,534. Incomplete reports for January, 1912, give a membership of 1,827,584, making an increased membership in January, 1912, over January, 1911, of 136,014. The number of volunteer organizers commissioned by the American Federation of Labor in 1910 was 1,462, and for 1911, 1,594. There are now 1,647 volunteer organizers commissioned by the American Federation of Labor.

The metal trades strike against the contract shops of Los Angeles, which has been in progress for nearly two years, has been called off. An agreement has been reached between the officials of the molders, machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths and pattern makers' unions and the officials of the Founders' and Employers' Association. All of the men who went out are to return to work as fast as conditions warrant. The outcome is considered a great victory for the metal trades.

The parliamentary labor party of the United Kingdom has mapped out its plans for the present session of Parliament. Mr. J. Ramsey MacDonald has been elected chairman; J. Parker, vice-chairman; C. Duncan, secretary; B. H. Roberts, the British trade union congress fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlanta, chief whip, and J. Pointer, junior whip. A decision has been reached to take up the following bills in the order mentioned: First, trade union amendment bill; second, right to work; third, education (administrative provisions); fourth, eight-

hour day; fifth, railway nationalization; sixth, compulsory weighing in certain trades; seventh, eviction of workmen during trade disputes; eighth, blind aid bill; ninth, local authorities (enabling) bill.

We take great pleasure in publishing in this issue a cartoon drawn by Brother H. E. Hankins, a member of El Paso Lodge No. 152, El Paso, Texas, entitled, "A Scab at Work on the G. H. & S. A. (Galveston, Houston & San Antonio), one of the Harri-man Lines' Systems whose shopmen as all know are on strike. We congratulate Brother Hankins on his skill and intuition and will be glad to hear from him with more of the products of his intuitive mind and skillful pen.

The time for introducing phony injunction bills has arrived. Congressman Moon of Pennsylvania has just introduced an alleged injunction limitation bill which represents the Taft idea. It makes legal the present abuse of the courts in arbitrarily issuing unjunctions in labor idsputes, and only prescribes that speedy hearings be given on restraining orders issued on the spur of the moment. The Moon bill can be classed as simply a campaign scheme for consumption by the congressman's constituents at home.

The following new lodges have been instituted since last report: Red Hummer Lodge No. 507, Bloomington, Ill., by First General Vice-President Frank Paquin; Lunenburg Lodge No. 70, Victoria, Va., by Grand Lodge Deputy Geo. A. Nolte; Emory River Lodge No. 350, Oakdale, Tenn., by Brother J. H. Poe; Night Hawk Lodge No. 441, Slater, Mo., by Third General Vice-President J. H. Speits; Great Northern Lodge No. 490, St. Paul, Minn., and Northern Light Lodge No. 52, Thief River Falls, Minn., by Grand Lodge Deputy J. H. Walters.

The Consumers' League of Washington, D. C., recently held its second exhibition of sweatshop goods in order that the people of that city might become familiar with the conditions under which these articles are manufactured. One of the conspicuous articles on exhibition was a willow plume of immense proportion, the regular charge of a milliner for it being about \$25. The knots in this plume numbered 3,078 and the tene-ment tot who tied the knots was paid 78 cents for its labor. Many other similar pieces of work were shown.

An economic condition which will enable the masses of people to lift their scale of living by acquiring the means for living in better houses, wearing better clothes, eating better food and enjoying more comfort and more pleasures is what we should all strive for. Therefore a sound economic reason exists for a social readjustment whereby there shall be a more equitable

distribution of the products of labor. This is the only effective way to secure permanent relief from the present prevailing conditions under which the masses of today exist.

Organized labor should be its own employer. The union labor world ought to be full of factories owned and operated by workingmen. This is entirely feasible and practical. If all the money spent in strikes had been invested in manufacturing enterprises, labor would not now be subject to strikes and lockouts, but until workingmen learn to be loyal enough to their own class interests to support their own enterprises they may always expect to be servile hewers of wood and drawers of water for the enterprising rich. It is not a matter of compulsion, but of choice.

All the justices of the United States Supreme Court are looking very happy these days, for they have all had their wages raised. Chief Justice White now draws \$15,000 for writing decisions which make the people think that the trusts are "busted," and each of the other justices pulls in \$14,500 per annum. The Supreme Court judges are the nine Czars of this country. We have been led to think that this is a free country with a republican form of government, but instead of having one king, or emperor like other countries we have nine and while no one was looking they all had their wages raised.

It is said that the old Romans used to say: "It is fortunate that the slaves never have the chance to count us." Why? Because there were ten times as many slaves as free men in Rome. There is easily ten times as many workers as capitalists in America, but unlike the slaves of the days of the Romans, there is a chance to be counted, viz., on election day, and all we have to do is to stand with our own class on that day and be counted. Just do this once on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of this year and see if it will not help some. No harm in trying, is there?

At the last convention of the Bricklayers and Masons favorable action was again taken to submit the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor to a referendum vote of the membership. The entire western section of the country is practically unanimous in favor of affiliation, and is using every influence to secure favorable action when the vote is taken. The national officers of the Bricklayers and Masons have for years expressed themselves as favorable to affiliation, but the membership has thus far refused to become a part of the general movement by affiliation. The prospects at this time are brighter for favorable action than at any period heretofore.

In response to a suggestion made by Brother M. A. Starkey of Grandview Lodge No. 363 at the regular biennial meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific joint protective board held in Kansas City, Mo., January 23 to 26, that each member of the board donate at least \$1 to the M., K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines strike fund, the following members cheerfully responded: M. A. Starkey, B. L. Taylor, J. E. McCasland, Frank Garland, T. P. Hyland, Sam Atkins, A. Bankston, R. C. Anderson, Chas. Stucker, W. A. Teeter, J. Stackhouse, W. A. Ray, Thos. Avery, J. M. Homler, Thos. Hartnett, J. K. McGuire, J. A. Smart, J. C. Mason, E. L. Winchester and R. E. Allison. Total, \$20.

Senate Bill No. 3175, entitled "To regulate the immigration of aliens and the residence of aliens in the United States," recently introduced in the United States Senate, provides a loophole whereby Chinese can enter this country without let or hindrance. The American Federation of Labor submitted the bill to its attorneys for an opinion as to its meaning and in reply the attorneys in substance state that "if the pending bill becomes operative in its present form the right of Chinese to come to this country will be absolutely unrestricted." Upon receiving this opinion objection was filed with the immigration committee of the Senate, protesting against the provisions contained in the bill which would permit the indiscriminate immigration of Chinese.

Tropical Lodge No. 158, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama, requests us to announce that all carmen desiring employment in the Canal Zone should not under any circumstances go there on their own responsibility, but should first secure positions from the Isthmian Canal Commission at Washington, D. C. The scale for positions thus secured is 50 cents an hour and they should accept no less, if offered less, as this is the regular scale and is little enough when the increased cost of living over and above what it costs in the States is considered.

If they go upon their own responsibility and take chances on securing a job upon arrival, they will not be paid more than 44 cents an hour and possibly as low as 38 cents. Board there is 90 cents a day or 30 cents a meal in addition to lodging.

A bill has been introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Gardner of Maine authorizing the government to take over the properties of the express companies and operate them in conjunction with the Post-office department. The estimated cost of acquiring the express companies is a trifle over \$39,000,000. The statement has been made that the parcels' post would not bring the relief desired, as the express companies are paying the railways only about one-half as much for carrying packages as the gov-

ernment would have to pay them for carrying its packages under the present postal law, and in order to get the benefit of this relatively low railway rate the express contracts with the railways would be taken advantage of. It was also brought out that the average express rate in ten foreign countries amounts to \$4.25 a ton, while in the United States the average is \$31.20 a ton.

The Trades and Labor Council of Toronto, Ont., recently waited on Sir James Whitney, premier of Ontario, and his cabinet and urged legislation with reference to the hours of labor in certain occupations. As a result Sir James has introduced a bill in the Ontario legislature to amend the Ontario railway and municipal act. The amendment will give the railway board the authority to regulate working hours, exclusive of any agreement at present existant between the municipality and the railway company. The motormen and conductors on street cars now in order to put in a ten-hour day are compelled to be on duty fifteen and sixteen hours. Sir James also introduced a bill to amend the mines act, requiring that miners shall not be employed under ground for more than eight hours in any twenty-four, including in such eight hours the time occupied in descending into and ascending from the mines. The penalty attached is a fine of \$50 for each offense.

Edwin Perry, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, announces in the columns of the United Mine Workers' Journal that a man named Ernest Meier "has been preying upon the members of the different craft organizations all over the country, and obtaining large sums of money here and there, under the false pretense that the sum would be refunded by Local Union No. 1397 United Mine Workers' of West Bay City, Mich." Mr. Perry states that the credentials carried are forgeries and requests that should the above named gentleman appear seeking funds that the office of the United Mine Workers be immediately communicated with in order that such steps may be taken as will protect the unions throughout the country from being further imposed upon. This is the party who has successfully defrauded several of our local lodges in various parts of the country out of substantial sums of money and to whom reference has been made in these columns in previous issues.

A bill to protect railway employees in their organizations from injustice at the hands of their employers through blacklisting or threats of dismissal has been introduced in the lower house of Congress by Congressman Stevens of Minnesota. The bill is proposed as an amendment to the interstate commerce act, and provides that any employer who shall require any employee to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to become or remain a member

of any labor organization or because he will not withdraw from any such organization or shall discharge any employee for non-compliance with employer's wishes, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall pay a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for each offense. The measure also forbids employers endeavoring to force employees to contribute to any fund for charitable or other purposes, and also from conspiring to prevent former employees securing other employment after they have been discharged.

The postoffice appropriation bill, carrying a large sum, and also abolishing the "gag" rule of postal service employees, formerly established by ex-President Roosevelt in an executive order and latterly strengthened and made more arbitrary by President Taft, has been reported to the House of Representatives. The bill also provides for a general and experimental parcels post system on city and rural routes, re-establishing an 8-hour day for letter carriers in the city delivery service and clerks in first and second class offices, and prohibiting the use of any but steel cars in the railway mail service. The provision dealing with the "gag" rule will permit postal service employees to form labor organizations and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and will also give these employees the privilege, either individually or collectively, of petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances. It is expected that the committee on civil service reform will shortly report the Lloyd bill, which is also an anti-"gag" bill.

The experience of years has demonstrated that the workers of each trade or craft, or group of workers in certain industries working under precisely similar conditions, management or circumstances are better qualified to determine their own peculiar requirements than others. Therefore support and defend unwaveringly the principles of your own craft organization persistently, insistently and systematically and give no heed whatever to the utopian ravings of a certain class of impossibilists who are endeavoring to sow the seeds of discord among organized labor as constituted at present and inaugurate in its stead a heterogeneous form of organization that the experience of years has proven impracticable and impossible and which has been repudiated by organized labor the world over. The solidarity of labor can best be accomplished by cementing together, upon matters of common concern and interest on the political, economic and industrial fields, the various individual craft organizations as constituted at present. Construction, not, destruction should be our watchword. Therefore, beware of the destructionist and give him a wide berth.

It affords us much pleasure to give space in this issue to several communications from the wives and mothers of striking

members of our order, which we trust will be carefully read by all our readers. We are also glad to be able to report a renewed interest in the Loyal Star, the Ladies' Auxiliary to our Brotherhood, on the part of our members generally as will be noted by the organization of several new lodges of that organization within the last few months. We tell you, boys, if you have the women with you, the battle is as good as won. Just imagine, for instance, what inspiration and encouragement would be derived and how much more effective assistance could be rendered in these troublous times if good strong lodges of the Ladies' Auxiliary had been in existence at all points on the M., K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines. We feel assured that these good women's interest will continue and that as soon as the present troubles on these systems are adjusted that they will be instrumental in organizing lodges of the Ladies' Auxiliary at their points, or will materially assist by their enthusiasm and influence in that direction. Come again, ladies, you are more than welcome.

Carl Legien, occupying the chief executive office in the federation of German unions, and also secretary of the International Secretariat, has accepted an invitation extended by the American Federation of Labor to visit this country and deliver a number of trade union addresses. He is scheduled to arrive in New York City Sunday, April 14. An itinerary has been arranged for a speaking tour, covering New York City, Boston, Washington, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Colorado Springs. Notification and itinerary has been sent to the central bodies in the above mentioned cities in order that there may be ample time to perfect local arrangements for an address. Mr. Legien has an international reputation and is one of the foremost labor officials of the world, and it is anticipated that his visit to this country will be of inestimable value to the

trade union movement of America. The tendency in the ranks of organized labor, wherever it is dispersed, is toward a closer affiliation and a desire for a better understanding of the ideas and methods of associated workmen of the world. Mr. Legien's presence in this country at this time, a period of unusual activities in the ranks of labor, is propitious, and should result in much benefit to the movement of our country.

At the recent annual meeting of the National Civic Federation Second Assistant Postmaster-General Stewart defended the executive orders of ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft in denying the right of the postoffice employees petitioning Congress for a redress of grievances. Mr. Stewart presented the same arguments which he gave at the hearings before the civil service reform committee of the House of Representatives. Upon the conclusion of his defense of the executive orders and the department he was followed by Congressman Lloyd, the author of the anti-"gag" bill, and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The department and Mr. Stewart were handled without gloves. Mr. Lloyd claimed he had in his possession a large number of letters which showed conclusively that the employees were intimidated, and begged that their names be kept a secret, fearing that if they were divulged summary dismissal would follow. Mr. Stewart opposed any affiliation with or organization of department employees by "outside" labor organizations. Congressman Lloyd was extremely vigorous in his criticism of the department and Mr. Stewart. President Gompers also went after the department and did not mince matters. "Government employees, if they obeyed this order, would be tongue-tied and handcuffed," said Mr. Gompers. A large number of representative labor men were present at the meeting, quite a number of whom were on the program to address the convention during its twelfth annual session.

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTORS' BULLETINS.

Series A—No. 5.

Monday—How can you determine the size of axle standard to a car?

Tuesday—For what defects of wheels under freight cars is delivering company responsible?

Wednesday—For what defects of wheels under freight cars are owners responsible?

Thursday—For what defects of axles is delivering company responsible?

Friday—For what defects of axles are owners responsible?

Saturday—How can you detect any of these wheel or axle defects?

Series A—No. 6.

Monday—What are the limits of height for couplers?

Tuesday—What principal defects of couplers should be looked for?

Wednesday—What defects in rear attachments of couplers will cause knuckles to open on trains en route?

Thursday—What are the principal defects of roofs on freight cars?

Friday—What defects of freight car doors should be looked for?

Saturday—What defects of couplers are called safety appliance defects?

Series A—No. 7.

Monday—What defects of ladders, hand holds, or grab irons are called safety appliance defects?

Tuesday—What is meant by interchange cars?

Wednesday—What is a foreign car?

Thursday—What is a system or home car?

Friday—Who is responsible for improper repairs?

Saturday—What are the exceptions?

Series A—No. 8.

Monday—What is meant by unfair usage?

Tuesday—When there is no positive evidence of derailment or wreck, how can you determine whether or not a car has been damaged by unfair usage?

Wednesday—What principle should be observed in making repairs to foreign cars?

Thursday—Are there any exceptions when the same material as ordinarily used can not be obtained?

Friday—To what part of the car should repair card be attached?

Saturday—What is the use or purpose of the repair car?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGES 139 AND 140, MARCH ISSUE.

Series A—No. 1.

Monday—A man who examines or inspects cars.

Tuesday—To see that they are in safe and serviceable condition. At interchange points, they are also inspected to detect improper repairs, or any defects for which delivering company is responsible.

Wednesday—The trucks with the wheels and axles, sills, draft rigging and couplers, as they govern the safe running of the car.

Thursday—Yes. Inspection may be classified under three heads, viz., interchange, terminal and intermediate.

Friday—All parts.

Saturday—Inspection at intermediate stations, where time will only permit of a hurried or running inspection.

Series A—No. 2.

Monday—Draft, timbers, couplers and attachments, steps, hand holds, ladders, brakes, wheels, axles, journal boxes, arch bars and bolts, spring hangers, pedestals, truss rods, gas tanks, air brake reservoir and cylinder.

Tuesday—Those that are for the safety and convenience of men who operate them, viz., automatic couplers, uncoupling attachments, hand and air brakes, hand holds or grab irons, ladders and steps.

Wednesday—They are practically the same, except that at interchange points special attention should be given to improper repairs and all minor defects for which delivering company is responsible.

Thursday—Seamed or worn flanges, cracked plate or brackets, slid or worn flat spots, loose wheel, or broken tire or bolts.

Friday—Bent axle, small axle or journal, worn collar or fillet, cut or seamy journal.

Saturday—By feeling of the journal boxes to see if there are any indications of heating.

Series A—No. 3.

Monday—Yes, covers should be opened in order to examine the journals, brasses and packing.

Tuesday—Brass should be removed and journal carefully examined. Cause of heating should be ascertained and repairs made. Wheel seat should also be examined for indications for loose wheel.

Wednesday—By careful observation and by measuring it if it appears to be less than the prescribed limit.

Thursday—By indications of heating, such as oil on the wheels, discoloration of oil box or end of journal.

Friday—By careful inspection of the wheel tread. When car is moving, flat spots may be detected by their sound when striking the rail.

Saturday—By gauging it with an M. C. B. wheel defect gauge.

Series A—No. 4.

Monday—Shelled out or flat spots, chipped rim, and worn couplers.

Tuesday—The wheel defect gauge is 5½ inches in length; as this is also the limit of distance from knuckle to guard arm, worn couplers may be detected by measuring this distance with the wheel gauge.

Wednesday—Yes, under cars of less than 80,000 pounds capacity, a flange is worn when it is found to be 1 inch or less in thickness, or with flat vertical surface extending more than 1 inch from tread. Under cars of 80,000 pounds capacity or over, the limit is 1-6 inches in thickness, or with flat vertical surface extending more than ½ inch from tread.

Thursday—By indications of uneven wear of the wheel tread, careful inspection of the axle, variation or wobbling of the wheel when in motion, or, in doubtful cases, by gauging the distance between the wheel flanges.

Friday—Center, wheel seat, and journal.

Saturday—On the principle that the size of the axle must be in proportion to the weight of load to be carried.

Railway Department, International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.

Members, when purchasing articles advertised in these columns, should always make mention of the

Railway Carmen's Journal

Do not forget this, please

LADIES' CORNER

FROM GRAND PRESIDENT LOYAL STAR.

Kansas City, Mo., March 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

The time having fully arrived I will hasten to make my report for the Journal. I am glad to say we have not been idle since my last report, which appeared in March issue and of which I felt proud, and while we cannot report much gain financially to the Home Fund, still I am certainly pleased to say we have two new lodges of the Loyal Star (think of it, two in one month), doesn't that sound good? They are Carnation Lodge No. 11, Argenta, Ark., organized and instructed by our esteemed brother, R. S. Roberts, recording secretary of Argenta Lodge No. 423 B. R. C. of A., of which they are the auxiliary, and Virginia Lodge No. 12, Portsmouth, Va., which has not yet been instructed, as I have not learned as yet who did the work of organizing which occurred February 22. There has been some misunderstanding along these lines which has necessitated considerable correspondence. However, I feel sure all will be satisfactory as all seem interested and willing to do their part. I do know, however, that much credit is due Brother John F. McCrow, with whom I have had considerable correspondence relative to instituting a lodge of the Loyal Star, auxiliary to Merrimac Lodge No. 188. I also had a letter from Brother G. A. Nolte stating he would be glad to assist them in this work while there, etc., but having already forwarded full instructions and particulars together with the name for the infant or lodge which I had been asked to furnish and which honor I appreciate, I did not write him at that time. However, I want to say, any assistance to advance so noble and splendid a work is always appreciated by me. Referring again to the name of No. 12, will state, if the members show forth the true blue spirit and are as loyal to every principle of our order as the good brothers of Merrimac have proven themselves in the years past, we will certainly have reason to feel proud. I shall never forget our splendid visit and experience while privileged to be among these people, and because of the record of the past, the name "Virginia" is significant to me, hence my choice. I feel sure these two and really three new lodges organized so close together (for Montana No. 10 is just starting) will awaken an interest all along the line. I am also in correspondence with Brother J. S. DeHaas, financial secretary of Main Line Lodge No. 146 and others inquiring concerning organizing the auxiliary. I know all will be interested and wish for success in this work. On behalf of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Star of America I extend happy greet-

ings and best wishes for the future success and usefulness of not only these three New lodges, but for the work and cause generally. Mr. Ronemus and myself fully appreciate the many beautiful letters all attesting appreciation and the spirit of the brotherhood of man which we have recently received. Please accept our thanks and the assurance that they will be answered later.

I certainly appreciate the good letter from Moose Jaw, or perhaps better, from Golden West Lodge No. 47. Sister Cresswell has been a very active member and splendid worker and I am sure she will be very much missed when she is gone. I trust, however, that she will find a harvest field in her new home and will be able to do good work for the auxiliary. Certainly our good wishes go with her and hers. I was pleased to receive the good news from Sister Hodges that Lucky Star Lodge is forging ahead and that her husband, who was severely hurt some time since, is doing well. We certainly wish for his very early and complete recovery.

There are many things of interest, but as I am in the midst of housecleaning and am general foreman on the job, will close for this time. With best wishes for the future success of our noble cause, I am,

Loyally,

MARIE R. RONEMUS.

FROM A CARMAN'S WIFE AND MOTHER.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As the wife of one carman and the mother of another, I feel that I am not stepping out of my place in writing to you. I eagerly await the coming of the Carmen's Journal every month because in my estimation it contains some of the best reading matter that it is possible to find. Especially do I appreciate Bro. Gallagher's articles, and the letters of Bro. McVey. But it is impossible to express my feelings when I read Bro. Martin's article this morning. He says "Socialism is not responsible for organized labor nor is organized labor responsible for Socialism and one should not be allowed to feed upon the other." No certainly they should not feed one upon the other, they should go hand in hand helping one another along, for what is one without the other. What is organized labor at the present time, has not labor been organized these many years and is not organized labor in a more helpless condition today than ever with each section tied up with an agreement and when one section strikes for better conditions the other section is ready to scab on their brothers, to say nothing of injunctions, police clubs, etc. For instance here in the anthracite coal

fields, the miners are preparing for a strike, they are piling up tons of coal for the company to fall back on, then their agreement expires on the first of April when the weather begins to be fine and the demand for coal is not so heavy. Then the miners strike but the pumpmen stay to run the pumps to keep the mines from flooding, the railroaders' haul the scabs to the mines and haul the scab coal from the mines, is that not scabbing on their brother?

Since the Republican and the Democratic parties are capitalist parties, and the Socialist party is a working class party, I can see nothing so ridiculous as the working class organizing to fight the capitalist parties, (that is to secure better conditions with more wages) on the industrial field because we must not forget that the owners of the industries, the capitalist class are the ones that control the capitalist parties) and then go to the polls and scab on the working class party (the Socialist party) on the political field. In short we organize unions to fight the capitalist class then we go to the polls and vote them into supreme power over us. Since Bro. Martin seems to have a very high education, judging by some of the words he uses, and since he confesses to having read the Appeal to Reason and other literature for about two years and can see no more in Socialism, then he confesses to know, I am inclined to be thankful that I have been compelled to remain with that class that the lowly Nazarene associated with when he sojourned on earth. Education thou art a jewel, but if it tends to raise the mind above seeing the needs of our fellow beings then I wish to stay where I can see the sorrow and pain of my fellow beings, where I can extend a hand to my brothers and sisters and work for the one great cause that will eventually free my brother and sisters from the injustice and misery that they are compelled to abide with now.

Brother Gallagher's article on the McNamara case in the January Journal was one of the best articles I have read for a long time. What if he has an "Irish dialect," what are nationalities and creeds to the working class (surely the capitalist class knows none). Are we not all brothers, is there not only one God and he is no respecter of persons? One word more then I will close. The Socialists never claimed the McNamara's save only as working class brothers, the Appeal to Reason in its issue of September 30, 1911, stated that the McNamara's were Democrats and since Bro. Martin says that they are Socialists how does he account for the fact that John J. McNamara was an official in a religious organization called the Militia of Christ, organized to fight Socialism, does it seem strange that he should be a Socialist and at the same time be an officer in an organization to fight Socialism. I would advise Bro. Martin to do a little thinking while he is reading. He closes with "Let

Friendship, Unity and True Brotherly Love be the rule," which does not correspond with any of the attacks in his letter, and let me say that there is nothing that brings Friendship, Unity and True Brotherly Love quicker than a thorough unbiased study of Socialism. Now Mr. Editor, I do not expect to see this in print but if you decide to put it in you are at liberty to pare it down or cut out any part that does not suit your fancy.

Respectfully,

MRS. FRANK BAILEY,

50 W. Bacon St., Pottsville, Pa.

FROM A STRIKING CARMAN'S WIFE.

Denison, Tex., March 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you will spare me just a little space in the Journal I will write a few words.

I am a striking carman's wife. My husband is a strong union man. Denison is solid, only five or six having become so low down and dirty that they had to go to scabbing. Oh, how I would hate to be a scab's wife and have myself and children disgraced that bad. I think it is the lowest down trick any one can do. A man who is a man won't do such a thing. We had one of our innocent men killed about two weeks ago by one of the low down, dirty scabs, and he is running at large, as there wasn't anything done about it. If it had been one of the carmen who had killed a scab they would have landed him in jail in fifteen minutes after it had happened. The officers don't protect the people at all, but they protect the outlaws. Oh, what a shame it is. Oh, yes, just before election day they will be around using their honey talk and patting them on the back and letting on like you are all of it, but good men cannot be fooled any more. Use your good mind at the ballot box and use it strong. We have lived without the Katy before and we certainly can again. I would live on bread and water before I would want my husband to go back to work under such conditions, so Mr. Katy, we don't know you, not until you have come to time with our laboring men. Our good men have pulled through the hard winter and are still living and are all O. K., and you can bet they can stay out. Spring will be here now and there will be plenty of work, so you see they are all right.

Well, I must close for this time. With best wishes to the B. R. C. of A. for a great victory, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A STRIKING CARMAN'S WIFE.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT FROM
A STRIKER'S WIFE.

Smithville, Tex., March 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I feel that I can no longer keep quiet and must write a few lines of praise to our noble boys of the B. R. C. of A. It is now past five months since our boys walked out, and from all that I can learn they are

more determined than ever to win. Hurrah! for the B. R. C. of A., win this fight or die. As I said to my husband today, win or die, if it's die, at least die game. Wives and daughters, I am a B. R. C. of A. wife, my husband is a striker on the M. K. & T., and I am proud of him. I will live on bread and water to help him win, for win we must, and if it's necessary I will work and help buy the bread.

Not one of our noble boys here have returned to work, and some have had sickness and even death in their families, but have proved themselves true blue. There are several species of humanity here, known as scabs. I do not know any of their names, and as they are sneaking and tough looking, I have no desire to make their acquaintance.

It is true we have all been deprived of things we could have had, if husband had

been at work, but just think of the noble cause he is fighting for. Wives let us be patient, let us help them, give them a word of encouragement, also a helping hand if possible, for they are grand boys. Let us cry from the house tops, "Three cheers for the B. R. C. of A. boys;" win, or never, no never return to work.

How some women can be the wife of a scab is a mystery to me. I want a man that I know is a true gentleman, worthy of my love, respect and confidence, worthy of the name papa to my little children. What must be the life of a scab's family? Look what kind of a being he is, shunned by everybody, no one respects him.

I guess I have written enough and if this escapes the waste basket I may come again. Again boys, I say, win this fight, never consider for a moment the words "give up."

FAITHFUL.

MISCELLANEOUS

TEXAS FRONTIER REMINISCENCES.

JESUS SANDOVAL.

By S. J. Adams, Member of Lone Star Lodge No. 17, Dallas, Tex.

(Continued from November, 1911, issue.)

In thinking of old Jesus Sandoval one can not help but remember the following lines in Hallecks' Ode to Red Jacket, the Indian Chief:

"With look like patient Job's eschewing evil,

With motions graceful as a bird in air;
Thou art in sober truth, the veriest devil
That e'er clinched fingers in a captive's
hair."

A Mexican, with but little if any Spanish blood in his veins, five feet eight inches high, and weighing, perhaps, 140 pounds, quick in motion as the leopard of the jungle, fierce and merciless as the picarro of his native chapparrall, a gloomy, sad-faced, heartbroken man.

Jesus Sandoval came to us, not because he loved the American race, but because he needed us, while we as badly needed him. After scouting in the chapparrall country, south of the Niveces, for nearly two months and accomplishing nothing, we could not help but realize the fact that we needed a guide.

At the time there was not one of us who spoke the language of Spain, and no one of us knew the country south of the San Antonio river.

The men we were after knew every cow trail, every water hole, every thicket and every glade in this great, silent, gloomy, uninhabited country.

Besides this the poor natives whom we had come to assist and to save were filled

with the fear of "El Diablo Juan Cortino" and his merciless followers, would give us no information or assist us in any way. With no confidence in us whatever they would tell us to our very faces that a half dozen of Cortino's veterans would wipe our little company of beardless boys off the face of the earth the first time we interfered with them or put ourselves in their way. We taught them better later with the assistance of Jesus Sandoval.

After an all night ride we were resting on our blankets one morning while our tired horses grazed about us upon the mesquite grass, when there rode into camp two men, a strangely assorted pair. McGovern, a Brownsville boy, whose father had been murdered a short time before by Cortino's cut-throats, and an old man, Sandoval, whose story we now propose to tell.

Before the rise of Juan Cortino, Sandoval was in a small way a rancher. Living with his wife and daughter, an only child, on a small ranch near the north boundary of Cameron county. He had gathered about him a few vacarroos and had accumulated two or three thousand head of cattle and horses. In an evil hour for himself the old man signed a petition to the governor of the state for a company of rangers to protect the interests of the stockmen of the southern frontier. From the moment of signing this paper the doom of Sandoval was sealed, for the eye of Cortino, who never forgave, was upon him.

Leaving home one morning, the old man started horseback on a business trip into Hidalgo county, expecting to be gone for about two weeks. No thought had he, as he rode away, self satisfied and contented, from his happy home, of the destruction and desolation to greet him on his return.

Riding up to the site of his farm home a

few days later, he stopped and gazed about him in mystified wonder, for house, barns, corrals and outhouses, where were they? Ashes, nothing but ashes remained.

While sitting on his horse contemplating the gloomy scene before him his one neighbor, an old time friend, Signor Vincente, known as "El Capitan," rode up, and taking Sandoval by the hand, he revealed to him the awfulness of the calamity which had befallen him, for in his absence one of the lieutenants of the great Juan Cortino had paid him a visit, and now home, property, wife, daughter, honor, all that makes life worth the living, was gone, all gone, and nothing but the dead ashes of hope remained to remind him of that which he should know no more forever.

Not content with destroying his property, driving away his stock and murdering his men, the fiend Cabballo Blanco had outraged the virtue of both his wife and his young daughter and they in their shame and mortification had taken refuge in the convent of the Sacred Heart in Mattomorris, Mexico.

The consternation and grief of the man can only be imagined while this astounding story was being told him by his friend, El Capitan. His friend, after vainly trying to persuade him to leave the desolate scene and go with him, left him alone with folded arms, gazing about him in despair. The thought came to him, as the same thought comes to every man, burdened with sorrow, "Life is a failure, why live?" Drawing his revolver from the holster at his hip he was about to end it all with one quick shot when his attention was called to the actions of a little dog, a pet of his daughter, crawling from the brush where he had been hiding. The poor little half starved animal, crouching at the feet of his master, gazed up into his face with that look of helpless supplication which only the weak can give while appealing for the assistance of the strong.

Stooping down and gently placing his hand upon the head of the little dog he wept. The great strong man who could deliberately take his own life because he looked upon it as a failure, wept on the loneliness and destitution of this helpless little pet of his daughter. Then the mood of the man changed and he said, "Carlo, little boy, why should you and I die while Cortino, the fiend of perdition, walks the earth? Why not live, you for all there is in life for you, and I for vengeance?"

Taking the dog to his brother, Thomas, who lived a few miles away, Sandoval struck into the chapparrall, and for the next year and a half he was seen by but few men who lived to tell the story. During this time dead Mexicans were found in all parts of the country, from Eagle Pass to the mouth of the Rio Grande. They were found on both sides of the river and no man will ever know how many of them met death at the hands of Sandoval, the avenger.

We did not learn this story from Sandoval,

for we respected his sorrow, and but few men would have had the temerity to question him in regard to the matter, but after many months in the chapparrall country we learned of it through Thomas, his brother, and old El Capitan.

No one knows how many of the friends and followers of Cortino were killed by him during the time he prowled the chapparrall like a tiger hunting for his prey.

No one will ever know how many men died by his hand, but old El Capitan, his friend, believed that from 150 to 200 would be a fair estimate.

About May 25, 1875, Sandoval was enlisted as a member of our company and was appointed guide by the captain, and knowing the country as he did, we had but little trouble thereafter in finding the men we were hunting.

THE OLD RED SCHOOL HOUSE.

By Murray Youts.

Twenty-five years ago the old country school house was indeed used as a social center, for it is there that the people for miles around would gather at night and hold an old time spelling match, etc.

Some of the greatest men this nation has produced can trace their very beginning to those old time literary and debating clubs.

True, we were never allowed to talk politics or debate religion, and naturally because the politician and the preacher wanted to do that.

Whenever you find people who do not want questions discussed from an educational standpoint in the school, then look out, for somebody has an ax to grind.

Some sixty years ago the question was proposed at a school in Lancaster, O., for debate: "Resolved, That railroads are practical." The directors decided that to talk about people riding fifty miles an hour was the rankest heresy and so they did not permit that foolish discussion to take place.

If the school is for any purpose in the world it is for the purpose of teaching science.

Politics is the science of living.

If there is a greater science than that of living I would like to know what it is.

Terrible as it may seem to be, it is nevertheless a fact that the public school today is not what it should be. The process of education, instead of being an institution of delight and entertainment, has really retrogressed to such an extent that it is looked upon by the young as a sort of punishment, for did you ever hear the mother say: "Now, Johnny, if you are not good you will have to go to school today."

The question for the people to decide today is:

Where would you rather see the family? In the demoralizing moving picture show, in the brothel, in the saloon, or in the social center activities of your district school?

You can decide this when you vote for the school board.

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, partisan, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor does not assume responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department. EDITOR.

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY— TREASURER.

Kansas City, Mo., March 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have read with profound interest the many interesting and valuable contributions to our Journal in the last four or five issues and I have been greatly impressed with the fact that while many writers disagree with one another on many questions, there is practically a unanimity of opinion on one great fundamental fact and that is that conditions at present are bad, so bad, that they must be remedied. Now if I understood our Socialist brothers correctly, they believe conditions can be made better and the era of prosperity for all ushered in by the collective ownership and operation by the government of all means of production and distribution and of land, this may all be very true, but it is going to take too long a time to bring this about and something must be done in the meantime to improve the condition of the workers and enable them to make provision for a living wage, which means a wage that will give them and their families the necessities of life, also some of the real good things of life such as more provision for leisure time, the higher education of their children, better homes and larger ones owned by themselves. I thank Brother McVey for the very high compliment he pays me in his letter published in the February Journal and also for the broad spirit in which he enters into the discussion of these absorbing subjects. It seems to me Brother McVey we agree on everything except the method to be pursued to attain the desired goal. I haven't the ability to express my thoughts as well as I would like to, but I believe in helping along each and every reform that is offered by whatsoever party, if it will in any way improve the lot of the workers. I thought it might be profitable in this letter to take up the question of single tax and find out if there is anything to it or not. This question is being brought before the people of Missouri and there is to be voted on in the near future a constitutional amendment having for its object the levying of all taxes in Missouri on land values alone, the question for each working man to decide is whether by voting for this he is voting to improve his condition or not.

One learned writer on this subject states that at the present time all wealth produced is distributed through three channels. Some of it goes for the use of land, some for wages and the rest for interest on capital invested. Now capital increases with the progress of civilization. As its supply is not limited the rate of interest does not tend to increase. So, too, the supply of labor increases with the increase of population but wages do not advance as they might if the labor supply were limited.

The only factor of the three mentioned—land, labor and capital—which is limited in amount is land. The demand for land constantly increases, while no more land can be found. So, this writer contends the return for land in the shape of rent must constantly tend to advance and to take to itself the increases in production which otherwise would be distributed to labor.

How does all this apply to the Missouri constitutional amendment? In this way:

A tax on the production of industry must evidently increase the cost of the product. For the producer naturally shifts it to the consumer. If the government should suddenly levy a tax of five cents a loaf on bread, a ten cent loaf would cost fifteen cents, but a tax on land values cannot be shifted.

That is, the tax on a loaf of bread would tend to reduce the supply of loaves of bread until people would be willing to pay a price sufficiently high to cover the tax. But the supply of land cannot be diminished. The landlord has no way of cutting down the area available until the demand puts the rent up high enough to take care of the land tax. So he must pay it himself.

It follows, therefore, this writer says that a tax on land values simply tends to lessen the value of land and the price demanded for access to it; consequently it lessens to the extent of the tax the proportion of the products of industry which would otherwise go as rent to land owners and increases to the same extent the portion of the product going to labor.

A tax on the products of industry, on factories, building and machinery, on houses, orchards, horses and cattle, could be so increased as to paralyze industry and greatly lessen the aggregate production of national wealth alone. Such a tax could

be so increased as to absorb the entire economic rent of land without hurting in the slightest degree any wealth-producing and labor employing enterprises. On the contrary such enterprises would be greatly benefited by being thus relieved from every form of taxation and from the payment of the enormous sums now demanded for unused or but partly used lands, needed in starting new enterprises and in the enlarging of old ones.

This the writer points out would be equivalent to raising wages. It would have a further effect. The entire advantage of labor saving devices would then go to labor—to employer and employee—because it could no longer be appropriated by the landlord in the shape of unearned increment and because the increase of capital seeking investment would prevent the increase of interest rates.

Finally, there would be an end to speculation in land and capital would be liberated from this unproductive investment and would seek enterprises giving employment to labor. The cumulative effect would be in this writer's opinion to stimulate industry and increase wages.

I hear someone say, how do we know this? Has single tax ever been tried? Yes, it has in the city of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. I am indebted to Mr. F. T. Fisher, secretary of the Edmonton board of trade for the following account of the working of the single tax principle in the city of Edmonton:

A perusal of what Mr. Fisher writes will be illuminating, in view of the fact that the system has been tried out and found to give the very best results. Dealing with this subject, Mr. Fisher writes as follows:

"The originators of the land tax idea in Edmonton simply found a certain set of conditions here; realized other conditions that were going to arise; and unhampered by anything in the way of tradition, and without being particularly interested in what was done in other places, set about devising a system which would meet the conditions they had to deal with. Even at that early date it was realized that Edmonton was going to reach very considerable development and that this would, to a large extent, be discounted by speculative investments in city property. It was realized that many holders of such property would do nothing whatever to develop the city, or to increase the value of the land, but would reap enormous profits from increase in value, which would be actually created by more enterprising citizens, they themselves doing nothing to create such values, or to earn the profits which they would take. Obviously, therefore, it seemed desirable to devise some scheme which would insure the parties enjoying such profits, which they had done nothing to earn or create, paying into the city treasury, if not an equitable share of such profits, at least a larger share than could be col-

lected under the old system of levying taxes on improvements and personal property, as well as on land.

"It was also recognized that Edmonton had great possibilities in the way of commercial and industrial development. We wanted men of means and business enterprise to come in, use some of the vacant property, spend money in developing it, and in establishing industries or business, and helping to make the city grow, incidentally, of course, creating additional values for other property belonging to people of the class first mentioned. It seems equally obvious that when we were exceedingly anxious to have such people come in and do these things, that it would be an absurdity to penalize them for doing so, by taxing everything they put on their property. The way to accomplish the two main objects referred to appeared to be the very simple one of making the value of land and land only bear all the taxes.

"When this idea was explained to the ratepayers of Edmonton at that time, not as a complicated theory in political economy, or as a measure of advancing socialism, but rather as a simple business proposition, the reasonableness of the idea appealed to everyone, and the change was adopted without dissent or criticism.

"The campaign for this change was opened early in the year 1904 by Mr. William Short, K. C., then mayor of Edmonton. The principle was incorporated into the charter which made Edmonton a city, which came into effect on the 7th of November, 1904, and was put into operation on the 1st of January following. Even the slight criticism of the land tax which was in evidence when the idea was first mooted, has been totally lacking since the system has been in effect, and it may be said that there has never been any serious suggestions from any quarter, that we should revert to the old idea of taxing improvements.

"The parties responsible for this change were apparently themselves somewhat afraid of the difficulties of preparing public opinion for such a radical departure, and for this reason there were at first certain modifying features in our system of taxation, which were probably clearly recognized by the promoters as anomalies in connection with the single tax, but which were no doubt incorporated as a concession to the more conservative element. This anomaly was in the form of a business tax, that had nothing to do with the ownership of property, but was a tax on the business carried on in any property irrespective of ownership of property. This was in the form of an assessment at so much per square foot of floor space for business premises. A sliding scale of rates per square foot was applied for various classes of business. The resulting assessment was then treated the same as any other form of assessment and the current tax rate for the year applied to it. It was soon recognized, how-

ever, that, that was an anomaly, and was to a certain extent nullifying the general principle of the land tax. The amount of taxation collected on this form of assessment was never very considerable.

"For some time past the city council have been gradually reducing the scale of rates for floor space assessment. On page 156 of the financial report of the city for 1910 will be found a list of these rates for 1909-10. I may say that a very considerable reduction was made for the assessment of 1911; and it has been decided that application is to be made to the legislature for amendments to the charter which will permit the entire abolition of this business tax.

"It is believed that this form of taxation has not accomplished what was expected of it in the way of deterring speculation in vacant city property. The development of Edmonton as a commercial center has been so rapid, and increase in property values have been so great, that no amount of taxation, within reason, could have seriously affected the profits achieved. The reason for the rapid advance in values may be understood when attention is drawn to the fact that while up to the advent of the Canadian Northern Railway in 1906 Edmonton had no direct line of railway, and no wholesale or distributing trade to speak of, and was practically not on the map as a distributing center, the latest clearing house statistics available show that of the 20 clearing house centers in Canada, only 6 show a larger volume of business than Edmonton. Other similar statistics such, for instance, as customs house returns, closely corroborate this evidence that Edmonton has come into the front rank of the more important commercial and financial centers. Obviously then, it would take more than a tax rate at 13.7 mills, which was our rate for 1911, or even the rate of 17 mills for 1910, or 17½ mills the year before to affect seriously the profits to be made from real estate speculation under such business conditions. It is believed however, that the taxation of land values is now having a very decided effect in the promotion and development of high priced property in the business center of the city. The demand for the best situated property for business purposes has raised values to such an extent that the taxes are now a very serious consideration, and a man holding a 50-foot lot on Jasper avenue assessed at \$2,000 per foot, is bound to give some consideration to the fact that he will pay no more tax with a building costing fifty or one hundred thousand dollars on the property, than he will if he keeps it vacant; and there has been a very observable and very decided tendency to improve all higher priced property.

"A very sore point with the citizens of Edmonton has been a large block of land consisting of over 800 acres in the heart of the city, held by the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany. Nothing could be done with this property. They refused to improve it, or to place it on the market that somebody else might make some use of it. No amount of persuasion could induce them to sell any portion of this property for any purpose, and when approached on the matter, they simply said that the property was not for sale. In the meantime it was being made tremendously valuable by the surrounding property; while the Hudson's Bay Reserve remains simply a piece of prairie in the heart of the city, and not only blocks development in a passive way, but materially adds to the difficulty of administration by necessitating the various civic utilities and sanitary services being spread out so much farther to accommodate the population, which would and should have been living in this blank space had they been able to.

"Under the old system of taxation, by which improvements were made to pay nearly all the taxes, there would have been no way whatever of getting at land owners of this kind. Then, however, it was decided that this blank space be assessed at the same value as subdivided property surrounding it, and under a system making land bear all the taxes, and in consequence the company had to come through with a check for something approximating \$90,000, as was the case this year, they began to sit up and take notice, and it has now been decided that this entire property will be placed on the market in the near future, thus permitting the property to be made some use of and rapid development will ensue."

It is evident from the above that single tax has been a success in Edmonton. Now I do not claim to understand all about single tax. I am but trying to call attention to this very important question. Some of our brothers will no doubt be glad to give their views and help enlighten me and all workers interested in bettering the conditions of suffering humanity.

Yours fraternally,

E. WM. WEEKS.

FROM BROTHER W. J. McVEY.

Walcott, Wyo., March 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I was up to Rawlins the other day and stood in a store on Front street and watched those creatures that some people call by the dignified name of human beings, (most people call them by the degrading name, scabs,) wabble along across the railroad tracks to dinner, and of all the motley, degraded, despicable, contemptible, horrifying and degenerated looking mess of humanity they were the limit. I heard the district foreman had sent in his resignation. I don't wonder. If I was boss over such a bunch of creatures as that I would ask the company to relieve me or put me in the pen till this strike was settled and I could have real human beings under me. And I suppose from what I can find out this is a fair sample of the creatures all over the

Illinois Central and Harriman systems and in the car department on the "Katy." The railroads certainly did pull off a stunt when they placed their work in the hands of this species.

Well, that bunch actually turned my stomach until I did not want any noon meal that day, and I never felt any desire for food till I returned home about 7:30 p. m., and the good wife and my son, Charles, met me at the train.

After watching the motley bunch wobble by (they all walked as though they had been accustomed to the "ball and chain.") I went up to federation headquarters. Boys it did my old heart good to once more mingle with those noble comrades. Such splendid specimens of manhood, with determination stamped on their brows, with the reflections of their splendid souls sparkling from their eyes. As quiet, solemn and determined as the day they walked from their respective positions to face poverty, hunger, deprivation and all the cruel ravages that goes with the unemployed in an unusually cold winter on these wind swept deserts. What were they talking about? Listen: Some about the bulletins, some about an early settlement of the strike, some about the coming election and some were making inquiries in regard to the Wyoming direct primary law and the headless ballot. Joe, the blacksmith (ex-U. P. blacksmith), was explaining this. Others were asking the aims and objects of the I. W. W., and others were talking Socialism. And there were men who talked those subjects over with a knowledge that proved beyond a doubt that their brains were not befuddled with liquor and dime novels of the Nick Carter that their brains were not befuddled with them and I never heard the red light district mentioned. Neither did I hear any other profane subject discussed. Can you wonder that my very being vibrates with joy while I am in their midst, grasping their honest, tolling hands and knowing they are my comrades? And there are thousands of others in this strike just as loyal.

I heard them talking of the false reports put in circulation by the capitalist press and otherwise that the strike was lost and that many of the men were returning to work. To all this they would say: "It's a lie from start to finish; they are doing this to discourage us, but they can't cut the mustard." Read that bulletin." I heard a machinist say he had been up to the pen the day before and they told him they had plenty of room for more. He said: "Before we will scab we will all go to the pen." A carman said: "If the strike was settled tomorrow I would not go back to work, unless the company got rid of that bunch over there" (meaning the scabs in the shops). A boiler maker said: "We will strike ten years before we will scab." A car inspector said: "Before I would go over there and

scab with that bunch I would take a gun and blow my brains out."

Messrs. Managers of the I. C., Harriman lines and the Katy railroads, these are the kind of men you are dealing with in this strike. Do you think you can conquer them and cause them to forsake the cause they have espoused? Never. You might as well make up your minds to do without their services for all time, or grant to them their just demands (which we all hope will have taken place when these lines are put in print). These men bear you no ill will, neither does the writer. We all think you imagine you are working for the good and welfare of your own material interests. We also know the man who does nothing wrong, does nothing at all, and we believe you are wrong. And if you doubt this look at the empty houses along your lines. Those houses are monumental witnesses of the cruel injustices you have heaped upon the men who served you so faithfully before this strike was called. There are many others preparing to vacate their houses and seek work in other fields of industry, but there are a comparatively few among these men who are thinking of going back to work before a contract is signed by you. Because of this you have lost many good, competent men who will never again be in your service, and the longer this strike lasts the more good men you are going to lose.

Now, Brother Martin of No. 11, with philanthropy and philharmonic, I would say this, Brother Gallagher, with his dilemma of hair-splitting philosophy concerning his conception of historical materialism speaks oracularly, but, notwithstanding, we (you and I) shall call his letter a pseudograph, or at least we will say his pseudology is not perspicuous. Besides his letters are piquant and no doubt but he has a photophobia shining on them. And besides he has no earthly right to use the columns of our Journal just before our quadrennial election to carry on his quarrel in politics. He is a quidnunc anyway, and should not be ratiocinative. Now let us hope our editor will bar everything from the pages of our Journal which is not quixotic, and we (you and I) will call Brother Gallagher a "sciolist," not a Socialist, and there is no doubt in our minds but Brother Gallagher has been reading the Apocrypha, or at least books which are apocryphal, while said books should have been apodictic before he assumed the responsibility of placing his ideas in the Journal for us (you and I) to read. Now, his apostacy should be immediate and then he would consummate his appellative.

Now, let's us turn to the pages of the March Journal. Say, boys, ain't she a peach? But, now, I don't believe in giving the editor all of the credit for our splendid Journal, although he is the boss of the Journal and deserves as much credit for its make-up as any editor of any labor

Journal in the land, still with all his knowledge and endeavors to do the very best, first, last and all the time, without those splendid letters (which surprised the editor himself this month) the Journal could not be what it is.

There are a number of carmen, just plain carmen, now a days with splendid ideas in their heads, and to these are due some credit for the make-up of our Journal. However, I think our editor will continue on the job if he wants it for a long time yet, and since he has his hat in the "ring," I think it would be hard for the B. R. C. of A. to get a better man for the job.

Not only carmen, but their wives and daughters, can dabble in ink. If you doubt this, read Sister Ronemus' letters from month to month, and don't forget to read "Forget-You-Not's" letter in the February issue, and "Forget-You-Not No. 2" in the March issue. Say, "Forget-You-Not," did you know that if I did not have a better half that I would be in a side-door sleeper bound for Council Bluffs to get acquainted with that "sky-scraper brother" of yours? You bet your boots I would. What's the matter with those Council Bluffs carmen, anyway. I suspect papa has a bull dog. Write again, both of you, "Forget-You-nots." I know a "Forget-You-Not" the third, in Rawlins. Some day I'm going to try and get her papa (he and I are chums) to prevail on his "Forget-You-Not" to write to the Journal.

And now look at our brother's 16-year-old son away down at Stamps, Ark., Cullen Baker. Dear little Brother Baker, you are O. K. Some day you may make a splendid writer for our Journal and other great publications. No telling, you may be editor of our Journal some day, for your life lies before you, and our editor's will some day be behind him. What kind of literature do you read? Do you read any Socialist papers or books? If not, will send you some. I'll wager your papa's a fine man to raise such a good little boy.

There are too many letters to mention all of them, so will only mention Brother Von Cannon's, because his opinion is so different to mine, and maybe he can teach me something, or I can teach him something, or at least put him to thinking for himself.

Now, brother, you say your lodge has more than 200 members and yet you have never seen a letter from your lodge, and you do not quite understand why. And, further on you say you think Brother Martin has voiced the sentiment of almost two hundred men from your lodge. There you have it. How much do you boys read, and what do you read? Probably about as much as you write. How many of your members even read the Journal every month? I'll venture to say not more than one-fourth of them. And, my dear brother, there you are. That's why you are opposed

to Socialism, because you have never read up on the subject. You are condemning something you know nothing about, and that's the trouble with the working people today, they do not read. They do not think for themselves. If they read anything at all it is the sensational headlines in the vulgar paper that pollutes the pure minded of our people from generation to generation. Then the 2xtwice ward heeler comes along and tells you how to vote and you follow him to the polls like a bunch of sheep following an old sheep with a bell on who would lead the whole flock into the slaughter pen for a handful of hay. Socialists are readers and thinkers. They think for themselves.

You say: "Unionism is an organized band of men that should unite all political parties, and all religious denominations; they should go hand in hand to perform the duties that confront them in perfect unity and harmony, and I am equally sure when Socialism is merged into unionism that harm has been done to our unions; in fact, I believe that Socialism would sound the death knell of unionism were they united." There you are, my brother; you say in one breath that unionism is an organized band of working men that should unite all political parties, etc., and in the next breath you say Socialism would sound the death knell of unionism were they united. Now, Brother Von Cannon, did you know that you are resting under a false delusion when you think the Socialist party is going to merge with any party or union or religious denomination? Well you are. Another thing, we Socialists are not trying to merge unionism and Socialism. We are just simply advising the brothers how to vote on election day, and why they should vote as we ask them to. There is no danger of a merger ever taking place between the Socialist party and unionism. The Socialist party is a working men's party, and it's the only working men's party that exists today, my brother. Had you not rather have \$3,000 per year than \$400 per year? Yes, so had I, and that's why I talk socialism. And, again my brother, did you know there was not a good principle in unionism that is not embodied in socialism? Not one, and socialism goes even farther than unionism for the good and welfare of the union men, and every other working man. We are not knocking unionism. We all believe in unionism, but we know unionism only offers a remedy, where socialism offers a guaranteed cure, by going to the root of the evil and stopping the cause of said evil. You cannot find a red card Socialist scabbing anywhere today, while you can find thousands of Democrats and Republicans doing the stunt.

The Socialist party is the only political party in existence that will expel its members for scabbing. If it stands by the unions one and all, why should not the unions stand

by it? Why do you say socialism is destructive? It is constructive. You thank God your part of the country is not infected with socialism. Do you know that makes me think of a chattel slave who would thank God his part of the country was not infected with a movement that was offering to set the slave free? Many of the slaves did this during chattel slavery. Yes, they thanked God there were no Yankees in their part of the country like Abraham Lincoln trying to set them free.

The Socialists do not claim any glory for the existence of the railroad unions, and what they have done. The Socialists say the railroad unions have done well, but they should do better. Are you satisfied with what the unions have done? Do you think they can do no more good? You make a broad statement when you say: "Let us remember that organized labor is what it is on the railroads today, not by any constructive act of the Socialist party or any of its members." Did you know that more than one of our B. R. C. of A. presidents is a socialist? Have they done nothing to make the railroad organizations what they are today? And you speak of the "king of socialism," saying the grafters should be cleaned out of the railroad unions. Do you think grafters should be kept in railroad unions? The Socialist party never did try to destroy a union.

That statement alone proves your ignorance of the movement you condemn. I do not think it is the correct thing to do to lay such a charge as that to a movement, unless you know your charges are well founded. And you say: "Ask yourself the question, what has socialism ever done for the working class to raise their wages, or decrease their hours of labor?" What has any party ever done that was never in power? And what has the two old parties that have been in power for 45 years ever done for the working class? Why keep politics out of the unions?

Fraternally yours,

W. J. McVEY.

P. S.—Thanks, Brother Hahn, I'm sure if all the members were like you no lodge would turn down an appeal to aid striking brothers whose families were in need for the bare necessities of life, and turn around and donate money to buy a flag to float in the breeze on some unknown future occasion and leave it to one loyal, faithful and true brother to donate \$2 out of his scant earnings.

[Note—We are indeed grateful to Brother McVey for his kind eulogistic remarks in connection with our Journal and ourselves personally, but we must warn him and others that they must cut out the many high sounding, unreadable and unpronounceable words, which the majority of us have never seen or heard of, if they expect us to

hold down this job of editing the Journal. We have spent a full half day rubbering through our 24x12 Webster's looking up the many strange and mysterious expressions used by Brother McVey in the above letter and have found 'em all in there "sure enough," but have nearly gone crazy as the result of the ordeal. Brother McVey's object in digging up these unpronounceables and unknowns is obvious, no doubt, but we trust his object has now been accomplished and that he will not again inflict such a task upon us, at least not until we can recover from the present nervous prostration brought on by this, his last literary spasm. We trust our readers will read that portion of his letter replying to Brother Martin of No. 11 slowly and carefully, otherwise the effect may, as it was with us, be disastrous. Just read "them there words to yourself," don't attempt to say 'em out loud, for if you do we see your finish.—Editor.]

FROM COBURG LODGE NO. 323.

Kansas City, Mo., March 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Herewith statement of amounts received on an appeal for aid for our Brother Snider. It was a glad surprise to the family to get this timely help. The brother cannot talk much or very audibly now.

Lodge No.	Amt.	Lodge No.	No.
10.....	\$2.00	344.....	\$2.60
29.....	1.35	271.....	1.00
109.....	1.00	168.....	2.00
206.....	2.00	310.....	2.00
233.....	1.00	423.....	1.00
495.....	2.00	356.....	1.00
33.....	1.00	480.....	1.00
83.....	1.00	458.....	1.00
425.....	1.00	390.....	2.80
1.....	1.00	544.....	1.00
150.....	1.00	249.....	2.00
232.....	1.00	440.....	1.00
104.....	1.00	260.....	1.00
520.....	1.50	153.....	1.00

Total amount received to date\$38.25

Yours fraternally,

GEO. H. COOK,

Secretary Coburg Lodge No. 323.

FROM A MEMBER OF COTTON BELT LODGE NO. 7.

Pine Bluff, Ark., March 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have been unable to interest any of the brothers enough to write to the Journal I will endeavor to try my hand again. No. 7 is rather quiet just now, taking in a new member occasionally and reinstating a suspended one. This lodge is noted for its members going suspended for non-payment of dues. The last bunch we had to go suspended claimed it was because of too much socialism, and I must say that is sure encouraging, for when the enemies of socialism acknowledge there is getting to be too much of it, it must be growing in leaps and

bounds. Perhaps some of the brothers expect an explanation from me in regard to the stand I have taken in the McNamara case, as those who take time to read my articles know I mention it very frequently, but the only explanation I have to make is mistaken confidence and no apologies to offer at all. Oh, my, but the way the brothers handle Brother Martin, and without gloves, too. Well, I hope Brother M. will come back again, as I enjoy hearing both sides of all subjects discussed, but of course we all cannot help but snicker when he jumps on the editor about violating the constitution by publishing letters discussing socialism or politics. Of course Brother Martin must have been reading a copy of the old constitution and had forgotten about the Grand Lodge convention at Atlanta revising the constitution and making it a more progressive and up-to-date one. Now, in regard to Brother Von Cannon's letter, I want to answer some of his charges.

Now, brother, you say when socialism has been merged into unionism harm has been done to our unions. I want to say that no Socialist contemplates any such thing, for hasn't it been proven at every union convention that has been held for some time that the Socialists have been active workers for progressive measures, but at no time have they ever attempted to merge socialism into unionism. And again, the brother says politics has done more to divide the people of this and other nations than any thing else under heaven. I deny this charge and challenge the brother to produce some evidence to prove his assertions. I say, ignorance or misunderstanding of political or other questions have a very great tendency to divide the people, or working people especially, and how can we come to a correct knowledge of political or other questions, unless we study them and discuss them? Hasn't our organization increased at a more rapid rate since our constitution was changed so as to allow these discussions? And again, the brother is very thankful that his part of the country is not infected with socialism. Well, some parts of the country must be first and some last with every movement, but if I cannot be in the first, let me be anywhere else but last. Don't you worry, Brother Von Cannon, socialism will reach your country yet, just the same as abolition of chattel slavery reached there.

Now, the brother asks what has socialism done for organized labor? I will answer that by saying, we haven't got socialism inaugurated in this country yet, but will say the members of the Socialist party have done much for organized labor, too much to mention it all here, but will just mention one, the national secretary of the Socialist party has collected and sent to the striking Textile Workers at Lawrence, Mass., \$2,112.38; that beats the Democrats of North Carolina or Arkansas either. Now, brother, in your next letter please mention the name

of the king of socialism. I just can't think of his name myself. Yes, I will agree with you, organized labor has done much toward increasing wages and shortening the work day, but organized capitalism has done more in increasing living expenses and lengthening the bread line.

Now, I just want to state my views about socialism. The scientists of political economy tell us that socialism is inevitable. If that is true, it behooves us to prepare for its coming, and the more we study and discuss it the better prepared we will be when it comes. Surely the law of evolution will bring some kind of a change, and if that change is not from wage slavery to co-operation then some one has made a mistake, and I say it is up to the opponents of socialism to tell us what is the next step in the coming change that must soon take place or the nations of the earth must take a backward step in progress. Brothers Martin and Von Cannon, write again. I assure you I appreciate your letters as much as if you agreed with me. And what I have written has been in friendship, unity and true brotherly love.

Yours fraternally,

J. A. MOORE

FROM BRITANNIA LODGE NO. 361.

Fort William, Ontario, Canada.

Editor Journal.

As it is a long time since anything appeared in the Journal from our lodge, I hope you will find a place in the Journal for this letter. In the first place, it is high time some of the members of Britannia Lodge were waking up and beginning to realize that they are each one struggling for an existence. If this should catch the eye of some of those never attenders at the meetings it would be much better for themselves and everyone else if an effort was made for them to attend some of the meetings.

Well, Mr. Editor, I feel rather disappointed that Britannia Lodge has not had a letter in the Journal for about twelve months and especially so when we have had lots to write about. It might be interesting to know that Brother J. Martin ran as a candidate for the Provincial House at the last Dominion election. Brother J. Martin was nominated and supported by the Independent Labor party, and while he did not get returned, he got the majority in one ward and in all got about 700 votes. Not at all bad, when we consider the uphill fight and the class we had against us. It does seem strange that the working class have not yet learned the necessity of having their own members to represent them in the houses of parliament where legislation is supposed to be made for the working man. While Brother Martin got a good vote, if he had got the votes of the working class as they should have voted, he would be our member today instead of one of the class against us. Well, Brother

Editor while it may be fresh to you, I feel as though I should expose through the Journal a case which has been under way here for close on seven months, viz: The case of Brother J. Martin, who is the brother mentioned above. He was dismissed from the service of the C. P. railroad for having sixty demerit marks. It will just be as well to mention that Brother Martin was never notified of how many marks he had until the foreman notified him of his dismissal. Brother Martin of course had to get and his case has been going on ever since, much too slow for a case of this kind. Our committee from Ft. William met the officials of the company but without any success, as the foreman claimed that he posted a notice showing the standing of the men in regards to the number of demerit marks. This was never done and we have since sent to the head officials of this company a statement signed by about eighty of the men employed around the repair tracks and shops, showing to the officials that this notice never appeared. As a defense against this honest statement the car foreman (who has since been removed), got his head clerk (generally a good man) to swear an affidavit to the effect that the notice in dispute was posted up, the result being the company accepted the affidavit of these persons and the honest statement made and signed by the eighty honest working men is overruled by two men. We could have got every man to make an affidavit, but from previous experience with the same officials who declared that such things were, it would have been of no use at all. Now they turn around and accept what they turned down before, at least this is the report of an official as delivered to our committee and Brother Martin who can and did get 700 votes from this district remains out of the service of the company. Discrimination of the worst kind. Well, I am glad to say that at the last municipal election the labor party returned two brothers to look after their interests in the city council. Brother E. C. Smith of the machinists and Brother E. Dennis of the blacksmiths. Both are strong union men and will no doubt look a little after our interests in civic affairs. Now, Mr. Editor this may appear rather long, but it is too short when you consider it is for twelve months. I hope you can put it in the Journal and I certainly hope that while our lodge is in fairly good shape, some of those brothers who are not in the habit of getting out and doing a bit of the pushing will rally around and do their best to make Britannia Lodge what it should be.

It is for your interests brothers that you should devote at least one night in the month to attend to your meetings. Don't wait to be notified by the recording secretary or president but keep in mind that every second and fourth Thursday, Britannia Lodge meets to look after you with the rest. Therefore I say again get out and

push. Thanking you Mr. Editor in anticipation of this appearing in the Journal for April, I remain yours fraternally,

K. TRIPPLE.

FROM THE CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1912.

To Whom It May Concern:

During the past few months, San Francisco and California have been advertised in the various sections of the country as an ideal place for men who desire employment at high wages. This sort of falsehood has been continued by designing men and institutions until California has been flooded with idle men, who have been lured to the land of sunshine and flowers by the agents of grinding greed, who hoped by this means to reap handsome profits.

These falsehoods have been believed by many persons because of the fact that the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and another exposition in San Diego at the same time. Otherwise the viciousness of the mammon-loving gentry might not have yielded such returns.

The truth is, that there is at the present time an army of idle men in California, larger than at any time since the great panic of 1893-1895, seventeen years ago, and there is no prospect of relief from this condition of affairs. In San Francisco alone, there are 30,000 idle men among its resident citizens, to say nothing of those who have been inveigled into coming to this coast by the greedy railroads, real estate sharks and other plunderers who profit by such a condition of affairs. The jails and charity institutions are nightly filled with homeless men, who have fallen victims to the deceit of the profit mongers, who are without conscience or feeling, as they reach out their filthy hands to grasp the pennies of the poor.

There is not enough work in California at the present time to engage 50 per cent of the labor now here, yet the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco is circulating hundreds of thousands of post-card falsehoods throughout the world, in an effort to induce other workers to come to a land of idleness, hunger and misery.

This warning is sent out in the hope that those who see it may spread the truth far and wide, and thus balk the minions of greed on this coast in their efforts to profit by the misery of those unfortunate enough to be searching for employment.

Gold is the only God these greedy mortals know, and so long as there is a chance to grasp a dime, they crave it, and would take it out of the palsied hand of advanced age or from the helpless fingers of puny infancy, without pangs of conscience, or the slightest regret. Such is the character of the men responsible for the false pictures of California conditions now being spread throughout the world.

There is no demand for labor here—nothing but idleness on every hand. Our streets are lined with idle men in search of employment, many of them without means to sustain themselves, and compelled to depend upon the charity of strangers.

Stay away from California until such time as you receive information from trustworthy sources that there is work for you here.

Fraternally,

(Signed) PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Sec.
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF
LABOR.

(Signed) JOHN I. NOLAN, Sec.,
LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF
THE UNEMPLOYED.

NOTICE: The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, on March 4, 1912:

Whereas, There are at present in San Francisco a large number of unemployed men and women, many of whom have been lured hither by false and misleading reports and advertisements published throughout the country, representing that there exists a demand for labor in connection with the Exposition; and

Whereas, This condition operates injuriously to the interests of our citizens, and will, unless corrected, prove a serious detriment to the City; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the judgement of this Board the labor forces now available at a moment's notice are more than sufficient to meet any possible demand now or for a considerable time to come, and we would therefore warn all persons seeking employment against coming to San Francisco, since by doing so they are likely to be disappointed in their own hopes and certain to increase the evils of unemployment among the people already here.

FROM A MEMBER OF HERINGTON
LODGE NO. 84.

Ottawa, Kas., March 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me space in the Journal for a few comments on the letters in the late Journal from Brother B. F. Von Cannon, in which he expresses his disapproval of political discussion in the Journal.

He goes on to say that socialism would break up the union (not the home) and thanks God that his part of the country is not infected with socialism as are other parts. Brother, if there is a state in the Union that is in need of socialism it is the state you hail from. In no other state are the producers of all wealth in such a deplorable condition as in the state of North Carolina.

Do you know that after all these years that organized labor has been in existence that the average of all wage earners in North Carolina is only \$4.96 per week? Do you also know that out of 1,698 establishments in your state that only 11.7 of the workers receive more than \$9 per week?

Do you know that in the railroad shops the workers in North Carolina receive the smallest average wage out of 26 states given in the census report? Do you know that in 1905 there were 29,933 women and children working in the mills, mines and factories in your state? Do you know that in 1905 41 per cent of the farms in North Carolina were operated by tenants? With these appalling conditions existing to a great extent all over the country, and the cost of living at its present height isn't it logical to question the ability of our unions to right the wrongs of labor when it refuses to use its most powerful weapon, the ballot? When it suffers the hardships caused by strikes and lockouts and then on election day goes to the ballot box and votes to continue the system that causes strikes.

Let the workers own the jobs and it will give to every able person a chance to earn their living, receiving in return the full product of their labor. Do you think it would be less than \$4.96 per week? Do you think we would go hungry and ragged because of a squabble of a few gamblers in Wall Street?

By your question, "What has socialism ever done for the working class?" you seem to be under the impression that socialism has been tried. It has never been tried and never will be, until the working class decide that they want it.

There is a handful of Socialists in office in Wisconsin surrounded by conditions and officials who are antagonistic to the ideas of socialism. They have, however, succeeded in doing a great many things of benefit to the working class. In Milwaukee they have raised the wages of street employes from \$1.75 per day to \$2 per day, and have abolished the short weight and measure system which the merchants had, and a great many other things, none of which were to the interest of organized capital. A full report of their work can be obtained by writing the state secretary of the Socialist party of Wisconsin.

The King of Socialism, I take it, is E. V. Debs, but my dear brother, he is not standing where he was twenty years ago. In 1892 he was an official in the A. R. U., but after receiving several doses of injunctions and imprisonments he began to realize that something more powerful was needed, but as late as 1896 he supported W. J. Bryan for President. He finally realized that it made no difference under which of the old political party names they sailed, for they were always ready to do the bidding of the corporations in the time of a strike.

It seems to me that for the unions to have millions to their credit that the wages must keep in advance of the cost of living. Have they done so?

For my part I like to see these articles in the Journal, whether for or against, for with study and reason we will learn.

Yours fraternally,

T. B. HENDERSON.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY TAYLOR
LODGE NO. 333.

Taylor, Texas.

Whereas, 70,000,000 people in the United States are wholly or partially dependent on manual labor for subsistence, and whereas, the United States labor statistics show that the products of labor are worth nearly \$2,500 per annum, per capita, the above statistics show that labor receives less than \$500 per annum, per capita, of the total products of their toil, and the increased cost of living has kept in advance of wage increases which has been felt by all alike, irrespective of wages received, and

Whereas, wage increases have been brought about by the organizations of the working people in trade unions, and

Whereas, the police powers of the nation have been invoked in several instances, viz., Philadelphia, Pa., Muscatine, Ia., and last but not least in the case of the Textile Workers of Lawrence, Mass., and the shopmen's strike on the Harriman railroads, and

Whereas, the agitation to build American battle ships in private shipyards instead of having same built in the government navy yards, is doing an injustice to one of our best classes of skilled workmen, and is allowing the ship building trusts to monopolize this work, which could be discontinued by Congress inserting in its annual naval appropriation bill a clause providing for the building of battle ships in government navy yards, and

Whereas, we view with alarm the coming of conditions of peonage, more brutal than chattel slavery, and

Whereas, the legislative powers of the nation that embrace in their constituency this vast concourse of American laboring men and women are duty bound to take cognizance of these conditions, and use their best efforts to investigate, and lay bare the facts concerning the causes, regardless of where the blame may fall, and

Whereas, newspapers and periodicals that have the stamina to publish the truth concerning these heathenish conditions are being hounded to their ruin by federal officeholders who derive their just powers by the suffrage of the people, therefore be it

Resolved, by Taylor Lodge No. 333, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, in regular meeting assembled, that we call the attention of Texas congressmen and both senators to the necessity of taking some action to further these investigations, that a committee be appointed in conjunction with the United States Bureau of Commerce and Labor to investigate labor conditions in all its branches of industry and make the same public, giving conditions in detail and naming responsible parties. Be it further

Resolved, That as the above conditions are a menace to civilization they should be given the fullest publicity and steps taken to eradicate them, and that we go on record as holding in condemnation the actions of any individual or corporation that seeks to

enslave or hold in peonage anyone by reason of their control of the essentials of life. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. S. A. Bursleson, representative of the Tenth District of Texas in the lower house of Congress, to each of the United States senators from the state of Texas, and to the press for publication.

A. P. ANDERSON,
V. P. SLAGLE,
L. B. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

Approved:

S. H. NICODEMUS, President.

D. C. McDANIEL, Rec. Sec.

FROM STARBUCK LODGE NO. 85.

Starbuck, Wash., March 6, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As it has been sometime since there has been anything in the Journal from Local No. 85, I will try to let you know that we are still on the job and in fighting trim, and why not, as No. 85 is made up of a class of men worthy to be called brothers. While we are not the strongest local on the O. W. R. R. & N. in number, we are as strong in spirit as any local in the United States or Canada. I know that is saying a whole lot, but it is true nevertheless. Since the strike was called September 30, we have been visited twice by Fifth Vice President John J. Suthons and he put cheer into the hearts of the members of No. 85 that I thought did not need any cheer. No words of praise are too great for the way he is handling the strike in this western country. He is sure handling them with a firm hand and nobody is willing to bury the hatchet until the gates of the Bull Pen are torn from their hinges, everything fumigated and the scabs surrender as prisoners of war. Say that will be a big day for the striking shop men, a day that will cover a page in the history of labor against capital, it will be known as judgment day. But it will put money in the pockets of the stockholders of the Harriman and Illinois Central Railroads as well and the day is not far distant. It is simply a case of wait and the most of us needed a vacation. Well there is nothing more to add so I will close this time.

Yours fraternally,

ROY EATON.

FROM A MEMBER OF FRIENDLY JOINT
LODGE NO. 50.

Phillipsburg, N. J., March 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have just received my March issue of the Journal and have been reading some of the communications and think that they are just fine, especially the political discussions, as the members throughout all the states will in this way, perhaps, learn to use their vote to the best interest of the working man.

I see a few brothers seem to think that

politics should be left out of the Journal, but I feel the same as I believe the majority of the brothers feel and that is, let the good work go on and give us all there is and then some. Perhaps there are more like myself that have had their political education sadly neglected.

But to change the subject, now I imagine that I've got a kick coming, and here it is: It seems to me that our organizers could do more effective work for the unorganized carmen if they instead of jumping from one system to another, would start on one system at a time and try and organize it from one end to the other, or as nearly as possible.

Take, for instance, the system on which I am employed, I was a charter member of a local that was organized in 1900, and since that time there have been but three locals organized, and I am positive that there is material for a whole lot more, as this system employs several thousand carmen, and for them to have their wages increased and the conditions of employment improved it is necessary that there should at least a majority of the carmen be organized.

I guess I had better ring off now, as this is my first attempt, and I certainly would like to see this in the next Journal, that the other brothers on this system might perhaps express their views on this subject.

If Brother Gallagher sees this in the Journal he will, no doubt, know what system a lot of brothers would like him to get busy on.

I will now close by saying that I am a member of Friendly Joint No. 50 and by wishing all Brotherhood men all that is coming to them. Yours fraternally,

MOSE.

[Note—In regard to the brother's suggestion that organizers should be assigned to some one system and stay on it until it is completely organized, we desire to say, that whenever possible this method is employed, then again in other cases it is not always practicable, for the simple reason, that the officials soon get next to the presence of an organizer on their system and very rapidly and effectively put a quietus to his work through their system of espionage, thus making this method unprofitable and unsuccessful, and in such cases it is much better to merely organize several lodges at different points on the system, leaving them to continue the work of organizing as best they can the balance of the system, or as much as possible quietly and unobtrusively. Moreover of late our entire organizing staff, which of course is limited by our resources, have been actively engaged in prosecuting the strikes on the M., K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines and have had very little time for general organizing purposes.—Editor.]

FROM SPOKANE LODGE NO. 252.

Spokane, Wash., March 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Thinking it time again to make a few remarks to the Journal will try to do the best I can at this time.

We have had the pleasure of having with us one of our grand lodge officers, Brother J. J. Suthons, who made an address to an open meeting held in our lodge hall and he certainly gave us some good points and braced up our lodge in great shape. Now as some brothers are against socialism, I will say that I am a socialist, because I believe in the "workers uniting" upon the political as well as the economic field. These brothers say, the editor should print nothing that does not pertain to the good and welfare of the order. Now brother, if socialism as a political party is not for the good and welfare of the order I would like to know what is. Has your Republican party or any of the others done any good for you and the workers? You say, yes, they have made laws for the good of the working people, that might be so, but has not your Republican president put men upon the Supreme Court Bench that would down you whenever they got a chance? What good did that inspectors' law of Texas do for our brothers in that state? Just think that over and see who killed it.

Now brothers socialism is bound to grow, and what we workers need is a little treatment like those Lawrence strikers received, then we will soon turn from the old parties and into the fold of the new one. This party is just like a growing fruit tree with its limbs stretching out over the world. Soon the fruit will be ripe and then we industrial slaves will pick from the tree of labor, the fruit that we are entitled to. Brothers, why were the strikes on the S. P., I. C. and M., K. & T. not settled long ago? Just because all of us did not lay down our tools. When you put that strong arm of production into the battle we are sure to win.

Brother Nemo of Sage Brush Lodge No. 33 asks through the Journal to have Spokane lodge substantiate his statement. He has told the truth in regards to Mr. Coates and Mr. Inley. Mr. Coates is a member of the Printers' Union and also a Socialist. The first thing he did when he went into office was to enforce the \$3.00 day wage on city work. He then went after day laborers and here is where he had an awful time with the contractors' association, but finally won one big job to try the work on. The result of his day labor was shown last week when a big contractor bid below Mr. Coates, day labor bid. Will also state that husbands with families are given jobs first, then single men, and there is no chance for Dagoes and Japs to get it all as it has been before. Hoping the three great strikes now on will be won by our brothers on the firing line, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

ARTHUR MILLER.

FROM PORTLAND LODGE NO. 268.

Portland, Oregon, March 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Just a few lines from this section of the strike zone. This is to assure the brothers on the other lines that we are all confident of victory.

How I look forward for the time to come when we march back into the shops in the new dawn of light. Just stop and think what this will mean to us, and our loved ones at home. It means that we will be on the path of freedom and success. I long for the day when each and every member of the working class will realize the fact that there is a class struggle on. It is war between labor and capital. Labor stands for the justice of mankind and capital stands for the enslavement of the masses. Capital is the cause of hatred and various unspeakable crimes that now exist. It is up to the working class to abolish this present system of society and install a system that will bring forth a new dawn of day.

I hope that discussions of this variety will take place in our lodge rooms. It will help to elevate those that are not aware of the fact that there is a struggle on for a livelihood. The general discontent that now exists is the sign of labor's awakening throughout the world. I can see the day approaching when we all will be under the stainless flag. And that will be the brotherhood flag. But under the present system we cannot have a stainless flag. How can we have a stainless flag while babes with mothers go to weave the cloth in the hell holes of our industrial districts? How can we have a stainless flag when every thread that makes its folds are dipped in the blood of unborn babes, just for the sake of gold? Let us wipe out the constant craving for gold, then we will live as brothers should, with our loved ones by our side, and can see that none will freeze or starve. It seems unreasonable to an average worker to say under one flag, but in order to have peace on earth and no other land to fear we must be under one flag, and that flag to guide all nations and institute a universal brotherhood of man.

No doubt I will be criticised by some of our readers for these remarks, but I believe that each and every one should express himself as freely as possible that is what our Journal is for. Let us all sound our sentiments and let all know what the rank and file stand for. I would like to see more brothers from Lodge No. 268 come forth with their ideas through our Journal.

One more appeal I would like to make to the brothers now on strike for our grand federation, and that is to remain true to your brotherhood, and the rank and file and our efforts will soon be crowned with success.

Yours fraternally,

JOS. VANA.

FROM A MEMBER OF ROSE LAKE LODGE No. 35.

East St. Louis, Ill., March 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have not seen anything in the Journal for some time from Rose Lake No. 35, I will try and let the boys know that we are still in existence and doing some business.

Boys, we must put our shoulders to the wheel and let us start things to moving. With the number of carmen we have in and around the city of St. Louis and East St. Louis we could have one of the best and strongest orders of the B. R. C. of A. anywhere in the United States, but until you do as most of the carmen have done in the past we can never gain anything. The trouble with the most of the carmen around St. Louis and East St. Louis is, they are too afraid to turn loose a few dollars and are looking for a whole lot for nothing and want to set back and let a few of the boys keep things moving, but if there are any benefits or increases to be given they are ready to reach their hands out and take them. I see a piece in the March Journal from Brother Knight about the business agents or, in other words, local organizers, which would be one of the best moves made to build up the membership of the B. R. C. of A. around St. Louis and East St. Louis. On our last meeting night we appointed a committee of three to visit the other locals and take up the business agent proposition with them, and I will assure you that Rose Lake No. 35 will vote in favor of it. So let us all get out and wake up and don't sleep always. Get this business in the field and let us not forget the boys on the Harriman lines who are trying to gain a victory for us as well as for themselves. I think our Grand Lodge officers have done well with the Harriman lines strike in not calling for an assessment, for if they had many of our members would have gone straight up, and I don't think there is a member of the B. R. C. of A. who will refuse to donate what he can under the present arrangement.

I would also like to say that we are going to take up with the different locals around East St. Louis and St. Louis and try to have our dues raised, because we are trying to do business on too small a scale. We pay 70 cents per capita tax on each member per quarter and our hall rent and some other expenses, and if you will figure it out you will find that we are trying to do business without any capital. Now, let us not read this and throw it aside, but take some interest in it and see if I am not right.

Trusting the boys will give this their attention and that every lodge in St. Louis and East St. Louis will discuss it in the next issue of the Journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. P. DENT.

FROM LAS VEGAS LODGE NO. 326.

Las Vegas, Nev., March 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me a little space in the good old Journal for a few lines. This is my first attempt to say anything or to let myself be known. When I get my Journal I read it from the front to the back, and I see so many grand letters that I feel what I would say would be nothing more than what has already been said.

But we all have a say coming, so let us "whoop her up." We are still on strike and are out to win and are going to win, God being our helper.

Well, we have been out for five long months and haven't starved to death yet. Have only had one desertion, but he won't hurt any one.

Dear brothers, let us ever keep in mind the necessity of getting together closer and closer. I see where we are organizing into one big union. That's the stuff, let's get them all in, then go right after them. Victory is ours. Let us also remember our duty when we go to the polls and try to elect men to office with cards in their pockets. I am greatly in favor of the Car Inspectors' Association, brought to light by our boomer brother. It is a great thing, I think, as the railroads will furnish no inducement of that kind, but will furnish scabs. Well, now, a little praise for our good and noble editor, who has made our dear old Journal what it is today. May God and His richest blessings rest on him and his family, and all the rest of the brothers, is the earnest wish of

Yours fraternally,

E. H. HERBERT.

A REPLY TO IMPLIED REBUKES.

Sparks, Nev., March, 1912.

Editor Journal.

"Truth is everlasting; a lie will eventually out, "Truth is something that can be proven; something that can be demonstrated. A lie can not be, though the whole world may have believed it to be the truth for ages."

Whenever a new science is brought to light; a great invention conceived, a new discovery made; the discoverer or inventor of such is invariably denounced, ridiculed, sometimes even put to death by the masses, who, being unable to understand from the ordinary point of view, are yet unwilling to look at them from the view point of the originator.

Socialism is one of the world's greatest sciences and no one can expect to acquire a perfect knowledge of it without devoting a great deal of time and study to its text books. No man who values his reputation as a man of fairness and discernment will condemn or criticize any science, leastwise Socialism, without thoroughly studying and investigating its various positions. This generally results in his conversion. However, a hasty critic of Socialism might with

just as good reason declare many of the problems of geometry absurd and foolish because after one or two perusals he finds himself unable to understand some of its terms or apply some of its rules.

We Socialists are accused of being destroyers; of bringing death and destruction; of cunningly ensnaring the innocent union man.

As destroyers we stand self accused. We are destroyers of corruption; of graft; of oppression; of ignorance; of wage-slavery; of profit; of child labor; of moral, mental and physical degeneracy and last but not least we will be satisfied with nothing less than death and destruction to the capitalistic system. Our ammunition is not powder and guns; not cannons and gatling guns; not bombs and dynamite, but the greatest of all destroyers, namely; the truth.

Can anyone question its efficiency?

Does anyone doubt its destroying power?

Go to any part of the civilized world, where capitalism has penetrated, and you will also find Socialism, (its natural offspring) in a more or less advanced stage. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Study out the results it has brought about; find out for yourself what it is destroying; see what effect it is having on capitalists, such as the granting of reform after reform. (Do they realize its power?) Compare your deductions with the things we propose to do. Convictions and ideas that have been nursed from childhood are daily being exploded; customs and methods that have held sway for years are being laid aside; confidence placed in (irresponsible) politicians, statesmen and judges is dying; the power in the hands of the few is being demanded by the many. All these are an after effect of that wonderful destroying power. Truth.

Yours fraternally.

A. B. RIGGLE.

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LABOR AND EQUITY.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 6, 1912

Editor Journal.

In last month's Journal I see where "Air Brake Boomer" hands it pretty strong to the Texas carmen for the way the air brake inspection bill is enforced in the state of Texas. To the casual observer this criticism is justly founded. But I want to say right now that it is no fault of the carmen in Texas that the air brake inspection bill is enormously violated in the state of Texas.

To begin with the subject matter of the air brake inspection bill is that any railroad in the state of Texas over forty miles in length shall have at its terminals a competent air brake inspector with three years' experience, who shall test and inspect all air brakes before trains leave terminals.

Now there is an emergency clause in the law that reads: "In case a railroad company is unable to procure the services of a competent inspector, temporary inspectors may be employed, meaning of course that where a qualified inspector quits at a remote point, a temporary inspector may be employed until a competent inspector can be procured. Now then there is the law just as simple as the nose on your face. Well then let's see what happened; over five months ago two gigantic strikes were called in the state of Texas, i. e., the M. K. T. and the Harriman lines. Yes, the carmen due to oppression and capitalistic persecution withdrew peacefully from the services of the oppressors.

Now then if the air brake inspection law was enforced these two strikes would have been won in ten days, but the law was laughed at by the money powers who corrupt the courts and buy decisions for their personal benefit.

Yes, the attorney general rendered a decision that the two strikes were emergencies and the roads affected could procure temporary inspectors.

Just think of it, for over five months the M. K. & T. and the Harriman Lines in Texas are using the emergency clause to enable them to operate their trains with incompetent scab labor as far as car inspectors are concerned.

As an example let us test this plea of emergency for what it is worth. Suppose right in your own city a man wishes a position as a druggist. What must he do? He must show a diploma from an acknowledged medical college showing that he has studied and graduated in pharmacy for so many years, he also must show that he is registered with a board of medical examiners. All this he must do before he can go to work in the drug store to compound prescriptions for the sick. Well, say that after this druggist complied with the law he went to work for a certain druggist for the salary of \$18 per week, and so worked for five or six months and then the druggist found through increased cost in living that he was forced to ask his employer for an increase

of \$2 per week; this increase the employer had a right to refuse and on the refusal of the increase the druggist had a right to quit. The employer had a right to employ another druggist to fill the vacancy caused by the druggist who quit to better his condition. Well now does the law give the right to the employer to employ some incompetent, disqualified druggist to take the place of the one who quit? No. The employer must employ a man that has the same qualifications, the same medical diplomas as prescribed by law as the druggist had who quit to better his conditions. No, there is no emergency plea here—you can't compound prescriptions unless your qualifications comply with the law—if you did, some untrained, ignorant, cheap working fellow, who hired out as a druggist would be apt to murder some sick infant, some sick mother, yes, murder them by poisoning them for the want of knowledge of compounding drugs.

But down here in Texas you can observe at any passenger station on the M. K. & T. or the Harriman Lines, "See there arrives a passenger train, its in a terminal. The law says that this passenger train must have its air brakes tested and inspected by a competent car inspector with three years' experience. Is the law enforced? No. See there is one who poses as a "car inspector," some social outcast or some ex-convict, or some degenerate, who could not work on a fair job with honest men, so he had to scab. Perhaps he used to work at any craft but car work and no doubt can not trace air through a tin horn, but the strikes came, the company had to fill the places of the strikers. So it didn't matter what these scabs knew about air brakes or the safety of a car they were pressed into service to defeat the honest demand of organized labor.

The "scab" car inspector knows nothing about inspecting cars, the public takes their lives in their hands when they ride in the cars inspected by the scab, the railroad company lets its equipment go to the scrap pile by having "scab" car inspectors. The law says men with the qualifications of the scab, shall not inspect cars in the state of Texas, but the capitalists care nothing for human life and less for equipment and the law. Well, our attorney general decides that these two strikes that are in effect over five months are "emergencies." Ha! Ha! Ha! If you are a working man and live in Texas, don't lose your poll tax receipt and don't forget to "vote" and hit what you shoot at.

The capitalists set up the cry, "What is the matter with business, have the people lost confidence? The country seems to be at unrest." Too many people dissatisfied with the government and so on—

Certainly, to be sure the people have lost confidence, this puts business on the hummer. Yes, about all the working people are growing dissatisfied with the recent pro-

cedure of the government, and why? Why this unrest, this dissatisfaction? Simply by the way labor has got it in the neck by the capitalistic controlled courts, the bought and paid for decisions against organized labor, "the injunction," "the anti-boycott," "the emergency" decision in the air brake inspection bill in Texas. No wonder business is tied up and people are discontented.

Establish a court of labor and equity, let the decisions be as fair for labor as they are for capital, give laborers an even break, then confidence will be restored.

If the Harriman Lines and the M. K. & T. would give to organized labor five percent of what they invested in the past five or six months in scab labor, Bull Pens, gumshoe men, and other hostile methods they could have met the demands of system federation for the next five years.

But no. Equity was not the issue. "Discourage Labor," was the battle cry of capitalists. The money powers would be willing to spend a million dollars in a movement to disorganize labor where they would not give a penny to meet the demands of honest labor.

Confidence, brothers, that's the word. A word to the Frisco, brothers. Let us encourage our Joint Protective Board by remitting our dues promptly. J. S. Tucker is our traveling chairman. We have to encourage this brother if we expect the best results and remember a traveling chairman cannot do anything for a brother who will not do it for himself. Let us get the Frisco organized a hundred percent, for the better we are organized the better we will do. I hope all Frisco lodges will wake up and take a live interest in their Joint Protective Board, so lets all pay up promptly.

And brothers in conclusion let us all take special notice of the three appeals; one for March, April and May. Brothers lets pay them if we have to borrow the money to do it with. Its the best money we ever spent. Lets thank Got that we have a dollar to donate to those dear worthy brothers who have been on strike so long. Good, loyal union men can be told better by actions than words. With best wishes to the Frisco Joint Protective Board and Frisco members and to the brotherhood in general, I am, yours without a struggle.

"SILVER SHORTY."

FROM A MEMBER OF PECOS VALLEY
LODGE NO. 235.

Amarillo, Texas, March 11, 1912.
Editor Journal.

Please allow me space to answer the remarks made by Brother Von Cannon in the March number of the Journal.

I think that Brother Von Cannon shows the right kind of spirit in defending what he thinks is right. He believes that politics should be kept out of the Union. I do not, therefore I am writing this article in defense of my belief.

Brother Von Cannon states that he believes that Socialism would sound the death knell of unionism were they united. I believe so too, for if Socialism became firmly established, it would make working conditions so good that there would be no need of unions; it would eliminate capitalism from our political and industrial system, and there would not be anything to unionize against.

I believe that the unions should unite the working men politically as well as industrially. The working men of this country cannot accomplish very much so long as they allow the capitalist class to control the machinery of government. We have a fair specimen of how they control the machinery, and use it against the union laboring men, in the I. C. strike at McComb, Miss., and in the textile strike at Lawrence, Mass. No argument is needed I believe to convince the majority that the political machinery of this country is now controlled by the capitalist class.

I believe there is a time when the working men of this country, as well as the whole world, will be united politically, and the political party which they represent will be greater than all of the unions combined. It will be a world wide movement which will completely destroy the power of capitalism throughout the world. It will be a bloodless revolution, and a victory for the workers honestly gained.

Brother Von Cannon states that there were only forty-five votes in his county for Socialism in 1910, and thanks God for it; he then asks the question: "What has Socialism ever done for the working class?" I would ask him what has Democracy or Republicanism ever done for the working class, but he does not make that an issue. I presume that if there are over two hundred members of the Carmen in his county who are all voters, and are against Socialism, that they, together with all the other voters in the county, must have run up a considerable majority for one of the old parties; I do not know which, as I do not know what the sentiment is in his county; I presume Democratic. I would like to ask Brother Von Cannon if he believes that because the various Socialist Presidents, numbers of Socialist senators, governors, and members of legislatures have not enacted laws for the benefit of the laboring class in the past that they will not do so in the future? He speaks as though the Socialists had been tried and found wanting. I wonder if he keeps in touch with the various bills introduced in Congress by the only representative of the Socialist party in that great body, for the benefit of the working class. If so, and he does not think they were introduced for the benefit of the working class, what objections has he against them? I would further like to know what leaders of the Socialist party get a living out of it without work. I do not believe I ever heard of one being charged with brib-

ery. King of Socialism! He must mean Emperor of Socialism, referring no doubt to the Emperor of Germany who is Chief Potentate of the greatest Socialist country. But I have not learned that Emperor William had embraced the Socialist faith, even if his government is almost controlled by Socialists.

I do not think there has been any attempt made to bring the influence of any political party into control of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. The articles written by members of the organization and published in the Journal only represent the justified indignation of the way in which the capitalist class controls the political machinery of this country, and uses it to the benefit of themselves, and to the detriment of the working class, with suggestions to other members to do their striking at the ballot box; to vote for a party which represents their own interests, rather than to continue to vote for parties which has misrepresented them always, and which represent the capitalist class which they are industrially fighting.

I do not think there would be any righteous wrath if any members of the Democrat, Republican or Prohibitionist parties had attempted to defend their own political beliefs in the same manner as the Socialists have done. The trouble with the fellows who believe their interests are with either of the old parties, they know so little about what their party represents that they are generally not capable of making a respectable defense, although they have seen both parties tried, and have had ample opportunity to investigate their mode of business. If it were not the case that they do not know anything about their policy, why are they as a class not better represented in their party instead of lawyers and capitalist hirelings? I suppose they do not believe the members of their class are capable of representing them, and prefer the capitalist class politicians, because of their superior endowments.

Now I am a Socialist because I believe it is the working man's party, the only party which the capitalist class despises and fights. If I were the only Socialist in the world, I would vote the Socialist ticket as a protest against the capitalist system.

Faternally yours,

"OLD TIMER."

CARD OF THANKS.

Sapulpa, Okla., March 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I wish to thank the members of Sugar Loaf Hill Lodge No. 140 of Sapulpa, Okla., for their kind assistance and good cheer rendered during our bereavement. I sure believe the boys did all they could for us. So with many thanks and well wishes, I remain,

Yours gratefully,

MRS. J. F. STUDDARD.

Widow of J. Studdard, who was killed at Afton, Okla., March 8, 1912.

FROM A MEMBER OF WACO LODGE NO. 86.

Waco, Tex., March 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

No. 86 is yet among the many. Not a single man that went out on strike five months ago can be called a scab. I notice in the February Journal a lengthy letter on Capitalism and Socialism from a member of No. 11, and I believe the good Brother Martin was a Quand on ernprurte on oue choisit pas, as he was willing to acknowledge he knew but little about "isms" and because he doesn't know anything about such he thought we too were in the dark.

I am not going to say that too many ideas are borrowed of our 2x4 politicians, and we see the fruits when too late. Brother Martin, I am your friend, and allow me to ask you, during the two years you have read the Appeal to Reason did you read it to find fault with its teachings? You know I was raised up there near your state line, just over in Illinois, and we boys yelled, fought, bragged and boosted Garfield and Hancock and thought just like our "Pa's" thought, but there came a time when Paul as Saul, a learned man, desired of the high priest letters to Damascus that in case he could find any disciples of the Lord he might bring them bound unto Jerusalem, and the same was granted unto Saul, and he made a bee line for Damascus and when near Damascus suddenly there shined around about him a light from heaven, and he fell to the earth and heard a voice saying unto him. "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" Saul changed his mind then, not two years hence, and so with me. The first Appeal to Reason I received I didn't read. The second copy I read and saw by its pages that birds of a feather flock together, and as I was no Bailey of Texas or John D., I was yelling for the wrong crowd, so I just examined myself and saw my place and I have been making Socialist speeches for nine years, and brother, I am only advising you to stick to your crowd, if they be rich or poor, and as you have been dug plenty in March Journal I want to get you converted. You know King Agrippa said unto Paul, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." The king was pointed to the way and would not accept it, and no doubt he will in that great day see Paul and say, "I would not accept his teaching," and you, Brother Martin, Solomon says, "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy."

If you are a money man, stick to Injunction Bill. If you are among the kind that Jesus visited at the lake of Gennesaret, you belong to the Socialist gang, because they were fishing and getting nothing, and Jesus said, "Launch out into the deep," and they did so and got so many fish that their net broke. Now Warren has come to you and says, Brother, launch out into deeper things and you, like Pharoah, will not heed, and

are being ground to death little by little.

One reason you don't see any wrongs in our big dailies is they are owned and controlled by the man who makes a stump speech and tells you what you want, and it's just as old Barnum said, "We can tell the American people we have a lion that is going to swallow a man and they continue to come, believing the same old falsehood over and over again." Now, Brother Martin, Jesus visited the sick, the lame, the poor and the blind and was always found teaching them not to be deceived and He says: Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest, take my yoke upon you, etc. The Appeal has come to you (and you write as though you were a car man) asking you to forsake your ways, take it upon yourself to act as a committee of one and be as Daniel of old. Stick to the crowd you belong to. Socialism you admit is beyond your comprehension, yet it brings on internecine. Yes it brings on a cure for internecine by throwing off the yoke and allowing capital to carry its part of the burden and you with your family have as much right to ride in palace cars as any capitalist and under socialism will, but now Brother Martin, we and our families work or pay to ride. We do the work. If we are capable of handling their equipment, surely we could handle the business. How many invitations have you received from governors, senators, presidents, etc., to attend some of their balls, weddings and social blowouts? Any? No, nor you won't so long as you work for them. Go to the senate, lift a couple of millions and you can join the big smoke clubs, but just let the company catch you getting a sack of flour from their freighthouse and you go to jail. Your daily paper says you are a thief but as a senator, a smooth man. Now the Appeal takes up your case because working men are not getting enough to keep soul and body together and why condemn a socialist for defending a working man. Who will? You knew the McNamaras were guilty. Any time a laboring man is arrested for a crime he is guilty in the sight of capital and some few souls get as blind as a bat. We don't want to counterpoise but to elevate to such an extent that capital shall look up instead of down and by so doing be equal. Brother Martin, I love your soul, I want you converted and take this advice: If you are a banker, run with them, if you sell whisky, run with the liquor dealers; if a gambler, run with them; if a doctor (don't dope any socialist), run with them; if a moneyed man, go with the Republicans; if a Democrat, get in office and get all there is in it, but if a working man load on to the socialist wagon and help E. V. D. into the president's chair. Shake hands with me, Brother Martin, I have no Webster's, but a hearty hand shake for you if you land in Waco and are looking for a socialist. Go on Brother Gallagher, I am stumping this county and

Brother Martin can't hurt anyone because he is in a swamp neck deep.

Yours fraternally,

A. J. MURPHY.

FROM A MEMBER OF COTTON BELT LODGE NO. 7.

Pine Bluff, Ark., March 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

They are certainly interesting times when I take my Journal and sit down to peruse its contents, and I might say that none have interested me so much as our last month's issue. As I read I could hardly believe I was reading a labor journal, for the longer I read the deeper I seem to sink into politics. The communication that interested me most was the one from B. F. Von Cannon of Spencer, N. C. He appears to me to have taken a decided stand in the defense of Brother G. Martin and the views of that worthy brother. I notice throughout the whole of his letter he denounces the introduction of politics into organized labor. I wonder if Brother Von Cannon ever gave himself time to ascertain the difference between Socialism and organized labor? I wonder if he ever could realize that both were a combination for the general good, and one and one only would prove effective in these oppressive times of ours. We all know the benefits derived from organized labor, or at least what were derived from its influence, but what do we gain today? It is true we get better working conditions, but I fail to see where we attain any material benefit, what does a strike avail us? We may possibly win out and get a few cents in wages, but does not the price of the commodities of life go up, and take from us what we have so earnestly and steadfastly fought for, and those few dearly bought cents we have forced our employers to give us, do not they revert back indirectly and finally land in the pockets of the man on top? And yet this worthy brother asks in pious wonder what has Socialism done? I guess that same question was asked when organized labor came into action. We must understand that up to the present time Socialism has not been able to do anything if it would. Literally and theoretically it has done wonderful work but the cause has been so hampered and harrassed that it has been next to impossible to accomplish anything practically, but thank goodness that cloud of prejudice is gradually drifting away and the masses are beginning to study and realize where their interests lay. The better question for our worthy brother to ask would be, what is Socialism going to do, not what has it done. It is amusing to me to hear so many men champion the cause of organized labor with so much enthusiasm, and yet be so bitterly opposed to a union of politics. Now let us consider this question. When we organize industrially is it not for the uplifting of the working man? Would not the political question be a more universal means of redemption?

Would not that be a fairer plan to all concerned? When we fight industrially we are more than often fighting an individual, the man that employs us, if we were fighting politically we would fight no individual, but the system under which the country is run. Brother Von Cannon is right when he says that nothing under the canopy of high heaven has divided the people of this nation and other nations as politics. But the people of today are not the people of yesterday. The people of yesterday were contented, but today there is a wave of unrest among the people, and nothing can stem the tide of evolution that is flooding the country. And brother, that time is fast coming when our whole nation will be united in unionism as you say, but, you need not fear that Socialism will be contaminated with the labor unions. No, it will not be contamination, it will be combination for they will go hand in hand and not to the destructive end that you speak of, not to destruction by any means, but to reconstruction for that "Ism" you speak of is the only practical solution for the redemption of the working man today. It is the only issue of today that is based on the fundamentals of religion, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Not on the religion we are taught today, but true Christianity, for the teachings of Christ are a counterpart of Socialism.

I can understand Brother Von Cannon when he says that should an attempt be made to bring the influence of either the Republican or Democratic parties into our labor unions there would have immediately been an outcry made. Do not the lambs begin to bleat when a lion dashes into the flocks, but how they welcome the shepherd in their hour of need.

We must be with union labor the same as we are with ourselves, we grow old, so does union labor. In its day union labor has been a fine thing, but today it hangs on the wall like an old battle flag, tattered and torn, with injunctions, militia bayonets, shots from hired thugs, pistols, and numerous other things conceived by the class that union labor has placed in the position they are today. Now it remains for us to advance a stronger party, something that will strike direct, and at the root of the evil, and something that these capitalists cannot corrupt or bribe. We do not want a system that is bought, but a system that will govern for the people and by the people, not over the people, a government that will be for one and all, where there will not be any spoilation of the weak by the strong, no survival of the fittest, we want an industrial democracy where there will be no need of strikes, no fighting for better conditions or a few meagre cents, no struggling in this competition for profits, where there will be incentive and ambition to work for, and after all, just compensation for our labor.

Yours fraternally,

H. G. BURNHAM.

FROM A MEMBER OF MOOSE JAW LODGE NO. 204.

Moose Jaw, Sask., March 14, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am again taking the liberty of writing a few thoughts to the members of the Brotherhood.

I have been a trades unionist for about ten years and a member of the B. R. C. of A. about five years, and I am convinced that the tactics of unionists on this side of the herring pond, insofar as framing and presenting schedules, amicably adjusting grievances, etc., are much in advance of the policy pursued by our fellow brethren in the old country. But there is one outstanding feature in the old country which I desire to comment on, and that is, in regard to the relation of foreman and employe. There he is not allowed to use obscene or blasphemous language towards any workman in the discharge of his duties, and I should like to see this phase of the question vigorously pursued in Canada, and in every agreement signed, a clause inserted prohibiting the use of this debasing and degrading form of speech on the part of foremen, either when giving orders or speaking to workmen.

Locally speech of this nature is very prevalent on the part of some foremen and they seem to delight in the use of phraseology fit only for ignorant and degenerated manhood.

I have been one of a committee who have taken up the question of obscene and vulgar language on the part of foremen towards the men, and have been told that the foremen were hired for calling down and bawling out the men, and such information has been vouchsafed on the part of those officials who ought to know better, their only plea being such language was necessary to the running of a railroad.

Again I say, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," but workmen should insist on being addressed in a civil manner and resist any overbearing and insolent remarks of the foremen towards them. If each and every workman would pursue this policy we would have ascended another rung of the ladder in the abolition of "despotism."

Again, promises are easily made but soon forgotten, and this adage seems to be the practical working out of schedules as far as the company is concerned.

We find laborers being continually worked as fitters' helpers, at laborers' rates, namely, 25 cents per hour, thereby violating the schedule and robbing the men of nine cents every hour they work as such.

Shop conditions here are ideal to the general observer, who may chance to come through the round house on a good day, but let anyone come through the same round house, say when the temperature is 20 below zero, and he will have to hire the services of a guide to pilot him through the sea of smoke and steam. The pits are generally

filthy and as for the under parts of the locomotives they simply beggar description, with their accumulation of dirt, oil, grease, etc., still in all agreements made between railroad organizations and employers, cleanliness, comfort and ideal shop conditions are not pressed nearly so much as the financial part of the agreement, but in my estimation the one is just as essential as the other, and our foremost consideration should be to preserve life rather than destroy it. I hope all J. P. B.s of the Carmen will be emphatic on this very important question when signing agreements.

Practically speaking, conditions are just

and the engineers; in their self-conceit and puffed up importance they can see no other organization but their own; they will not federate, they will not associate themselves with trades and labor councils or any other union body whose aims and objects are the uplifting and elevating of the brotherhood of man.

Why? Well, the only answer I can find is that in their own poor, deluded, selfish minds, they are on a much higher plane, and to associate themselves with machinists, boiler makers and carmen would be to demean themselves and lower their pride. Master mechanics, general foremen, shop



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Top Row, left to right—J. R. Hester, Taylor, Tex.; R. L. Goforth, San Antonio, Tex.; J. T. Dismuke, Houston, Tex.; W. M. McInturff, Fort Worth, Tex.

Bottom Row—D. C. Wallace, Vice-Chairman, Palestine, Tex.; E. M. Ware, General Chairman, Palestine, Tex.; W. H. Ronemus, Grand Lodge Deputy, Mena, Ark.; B. F. Brannan, Secretary-Treasurer, Mart, Tex.

as the men make them, and if they would assert themselves and show a little moral courage and backbone and not allow themselves to be trodden down and made mere money making machines by their masters, but insist that the products of their toil will in some way be utilized to make their lives while at work or otherwise happier and brighter and worth living.

Boys, our only salvation is in the ballot. Our organizations at present seem to separate us rather than cement us close together. Take the conductors, for instance,

foremen, etc., seem to fawn upon them and pamper them in every possible way, joke with them, smoke with them and have a regular good time. But take the same class of officials in their dealings with the shop men and they will hardly deign to pass the time of day with them, and more often their manner is that of a bull-dozer, hence you can see, as Post says, "There's a difference."

May the day soon come when the workers will own the tools of production, and gain all the products of their toil; then will the

human parasites, who at present wax fat, lazy and rich, on the earnings of the poor, be compelled to work also to sustain themselves or be consigned to the scrap heap.

May success and prosperity always pursue the B. R. C. of A.

Yours sincerely,

HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

P. S.—Since writing the above letter I am pleased to say there is a distinct change taking place in the insolent and abusive language from foremen to men. I hope it will continue. If not, then we must again assert ourselves and put a stop to same once and for all time.

**FROM A MEMBER OF CENTRAL CITY
LODGE NO. 226.**

Macon, Ga., March 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

In looking over my last Journal I see a good many articles on organized labor being connected with Socialism.

Brothers, I want to say right here that I am a Socialist, because I think that it is the only party from which organized labor can ever accomplish anything. Heretofore we have had two great parties, viz., Democratic and Republican, which have been fighting each other for legislative power. Here in the South nearly everybody is a Democrat, which is the minority party of the United States, but striving hard to wrest the power from the Republican party.

Brothers for my part I can't see why either one of these parties are just as good in power as the other. They are both controlled by and composed of the capitalist class, the only difference I can see is the name, one the Republican, the other the Democratic.

If the Democratic party were in power no better conditions would exist for the great laboring mass than at the present.

In my estimation Socialism stands for the same principles that organized labor stands for. Look at what the Socialists of Philadelphia offered to do for the Lawrence, Mass., strikers. Neither one or the other of the old parties offered to do anything. Since they did what they have in this case by offering to provide food and a home for those poor and hungry little slaves of Mr. Capitalist how can any body with any feeling at all be anything else but a Socialist?

Statistics show that the working people average a production of twelve dollars per day and receive only two dollars per day. I lacked just \$1,800 of getting what the average of the laboring people were due last year. Let us not only divide up the pay but divide up the jobs by getting our hours of labor reduced to eight hours per day. I don't believe they would have ever passed the law requiring the operators to work only eight hours if it had not been in the interests of their own safety of life and limb while traveling.

What is the use to vote unless you can

vote in the interest of organized labor.

Brothers we have remained at peace with capital just as long as it is possible. We have endured and borne its burden as long as we can. The time has come when we must throw off its yoke and be free. What did Paul Revere say to the settlers along the road between Concord and Lexington in 1775?

Up, up and defend your homes."

The time has come when organized labor must rise up and defend her rights.

I heard an attorney remark once, that while reading and studying the laws of the state it was astonishing to see how many laws the capitalists had for their protection, and how few were for us. We must wake up, get busy and elect men that will pass laws for our benefit.

Wherever we have any trouble with the officials of the railroads we have almost got to keep out of sight of their property for if we get anywhere near it they will have their governor to call out his little two by four soldiers. I had rather go and work for the Illinois Central road today and be a first class scab than belong to the state militia. They are an expense to you and to me and who gets the benefit? Not us.

Let's begin to educate ourselves and see if we are getting our dues. I don't mean that a literary education is so necessary, and while it is better if we can get one, let's educate ourselves to the cause of organized labor and become students of labor.

Brothers our greatest trouble is we don't consider. If we could only get our members to consider their situation, being led by the nose to poverty.

Some of our brothers find objection to discussing politics in connection with our order. I look at it as being for the good of the order so long as you don't let personal feelings exist. The day and time of just having lodge meetings, passing a few bills, reading a few communications and transacting a little shop business is long past, and if the B. R. C. of A. is going to keep up with the rapid progress of the world we must get busy and look out for our interests.

Brothers I am not educated. I guess you who read this letter will know that. I don't know the meaning of those big words used by our more educated brothers, therefore there are none in my letter and some things may sound funny. If so they are errors of the head and not of the heart.

I believe a talk made by an uneducated person to an educated audience does more good sometimes than one made by a highly educated person for an educated person speaks words that an uneducated person does not understand, while an uneducated person speaks the meaning and leaves off the word.

One more word in reference to candidates. When one announces himself for an office,

appoint a committee to investigate and see if he is for organized labor or not. If he is for the principles of organized labor and will do what he says he will, cast your ballot for him regardless of all personal prejudice, remembering that it is for the betterment of organized labor you are voting for and not the man.

I thank our editor very much for this space in our valuable Journal which he is so ably managing. With best wishes to him and the entire brotherhood, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

EMMET E. BATEMAN.

FROM SUMMERS LODGE NO. 105.

Hinton, West Va., March 14, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you will grant me a small space in your Journal, I will try to say a few words in behalf of our order, as some of our good brothers have been writing so many good things about our lodge, I feel encouraged to try to say a few words that we may keep the ball rolling, but as I am young in the brotherhood as well as in years I am unable to write an article that would in any way compete with those appearing in the recent issues of our Journal; yet I believe it my duty to take my turn as best I can with the older and more competent members and thus help others to join in with us in letting the brothers hear from us through the Journal and I truly hope that the few words that I may say may prove a blessing to our entire brotherhood as well as to Summers Lodge No. 105. I would say just here that I believe we are keeping pace with other lodges of near the same number except in one thing and that is neglecting to respond to the appeal for help for the brothers who are out on strike. Brothers, this is a question worthy of our careful consideration and prompt attention and in my candid opinion if neglected, will be detrimental to our own interests in the future. This, my brothers is a thorough test of our loyalty and fidelity as union men and we should not feel compelled to comply with this request but we should feel impelled to do this because they are our brothers in fraternity and are making a strong fight at a great sacrifice upon their part for liberty against capitalistic slavery and victory for them means victory for us as well. We believe this neglect upon the part of brothers in this matter is unintentional as we believe it is due largely to one waiting to see what the other is going to do or to see what the decision of the majority would be, so we believe that this negligence upon our part should cease to exist and that we will all make a reasonable sacrifice to lend a helping hand that we may all rejoice together when the battle is over and the victory won, because of the fact that we have all had a part and lot in the great fight for justice and a square deal. We are taught in the great Book of Books that it is more blessed to give than it is to re-

ceive and in view of this being true, what we want to do in this case is to place a little restriction over our liberality and not to be so liberal to let the other brothers have all the blessings by letting them do all the giving, so let us cast in our mite, what ever it may be, and with our lives bless the lives of others and thus prove true to the brotherhood as well as reasonable to our existence answering the purpose for which we were created. Brothers I am persuaded that the discords would be fewer and the brotherhood music would sound sweeter if we as the B. R. C. of A. would get up out of the swamps and quadmire of neglect that we might scale the very mountain tops of brotherhood principles that we may get higher and higher in the B. R. C. of A. until we can place our feet on the moon, hang our chain over the stars, turn a summersault into the dipper and skim the milky way. I am forced to say in conclusion, speaking the true sentiment of my heart that when the time comes for me to face the last enemy which will be conquered in this world which is Death, I would rather be lowered to the grave in poverty and in rags contending for the rights of the laboring man than to be a Dives clothed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day because I love the laboring man as with them I am associated in this present world; therefore I would not wish to have between us a great gulf fixed in the world to come. Well I must close for this time brothers, through words are struggling to be penned. I am yours with best wishes to all in fraternity.

A MEMBER OF SUMMERS LODGE NO. 105.

FROM A MEMBER OF POCATELLO LODGE NO. 31.

Nashville, Tenn, March 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having finished reading my March Journal and not seeing anything from No. 31, I will say a few words in behalf of the boys on the I. C. and Harriman lines.

Being one of the boys from the O. S. L., and having traveled a good many miles, over the striking lines, since the first of the year, I feel that I know how they are situated at the various points. I would like to go into details and describe conditions, just as I found them at all points visited, but it would take too much space in our Journal. But will say this much, I never saw a more loyal and determined bunch of men than are out on the I. C. and Harriman lines. Everywhere they were bright and cheerful, and all say, "We will win out in the end or die fighting."

And, brothers, that is the spirit that wins, and win they must, for conditions are such that it is almost impossible to get trains over the road, and I for one can't see how the companies can hold out much longer. The scabs and strikebreakers imported to take the places of honest working men are

not of a sufficient number and skilled enough to keep up one-tenth of the repairs to rolling stock, consequently all the yards and side tracks are full of B. O. cars and dead engines.

I had to journey many weary miles before I could find a fair place to work. I am now working, however, for the Tennessee Central here, and a fair road to work for, but I feel that we can better conditions here.

The boys are organized here, but we have no contract yet. As this is the only shop the T. C. has that amounts to anything, it

Now, brothers, that won't do. If we don't get together and fight for better working conditions ourselves, who will fight for us?

The capitalists? Not so you could notice it. If we don't begin now, first thing we know we will be in a rut, and will have a hard time getting out of it.

If we sit down and wait for the capitalist to better our working conditions and increase our pay we will be a long time getting it. So wake up and let's get busy.

Get organized, go out to lodge, not once a month or less, but every meeting night, and if necessary to get up the proper



should be an easy matter to get a contract, if the boys will only line up and get busy. The boys don't take enough interest in their lodge work, though.

One thing, however, the local is young, having been organized in October, 1911, but they should take more interest in the order. Come out, boys, and try to work up more enthusiasm among the members. I heard one of the men say a few days ago that he thought of taking insurance in an order that won't help him in any way to better working conditions and to increase his pay, and drop that union business.

amount of enthusiasm have meetings once a week, and everybody go.

Get better acquainted, get closer together, stand up as one man and fight for the betterment of your own conditions. Don't try to work for self alone, but stand up for the men that are working side by side with you, and pull together.

Brothers, take your application blanks to the shops and work on the new material. Talk to them morning, noon and night, everywhere and every place an opportunity presents itself.

Get them with us and when we feel that

our strength justifies us, go to the management and make our troubles known to them.

We are now on the eve of the greatest labor fight ever waged on the American continent and it behooves us to wake up.

Now is the time to start a campaign for the working man and win while we can, for if we lose now, we are just put back ten years or more. So, brothers, let us one and all, do our duty by our noble order. Gather them all into the folds and when we can find no one to work on we can take a rest and say, our work is well done.

As long as we have one man outside, keep after him until we get him.

I see a letter from Brother Von Cannon in the March Journal that sounds very much like Brother Martin in the February issue.

Now, I am not well versed in the Socialist platform, or the workings of the party, but I think the brother should study the matter a little closer and he will see where socialism has done the working man more good than harm. I would like for the brother to "show me" (being from Missouri) where the Socialist party has ever done one thing against labor, or for capital.

Does not socialism and unionism walk hand in hand?

Has ever a Socialist leader been other than one that has risen from the ranks of working men?

Oh, well, I can't say what I want to in the way I want to say it, so will shut up and give way to some one else.

Christina Forget-You-Not, let us hear from you again. I wish we had a great many more such daughters, sisters and wives as you and your sister. They could help us in more ways than one to fight life's battles.

Well, if this misses the waste basket I will come again some time.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK THE BOOMER.

FROM A MEMBER OF ARGENTA LODGE NO. 423.

Nashville, Tenn., March 10, 1912.
Editor Journal.

Well, boys, here I am knocking at your door. I left No. 423 in August and have been off up here in the wilderness and could not get hold of a journal until a few days ago, and I wrote to our good editor for all the back numbers. I have read all of them, and I have just finished my March Journal and I must say that Brother Gallagher and Brother Odle have cornered our anti-political friend, Brother Martin, and have just noticed in this month's Journal where Brother Von Cannon has taken the same stand, and I am looking forward to see a few Socialist guns take hold of things just like they ought to. While I have not been working at the trade the last seven months, I still take the same interest as I always did. I have the pleasure of having one of our worthy brothers off of the Harri-man system with me.

Now for a good word for our new members of No. 388. What little I know about them they have that same spirit, "live and let live." Now, the boys out in Argenta may wonder what has become of "Red," but I am sure our financial secretary knows. They should also wake up and write a few lines, for they always know how it is done.

Now, really brothers, do you think there could be two more young girls found like our two sisters, Christina Forget-You-Not No. 1 and 2?

Well, brothers, if this misses the trash pile I may come again in the near future. Wishing our brothers on strike much success and hoping that by the time this reaches you that they will have reached the "goal," I am, Yours fraternally,
RED.

OPENING ODE OF SHOP FEDERATION AT STARBUCK, WASHINGTON.

(Air, Casey Jones.)

Dedicated to the Strikebreakers of Starbuck, Washington.

Come all you scalies, if you want to hear
The story of the strikers here.
Recognition is the strikers' aim,
On the Harriman lines she will win her fame.

Caller called the scalies at half past four
To talk the flues and look her o'er;
'Twas the old switch engine, No. 24;
They found "Bad-Eye" York in the fire box door.

J. F. Killeen to the scalies said:
"Get Kid Yorke out or he will soon be dead."
Then he gave them all the big glad hand,
Said, "I'll write you transportation to the promised land."

He weighed 200 pounds when he started the stunt,
Put on the overalls and cached his white front.
With Farry you can tarry just as long as you please,
In the bull pen with scalies, your crumbs, and your fleas.

Old Jim Fuller is a big fat slob,
With scab loving Beck he is onto his job,
Catering to the scalies and picking up the change,
Having no respect for his son's good name.

Mike Ray stands in front of his bar,
Drinking with scalies, puffing a scab cigar;
Here's where you can get your drinks and your smokes,
For this bunch of union men are nothing but jokes.

Mr. J. R. Hill is surely our pard,
Having due respect for a union card.
When a scalle approaches him for a drink,
He points to his card and says, I don't think.

FROM GRAND LODGE DEPUTY W. H. RONEMUS.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having a few moments which I can devote to writing a few lines for our worthy Journal I take this opportunity of doing so as it has been some months since I contributed any thing for publication therein.

It has been often stated and believed by many weakminded men and by many railroad officials that working men will not strike and stand together. The past four months, however, has proven different. The carmen on the M. K. & T. and the entire shop crafts on the Harriman and Illinois Central systems came out on strike and came out almost to the man, and with very few exceptions have remained out four months and are willing and determined to stay out for the next four years if necessary to win what is justly due them. The great army of railroad men have had their treasures depleted long enough by meeting their managements at different intervals, dragging along with each committee for weeks and for months before they would do business with them, even when they knew in the first place that they would have to deal with them. System federation, however, will do away with these enormous expenses as one committee under this system can handle the entire business for the entire shop crafts, and in fact, one committee could handle the business for every railroad organization if they were all in the one system federation, and as the shopmen on many systems are now together and can see what can be done through united effort, I predict that not many more years will elapse before all train service employees will also see the necessity of becoming affiliated with these great bodies of railway system federations, for if it is a good thing for some railroad organizations to stand together, should it not be better for all railway organizations to stand together? And right here I will say, if all railway organizations were in the system federation there would be less strikes on railroads than there are at present, and men would not be any more apt to make unjust demands than they now do. System federation has been in effect on a number of railway systems for two years, and these railways have felt no bad effects therefrom, so why should any other railway system be harmed thereby. The federation of railway managers and corporations has been legal and right for a long time, then why should the federation of railway employees not be legal and right? Also, what is right for one side must be right for the other, therefore brothers never let up until you have system federations with every shop craft a part thereof, and work with a view of getting the engineers, firemen, trainmen and switchmen into the same system federation. Many of their members are now advocating system federation and why not? The time has come when an individual organization is helpless

against the great money power. Living expenses are going up, salaries therefore must go up accordingly. Who is to blame for living expenses going up? Is it the fault of the working man? No it is the fault of Wall Street robbers who are piling up their millions every year while the working classes are having a mere and scant living. Who are causing these strikes in our country? Is it that the working men go on strike to see their families suffer, or is it that they go on strike to have a good time and sacrifice all they have? No brother, it is not for these things. It is simply because Wall Street forces us to strike or starve, and the American people will not starve in a country where everything is so plentiful as it is in America, and where we all know that labor produces it all, and the Wall Street drones want it all. No brothers, strike rather than give up soul and body as they want you to do, but while you are striking be sure that you strike a blow which will count. Strike hard the next time you go to vote, and be sure that you don't vote as you have in the past. Don't vote one ticket or the other ticket because your father did, but start in at your city caucuses and see that you nominate men who will help to bring forth a ticket for you, and on election day vote for the man who will do something for you and not for the man who will do it for Wall Street.

I am proud at this time to announce that I was with the I. & G. N. Joint Protective Board from January 25th to February 12th, assisting to secure a new contract which was agreed upon and signed on February 12th and will say we got some very good concessions and in my opinion the Carmen on the I. G. N. now have a contract second to none. We secured concessions for car inspectors which have never been granted them in the history of our Brotherhood.

Now a word about a convention. In my opinion we should hold a convention this year even if every member of our order has to pay an assessment of \$1.00 to defray the expenses thereof, for we have certainly learned enough through our present strikes to know that we require many changes in our laws, for if we must fight we must eat. And another point is, if we are ever to have a Carmen's Orphan's Home, something must be done to let your Carmen's Home committee act and do something, for at present under existing conditions your committee's hands are tied and we will never get a home in a hundred years under the existing way of working. There are many other matters of vital importance to our brotherhood that in my opinion can only be handled by a convention, so I hope that every member of our order will give the convention proposition due consideration when they vote thereon. Yours fraternally,

W. H. RONEMUS.

(NOTE.—Owing to the publication of the subordinate lodge directory in our last issue and the large amount of "Correspond-

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ence" matter submitted to us for publication last month, the foregoing letter and several others appearing in this issue, from the following authors. W. R. Blalock, Mrs. Chas. A. Mabrey, F. G. Throssell, Clarence Frith, P. G. Fletcher, "S. F.," C. Frank Tireur, Mrs. Frank Bailey, Alfred Henkel, "Canuck," R. C. Ruddick and C. N. Morse, were unavoidably crowded out at the last minute by the printer in making up the pages of that issue. A personal letter was written to each of the above correspondents, including the author of the above letter, and all were apparently satisfied with our explanation, with the exception of the above writer, who replied to our courteous letter in a most vigorous and uncomplimentary manner, accusing us of purposely suppressing his letter for ulterior motives, on account of him favoring the holding of a convention this fall, as will be observed by the last paragraph of his letter. We have no objection to merited criticism and are willing to assume all responsibility for our actions in the performance of our duties as editor and manager, but must protest against any officer, appointive or elective, using the prestige and influence of his office "to get even with us" for something absolutely unavoidable and unintentional. Editor.)

SOMETHING ABOUT RAILROAD MIS-MANAGEMENT.

Chicago, Ill

Editor Journal.

When Mr. Lois Brandeis, attorney for the New England Shippers' Association went upon the witness stand before a congressional committee about a year ago and testified that the railroads of this country were wasting a million dollars a day through mismanagement, there went up a loud cry of denial, even ridicule, nevertheless Mr. Brandeis told only part of a true story. Nobody knows this better than the working railroad man, if those men did not have good reasons to keep their mouths shut otherwise lose their precious jobs—they could furnish enough facts to prove that the actual loss through inefficiency of those in charge, is a good deal greater.

It's all in the system. The owners or stockholders as we are in the habit of calling them—are in the first place men that never learned or done anything outside of spending money. They live hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles from the roads that grind out their dividends, per-

haps once a year they travel on a free pass and if their holdings are large, in a private car to attend a stockholders' meeting, elect their managers and wind up with an eating and drinking contest, the cost of same being charged to general expenses. The officials in whose hands the management is put are very numerous, ranking from president who receives a salary as large as that of the President of the U. S., down to the strawboss on the scrap pile.

Let us see how those fellows do things. For better understanding, I will divide these officials into three classes or layers. The top layer consists of only a few that have been selected by the stockholders, they are stockholders themselves and must be willing to put into operation any scheme that promises an increase in dividends. They never come in touch with the actual workers, a raft of flunkies are put at their disposal to itemize and carry the orders to those below. The top layer man has seldom ever done any work himself, if he did, it is long ago and he tries his best to forget about it.

The individuals that represent the second or middle layer are either high brow college graduates or common fourflushers, sometimes they are both, their duties are to take orders from those above, masticate and hand them down to the small fry on the bottom rungs. Their policy is to admire and proclaim the great wisdom of the top layer and just as sincerely berate the bottom layer for their assinine qualities, but at the bottom of their hearts they carry several convictions deeply hidden and one is, that the man above is a fool that ought to resign or hang himself, and the other, that the fellows below are contemptible sneaks always trying to trip him on something or another to get into his place.

The bottom layer is the most numerous, he is selected from the rank and file for various reasons, none of which, however, have anything to do with efficiency. He does not have to be a good worker, such are rare and too valuable to be taken from bench or pit; the saying goes in railroad shops that any fool is good enough for a boss, one qualification is, that he should belong to some fraternal society. One fellow that I know of and who now holds a prominent position where the best class of work is done, had been a cooper by trade in Germany, (he still has the accent) making sauerkraut and beer barrels. He told me himself that he got his promotion on account

of holding a high degree in a well known fraternal society. The numerous collection of ornamental hardware that adorns his coat and vest proves the truth of this assertion.

I had a proposition from this party once. For one hundred dollars paid to him, he proposed to make me a member of his order and also use his influence to get me a promotion of assistant foreman. I declined, but know that he has since promoted two other men. Should the foreman be a frequenter of a barrel house, and there are such—it will always be favorably remembered if he is followed and slushed up, this is done quite often and known to bring results. Great care is taken in selecting men for promotion, to pick such whose intellect is limited to such narrow dimensions that the so selected is barely able to hold his own. Those selected on such merits are apt to blind obedience and will carry out orders no matter how ridiculous, they are constantly overawed by the wisdom of their superiors and have blind faith in them, and the chief point, if it takes all the mental strength of this representative of the bottom layer to hold on to the rung upon which he has been placed, he will never think to climb into the layer above. The second layer man in making selections along these lines will thus be without a rival.

It does not take the rank and file very long to learn to understand these conditions and gain advantages therefrom. Where fawning, flattery, deceit and hypocrisy bear results with those in charge, honest fulfilling of duties will become useless for when men know the boss is a fool, they will fool him..

Several years ago a workman in my shop had an idea along the line of reducing the cost of making a certain article to about one half. Its adoption meant a saving of several thousand dollars each year. He made a sample and showed it to the foreman. The foreman took it to the general foreman and presented it as "his idea." The general foreman carried it to the master mechanic and showed it as "his idea." The M. M. thought it was very good and went with it to the superintendent of machinery and here I lost track of it.

I remember a case when I needed a certain amount of iron trimmings for a millwright job. I made patterns and with an order from my foreman took them to the machine shop. I made repeated trips to get said trimmings without results, so I reported to the foreman as this gentleman was clamoring to get the job done. "Well go over again," he said. "I have been there six times, how many times more do you want me to go?" "Go every day until you get it," he replied, and I went just seventy-three times more.

One more case, a job repairing a letter file to the cash value of 25 cents, taking about 5 minutes and consisting of inserting two small rivets was given to a man.

In the absence of any reasoning faculty on the part of the boss, no rivets were sup-

plied, so following custom the man had to go and hunt for some. He was gone one hour and 40 minutes and when he came back he had collected for his own use, a plate glass mirror 12x18, 3 yards of plush, and a brass door lock with knobs, but no rivets, he had forgotten them. Such cases are by no means exceptions but the customary way of doing business in a railroad shop. The most flagrant case and the one of the greatest magnitude can be found in the cause that leads up to the present strike on the Illinois Central. With 10,000 men involved; the recognition of the federation and a small increase in pay, maybe 1 dollar per week per man, the company at the expense of half million a year could have avoided the total demoralization of its whole system and saved the loss of over one million a month.

The foreflushing of ignoramus comes high.

Yours fraternally,
C. FRANK TIREUR.

FROM BROTHER W. R. BLALOCK.

Pocatello, Idaho, Feb. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It seems to be a certainty now that the brothers are out to win, for after a four months' struggle such as we have had with so few desertions it shows that the strikers have nothing in view but victory.

They hold on like grim death, as men were never known to stand before, and you can see in their faces a smile that won't wear off. Despite all the rumors circulated by the company and their emissaries that business is normal, that we have lost, that they have more men than they had before the strike and all that sort of dope, you will note they never say they have better men. They acknowledge that it took them years to get the men they had and now they try to make the public believe they have accomplished the same feat in a few months. They landed a car of 35 here this a. m. fresh from Buffalo. Some of them came out. Good card men, too, who had been told the strike was over and all was O. K. They refused to work as scabs 2,800 miles away

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from home with both broken pockets and hearts.

You may mention it to the city officials and it is O. K. If the railroad company wants to turn their dead-beats loose here to rob us and break into our homes we have to stand for it, and from reports in the bulletins we are not alone in this regard, as the same trick is being turned throughout the strike territory.

If that is not enough to make a man study a little on politics I don't know what would. We have had a number of the Grand Lodge officers with us and also Mother Jones. They bring a good deal of encouragement with them and that is good ammunition when you are out on strike. We have made up our minds here to stay out all summer if it is necessary. You see, all the farmers around town are in scabbing on us now with their work going behind on the farm. When the time comes for them to put in their crops we can all get a job helping them catch up, "Nit." One of them wanted credit for groceries the other day and gave the manager my name for reference. He was a scab inspector. The nerve of a scab.

I think, Brother Editor, your proposition regarding the scab list a good one and would suggest that it be made a complete list of all crafts, as we are one body now. The proposition of Brother Mounts is also a good one, and I will be ready to advocate along those lines when the strike is over.

Brother Editor, in answer to Brother Martin's "political explosion" in last issue, would say, in the first place, I am no politician, but I know enough to know when I am being pinched. The brother said he did not know much about Socialism. Well, that is an evident fact, plain as the nose on your face.

His letter is not only interesting but amusing, and one would imagine they had been heading some school boy's recitation written by some highly educated, witty professor for no other purpose than for amusement. They way he compares Socialism with that ink-well tragedy makes you shudder to think of it.

Socialism means destruction, death, anarchy, murder and all kinds of things, Job Harriman and the colored junk dealer. The brother always thought the McNamaras would get a fair trial. So did I, and organized labor and the Socialists aimed to see it so. I wonder if the brother read any about the Moyer-Haywood case? We only had their word for their innocence and we believed them from past experience with them as union men and leaders.

The brother says, let friendship, unity and true brotherly love rule. So do I. Let each one be a Socialist, Democrat or Republican without being insulted because he can not see it the way his brother does.

Perhaps there has been something politically in the Journals, but let us view it from a brotherly standpoint and not come out and run the brothers and their beliefs

down. We can just say there is a little too much Socialism in the Journal and that we would rather not see it; that would be all that would be necessary. We want to stand as a united band and not allow anything to get us at outs with each other.

Nothing would do the railroad companies more good than to know we were dividing and were going to enter politics divided. That is one of their only hopes. If we are divided on these things let us keep it to ourselves. It is a pleasure to them to know how we stand politically and it is certainly time we were paying a little attention to how we handle our ballots.

It is high time we were voting some of our own men into office and sending some of our class to the halls of Congress instead of a bunch of corporation attorneys.

With best wishes for an early victory and hopes that there will be less politics of this nature in our Journal in the future, I am,

Yours fraternally,
W. R. BLALOCK.

FROM A MEMBER OF PRIDE OF THE
SOUTH LODGE NO. 412.

Hattiesburg, Miss., Feb. 22, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I was much surprised at Brother Martin's article as to the members of union labor not having a right to discuss politics and as I see it, every other matter that is becoming of any issue at all in our Journal. A few years ago it was not the policy of our order to federate with any other crafts, but as the world has always been inclined to progress forward instead of backward, our noble order made its forward move and goes swiftly on as the great river of time rushes on.

I suppose by this time the good brother knows the rights of our editor and members to the pages of our Journal, which is causing more thought on the real issues of our needs at this time than any one thing that could be done. This is not intended, however, for any personal gain of my own, for I am glad to know that I am dealing with a man who at least by his actions, if not in word, is a discontent, to which he is so much opposed to and has so much to say about. It seems to me that if anyone doubts the meaning of Socialism, all he has to do is just get a common dictionary and a few moments' time will give him the facts.

He is a discontent or he would not have seen any good in organized labor, but he saw something wrong and that, of course, made him and the rest of us make the forward step as a craft, and a little later on we got some more discontent and joined the A. F. of L. Then we got sick another time and got into the System Federation, and last and grandest of it all, we are now taking a lively interest in Socialism, whose hope is as big as the world and which says our interest is identical the whole world over, and that we must own the tools we use. If we will be free, for tell me whose tools you use and I will tell you whose slave you

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are and whose bread you eat, and whose song you sing.

Socialism demands all that union labor produces and a great deal more. We want the full social product of our labor, while union labor assumes the right of a so-called reasonable portion. Now I will ask any fair mind if labor creates a thing, has not labor the first right to it?

Then, if that is right, I see no way of getting it without first getting the means to do it with. This, then, is the social ownership of all things socially used, and to get that we must get the party in power that stands for and is pledged to do these things for us, with the right of recall, so we can see to it that it does do our bidding.

I will ask Brother Martin or any one that it may concern if he would be willing to vote his church into the hands of private ownership, or his free school into the same hands, his street, his sidewalk, court house, postoffice, or anything that he now has a public right to? I will say I feel safe in saying that none of our class would do so.

And yet the capitalist class has fought most all these things; just look it up, all of you, and you will see; yet some of these things cost us eight times more than they ought to. The railroad gets that eight times more from the people than they do from the express companies. Social ownership railroads will save to us that eight times on just mail service alone, not counting anything in other lines.

But yet some of our friends will say, "Peace, peace," when there is no peace.

Some men will hammer at old methods until progress sweeps them off the map, but the Socialist belongs to the class of people that are making the times rather than to be made.

As far as the McNamara case is concerned, there is only one thing that caused the crime, and that is the system of profit. And shows that there is a class struggle which proves what we Socialists say. We know that they were not Socialists, and if they were, the Socialists and union labor did what they ought to have done and what we would do again, viz., to see that labor leaders get fair trials to the last, and as for my part, give me labor, labor; it is right all the time, and if it does do wrong in some cases, get right, for the holy seal of a just God is stamped on it and it will prevail.

It behooves the Socialist party the world

over to give the forward march. Let the workers of the world unite, for we have nothing to lose but our chains, and a world to gain.

I beg all members of this order to subscribe for Socialist papers and know what it is and what it stands for so you can act intelligently on the subject.

"As we surpass our fathers' skill

Our sons will shame our own;
A thousand things are hidden still,
And not a hundred known.

And had some prophet spoken true

Of all we shall achieve,
The wonders were so widely new
That no man would believe.

Meanwhile, my brothers, work and wield

The forces of today,
And plough the present like a field,
And garner all you may."

Brother Editor, if you will please give me space this time I will try and do better next time.

Yours for the emancipation of mankind,
W. A. GRANTHAM.

FROM ROSE LAKE LODGE NO. 35.

East St. Louis, Ills., March 14, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As it has been a long time since I have seen any writings from our lodge if you will give me space I would like to make a brief reply to an article from Spencer Lodge No. 205 in the March issue.

The writer from Spencer Lodge gets his inspiration from an article written by Brother George E. Martin for the stand he is taking and says he wants to keep our unions free from politics. As Brother Martin's article has been commented on so fully I shall not go back to it only to call attention to the fact that our constitution does allow political discussion (see Sec. 129, Page 63 of Constitution as revised at Atlanta, Ga., September 1909) and if Brothers Martin and Von Cannon don't know it they must still be hanging on to the old constitution because it suits their purpose in trying to stay the growing tendency toward that "obnoxious propaganda," known as "Socialism." The Spencer correspondent says, "I believe that Socialism would sound the death knell of unionism were they united," and voices his sentiments in saying, "that the whole country will be united in unionism if the unions do not become con-

taminated with Socialism or something equally destructive," then he utters a heart rendering plea, "for heaven's sake let us keep it pure."

To these quotations I wish to pay a little attention.

The railroad sounded the death knell of the old stage coach, the electric car did away with the old mule car, the free school system displaced the private schools; these and many other changes have come about because the old institutions outlived their usefulness and had to give way for more modern ideas and if Socialism pushes labor unions to their doom it will be because it is capable of doing for the working class what labor unions have failed so long to do; viz., justice to all.

When it is strong enough to do what Brother Von Cannon fears so much, instead of it being destructive it will bind all the workers together and they will not be split up into so many small factions fighting among themselves as at present.

The question is asked, "What has Socialism ever done for the working class to raise their pay or decrease their hours of labor;" and to answer this question would require so much space that I will only cite a few instances from Milwaukee that have happened since the Socialists carried that city. When the garment workers went on strike and the police force were instructed to treat all strikers just the same as if no strike existed and they must not abuse or mistreat any of them the manufactureres saw their chances were gone when they lost the entrenchments behind which they always hide and they gave in within forty-eight hours, the administration added the stone cutters union to nearly double their wages by enforcing the ordinances which had been neglected by the previous administrations; the pay of city laborers have been advanced and an eight hour day enforced; and the membership of the unions within the city has been nearly doubled so you see it hasn't sounded the death knell there.

Coming a little closer home we will take a look at Granite City, Ill., where the Socialists elected a mayor and three aldermen last spring and see that at the first meeting of the new council they raised the pay of the city laborers from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day and reduced the hours from 10 to 8.

Thousands of such cases could be cited but space will not permit and I will now pass on to the statement that, "the railroad organizations have millions to their credit in increased wages."

Of this I am very glad but how much good does it do us to get all these raises in pay when the cost of living advances faster than our increase. If you doubt this I refer you to government statistics from our last census report.

All progressive unions and their official journals are taking a step in advance and are preparing to use their political arm

on election day while they use their industrial arm at the works and at the lodge halls.

In conclusion I sincerely hope that all of us will soon be wide awake to our own interests; vote as we strike and don't scab at the ballot box.

Hoping the Railway Carmen will advance and grow in strength and with best regards to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

E. F. BOYD.

FROM A MEMBER OF SALT LAKE LODGE NO. 83.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 19, 1912.
Editor Journal.

I have been a reader of this worthy Journal and I am glad to say that myself and wife enjoy it very much and we would not know what we would do without it.

I am very sorry to say that we have no Loyal Star lodge here. I wish it was possible to organize the ladies, as it would help the carmen in many ways. Our wives would learn the problem of the working class and get the ladies to think and help us out when we have trouble, as we have at present.

We will soon be out of work four months, but I can say for No. 83 that we have not had one to go and scab on us. We are all standing firm to a man and no one need be ashamed of the carmen in Salt Lake City.

A labor struggle certainly brings out some queer characters and laughable excuses for their wrong doings. Head Inspector Lunney said, "I would like to come out with you, but I can not do it as I have promised the company that I would help them out in their trouble." Doesn't this scab need some new brains?

We also have an ex-policeman named Fred Cluf, who is scabbing on the air job. Well, you can not expect any better, as he was removed from the police force because he was like a snake, and he is still in the snake's tracks and can not get out.

I hope that the brothers will soon wake up and think for themselves. Don't always let the other fellow think for you and tell you what a good fellow you are before you vote and after you have voted he will not know you or tell you that he will give you a good job if he gets in. You brothers will agree with me that you have only one party to vote for, one that will not shoot you down because you are trying to make an honest living or that will issue an injunction against you. The only and good party to vote for is the Socialist party.

This is the first time I have ever tried to write for our worthy Journal and I hope that I may be able to write again and tell you brothers some good news.

I must say that we have very good meetings and I would like to see all the brothers come out and be at our meetings as you know you all represent one and each one's

views some times brings out interesting discussion. I would like all brothers to remember that by honest differences in opinion we arrive at sound conclusions.

In conclusion I desire to give the following definition of a scab at a conspiracy trial held in England, given by the prosecuting counsel:

A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublesome times, they are detested by all when peace returns, so when help is needed the scab is the last to contribute assistance and the first to grasp the benefit he never labored to secure.

He cares for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a momentary approbation he would betray his friends, family and country; in short, he is a traitor on a small scale who first sells the journeyman, and is afterwards sold in turn by his employer until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all.

He is an enemy to himself, to the present age and to all posterity.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

Judas Iscariot sold his Savior for thirty pieces of silver.

Benedict Arnold sold his country for a promise of an officer's commission in the English army.

The modern strike breaker sells his birthright, his country, his wife, his children and his fellow workmen for unfulfilled promises from a trust or corporation.

Esau was a traitor to himself. Judas Iscariot was a traitor to his God.

Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country.

A strike breaker is a traitor to his family and to his class, a real man is never a strike breaker. Be a man.

Thanking you in advance for space in the Journal, I will close with best wishes to you all and may the strike soon be over. Long live the B. R. C. of A.

Yours fraternally,

ALFRED HENKEL.

FROM A MEMBER OF SYCAMORE LODGE
NO. 459.

Salida, Col., March 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I wish to thank you for granting me space in our worthy Journal of the March issue and I wish to ask for another space in our next issue if you can possibly spare me the same without keeping some one else out.

I am just a few miles from where my last letter was written, but the most of my worthy brothers know that a boomer never has a home; it is always chop houses and restaurants for his home. I have never had what one could call a home from the time I was 13 years of age. I started my boomer life as a news kid on the streets of Frisco at the age of 13 and I think I can safely say that I have covered as many miles of this world as any boomer in the B. R. C. of A., not omitting any worthy brother, and I

never have any trouble in landing a job and even if I am one of the boomer class, I come very near having my expenses in my pocket so that I am not classed with the bumper class instead of the boomer. There is quite a difference in a boomer and a bumper; one is on the road for what he can bum from his fellow man and the other is on the road for the experience and knowledge he derives from going from one job to another all over the country, for there are no two railroads that have the same methods of working. The boomer is generally the best all round man that the railroads can get to look after their interests, and the hardest man to keep in one place. He is capable of hitting the ball, no matter where he is placed. A boomer never thinks of hitting the road until he is perfectly satisfied that he is a first class car man and that he knows a car from A to Z. It is the boomer who is the first to stand up for his rights and the rights of his fellow brothers, for he is not afraid of his job. Neither is he married to any one job or under any obligation to the M. C. B. or any railroad company. If things don't go to suit him he doesn't wait for a grievance committee to take up his case, he just calls upon Mr. M. C. B. and states his case to him and if the M. C. B. doesn't talk to his liking he very promptly tells him that there is a vacancy in the yard or on the rip track wherever he may be employed. He thus pulls the pin and expects his time within twenty-four hours and there isn't any inducements or promises that can make him return to work in the same place for some months to come after he has once called for his time, for while the boomer is at work in one place he has his mind on some other job perhaps a thousand miles away. He is quick to take offense at the foreman and will not take any abuse from him in any way whatever, for he knows his business the majority of the time better than the foreman does, and I think that all men, whether boomers or home guards, should be made to stand an examination on the M. C. B. rules before being placed in any yard as car inspectors or air brake inspectors, no matter how much experience he has had as a car repairer or car builder, and if he cannot pass an examination on the M. C. book of rules he is not capable of being an inspector. I have come in contact with men who claimed to be car inspectors that never saw an M. C. B. book of rules. I think there should be a law passed to compel all railroads to have only inspectors that can pass such an examination, and I am going to do my best to see if I cannot get this law added to the interstate commerce laws, and I think that I can rely on my friend, the air brake boomer, to help me do this, for he is trying to get the inspectors to form an inspectors' association for their benefit and for the education of the young inspector of the present time. This association will be a school in itself, the same as the Air Brake Associa-

tion. We will have our questions in the Journal every month, the answers to appear in the following issue, as now. I think all car inspectors should belong to this association which the air brake boomer is starting for the sole purpose of helping and educating his fellow brothers. I hope when this letter appears that the air brake boomer and myself will be in the Dominion of Canada, as that is our next stop for a few months.

Wishing success to the car inspectors' association and to all members of the B. R. C. of A. everywhere, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

JACK C. MASON.

FROM TEXLINE LODGE NO. 255.

Texline, Texas.

Editor Journal.

Not seeing anything from this point for some time I think I'll try and amuse myself for a time. This leaves business pretty good on the D. C. We have been having some rough weather in this part of the world. Trains were snowed under, blockaded and everything to make it unpleasant for us car inspectors and most all others concerned.

After looking over our January Journal I am thoroughly convinced that we have had a lot of men in our order that should have never been there. They have violated a solemn oath that they have taken before God and man and have degraded themselves so low that no good, honorable man should ever think of associating with them. I think it a burning shame that we be compelled to go on a strike in the first place, but when conditions arise that force us to strike, I think it a greater shame for any one of our ranks to desert the cause. I am glad to see the likeness of some of them in the Journal, for if they should ever come this way they will get the kind of a reception that should be accorded to all such men that happen to be a disgrace to the world and a shame that they were ever born.

I think the cartoon from "Hope" should be studied by all of us and see if we can't get more ammunition in the old "blunderbuss."

In looking over the letters I must say that in my estimation they are good, bad and indifferent. Now, I don't want a brother anywhere to think I am saying anything personal about him. I am not wanting to cast any reflections at any of them, but I do think that each of us should strive to write something that will be of some interest to the order or something concerning the workings of the order. (I don't mean to infer that I am capable of doing that) but I would like to see the other boys do so. I regret to see the reports of so many of the men scabbing, but they will get all that is coming to them when the time of reckoning comes.

I read a few days ago in a capitalist paper that the U. P. had canned 235 of their scabs around Denver, so I guess they must be getting tired of them. I hope to see the

same reports coming in from other points.

I saw Air Brake Boomer the other day as he passed through here on his way to Trinidad, Col., to go to work for the C. & S. I guess we will hear of him being at some other point in a short time. I must comment a little on the brother's letter from El Paso Lodge No. 152 in regard to the Mexican brothers. Now, the first thing is, I think it a violation of our constitution. Section 6 of our constitution says any male white person over the age of 17. Now, I don't consider the Mexican a white man. I don't think as a rule they are good Brotherhood men. I speak from experience, as I have worked with the Mexicans and I know they are not the class of men that we should have in our order. I don't want to say anything that will be detrimental to our order or that will be a drawback to us, but with all respect to the Mexican I will say that not one of them will ever become a member of Texline Lodge No. 255. I have had several years' experience with dark skinned sheep herders and I know they are not the men that we need in our order. I want a movement put on foot to get the car inspectors into some kind of an association that will get them together at appointed times so they can discuss ways and means of becoming more proficient in their duties. We need better car inspectors and there is no question but what if we would have conventions to exchange ideas and discuss the M. C. B. rules we would be bound to become better car inspectors. I would like to hear from a lot of the hot box detectives concerning this proposition.

With best regards to all of the boys, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

P. G. FLETCHER.

FROM A MEMBER OF UNITY LODGE NO. 304.

London, Ont., Feb. 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It is not often we see an article from any member of No. 304, so I thought I would write just a few lines to let you know we are still alive.

We had a little flare up on the first of this month, when our general car foreman (who, by the way, is the son-in-law of our M. C. B.), undertook to force piece work on us without the required 30 days' notice as called for by our schedule. Very arbitrarily we were told to start piece work or go home, and being solid union, we went home.

A hurried conversation (over the long distance phone), brought father-in-law to St. Thomas that afternoon with the result that our demand for proper notice was granted, and the following morning all started to work again, with the understanding that piece-work would be inaugurated on the 1st of March. But—will it? Perhaps. but, at least, not until we have sprung a few more surprises on them, in the shape of delays, etc.

If things were in shape for the proper working of the scheme, there would be no

hesitancy in our accepting piece-work, but an utter lack of all kinds of material makes it impossible for success, either for the men or the company.

However, we have asked for a conference with our officials, when perhaps something may be said (or done) to induce them to abandon the idea, at least as far as St. Thomas is concerned.

So much for "shop," now for a change.

I was delighted in reading in this month's issue of our Journal at the action of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in dropping the I. A. C. W. from membership in the Federation. This is what should have been done long ago, certainly when Paddy Richardson made himself so obnoxious to the officials of the A. F. of L.

I had occasion in Grand Rapids of "facing the issue" with some of them and am proud to say (though self-praise is no recommendation) that I won my point.

It has been the same at every attempt to form a system federation, they have contended that we are not affiliated with the A. F. of L. Now the shoe is on the other foot, but I am honest enough to say I will not repay in kind.

I sincerely trust that the members of that organization in Grand Rapids and Ionia will see the error of their way and return to their old love, the B. R. C. of A.

Now Mr. Editor, I fear I have overstepped the bounds, limited to correspondence, so I will stop. If you think this worthy of publication, "let her slide." With best wishes for the prosperity of our noble order, I am,

Yours fraternally,

"CANUCK."

FROM AN EX-MEMBER.

Webb City, Mo., Feb. 8. 1912.

Editor Journal.

While reading in the February Journal I came across so many good things from different parts of the country that I thought I would write a few lines in order to get in at the feast of good things that come out each month. I don't see very many of the old timers' names as I used to in 1907 and '08 when we had the little unpleasantness with the Mo. Pac. and I. M. Rys., and often wonder what has become of them but hope none have been expelled for scabbing anywhere, for it seems the penitentiary would be preferable to being a scab. Someone has said the only difference is, in the pen one wears stripes, but I would think if I had to choose either I would take the stripes for mine. I am not working at car work now but I have the interest of the order at heart and if I can help any way, I want to do so, for if there is anything the working man ought to do it is to unionize and help to push the A. F. of L. along until it is composed of all crafts in one solid body of working men and then we would be in a position to ask and receive our just dues from the employer.

This section of the country is the worst

place in the U. S. for knockers and they knock good and plenty. When any thing comes along that does not exactly suit them, they have all kinds of spasms and if one should mention unionism to them they hold up their hands in holy horror and point out to us some scamp who has done wrong in some order or other as a pattern to look at and the very first time a strike comes up they are the first to ship out some place to scab or guard scabs which is just the same to me. There are a lot of good union men in this district and I thank God for them, but there many who fear neither God nor anything else. If they can get a scab job for a time then they slink back home and live off some of their relations until another strike comes on. I know of one here who went west during the present strike and failed to get the \$5.00 per that he was promised and now can not look an honest man in the face. I would like to see letters from more brothers in the Journal but am sorry to think of so many being expelled for scabbing for the name of all that's good and honest they could do better. All hail to Christina forget-you-not for the letter she wrote in February Journal and may she live long and boost for the grand old B. R. C. of A. and finally make some union car man a help meet. If we only had more of her kind the country would be better by far. If she does not know the music to the song, "After the Strike," if she will come out to Missouri I will sing it for her.

God bless and help the strikers who are true blue.

From an ex-member,

R. C. RUDDICK.

FROM BEAVER LODGE NO. 258.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

In answer to your correspondent of Grand River I will do so vigorously, consistently, diligently and with a steady aim at justice.

Firstly he states that our condition can be benefitted by scientific professional education. I presume he means that all carmen should take a correspondence course with the aim of becoming M. C. B.'s. If so, does he insinuate that promotion does not go to those that possess merit, efficiency and general capability, but to those who sacrifice fraternity to personal greed? He suggests that we ought to devote part of our lodge meetings to moral culture to teach honesty rather than graft. Carmen are not angels, but can you breed angels around box cars? Then let us attempt to make conditions that will breed angels. It can not be done in airing our "erudition with a lot of semi-hilarious ejaculations, or by insulting the intelligence of the better informed, by sailing in a gondola on ethereal air," coming down to earth only once in a while and that with a bump. So far I have attempted to answer his letter in his own words. But what does one think of a person who, posing as an authority on a sub-

ject, says that he has read one of its leading weeklies for two years besides other Socialist literature, and in the same breath affirms that he knows nothing at all about it. The constitution allows politics to be discussed, although unparliamentary language is not tolerated. As the editor possesses Webster's Unabridged Dictionary he could refer to that work for my definition of Brother Martin. Now that we have got to rock bottom that is that he knows nothing about the subject that he discusses and dissects, like a good car man I will attempt to rebuild what he has had the ingenuity to pull to pieces.

Socialism, as such, exists to remedy the evils that the brother complains of. In an organized state of society merit instead of physical efficiency would count. It would organize industry, eliminate waste, tolerate no parasites, allow the worker to enjoy the fruits of his toil, and assure the worker the opportunity of developing his moral culture.

So far as organized labor is responsible for Socialism, it is impossible for me to say. But this I will say, that Socialism is but the outgrowth of organized labor. In America you have had 100 years of trades unions. Yet it is easy to prove that the lot of the worker is becoming worse. In 1850 unemployment was unknown in America. Today there is a floating population of 2,000,000, 30 per cent of industry closed down, a railway strike affecting 30,000 toilers. Yet the worker produces today twice as much as he did in 1881. Further, it is estimated that out of 30,000,000 workers 15,000,000 are engaged in unprofitable labor, and that \$50,000,000 are wasted daily. So far as Socialism is concerned it is an international movement with a following of 25,000,000 people, and this since 1830. Its general policy is the same in all countries. The culmination of rent, interest and profit and the democratic ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange. Government of the people, for the people and by the people.

In conclusion I will say in regard to Brother Martin that we as Socialists are not slothful and indifferent, nor do we view with suspicion and jealousy the accumulations of the frugal and industrious. But this we do say, if it is wrong to rob the rich to give to the poor, is it not a greater injustice to rob the poor to give to the rich?

Yours fraternally,

S. F.

FROM A MEMBER OF QUEEN CITY
LODGE NO. 109.

Latonia, Ky., March 7, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It is with much pleasure I read the many excellent letters appearing in the Journal. It seems as if the brothers are determined to make each issue better than the previous one. Go it, brothers, warm things up to the welding point, the sticking point will be reached in time if you will just keep

everlastingly at it. By all means let us have both sides of all important questions; they are necessary to an intelligent understanding of the question. I think opening the columns of the Journal to a free discussion of the political and economic questions of the day has made it the best labor Journal in the country today. In all the world's existence there never has been a time when the workers, the producers, came so near to living a hand to mouth existence as they do today. Without running into debt the great majority of the workers of today could not live a month, and many could not live a week, except if they could exist out in the open air, and fast for that length of time. There are great numbers who were they to sell their meager possessions and pay all they owe, would not have anything at all left upon which to subsist, even for a day. Their miserable wage is used to keep life in their bodies from day to day, and pay the rent shark his pittance for the shack in which the rich and the great of earth would not stable an animal. Frequently these payments, small as they are, cannot be met and the poor workers must be set out in the streets and become the recipients of charity from some institution or friends who advance money sufficient to secure shelter for a while longer. This back rent as well as the charitable advancement is hardly ever paid for the simple reason that they are never able to pay it. Those supplying provisions and fuel, as well as medical treatment, many times fare no better; and many times these shocks are so numerous, that those who are inclined to be kind and sympathetic are carried down to ruin; and become workers themselves; according to the inexorable decrees of the system, they become forced competitors of the present workers in the already over crowded industries, for a miserable chance to live, and in the end fill a pauper's grave in the potter's field, if per chance, they do not prefer to fill a suicide's grave before they are swept that far down the irresistible stream of wage slavery. How many of the world's toilers are murdered, through starvation and being forced to pass their existence in unsanitary habitations, no tongue can ever tell. Should these terrible conditions in all their beastly horridness, be recorded on high no mortal eye could ever read them; the scalding tears of a wrathful heart burning with just indignation, would blind them. We are assured that a merciful God rules the world and all mankind; merciful indeed He must be if He can forgive such iniquities as are perpetrated upon the toilers of the world today in a so-called enlightened period of the world's history. Oh, for the ability and the power to bring these things to the workers' eyes, so plainly that they cannot help but see how unjustly they have been dealt with, and for some means to make them see their misery and wretchedness, and the bountiful, beautiful, glorious life that might be theirs if only they would arouse themselves to action. They

are worse than dead, yet they hug their chains, and with frenzied prayers pray to live on. In darkness the human race has groped, through the long night of the past, ever praying that they might live on and on, without ever learning how to live. The lives of the mass of humanity have been spent in serving a master class, and they have thought they were living; and in this delusion have implored their God and their masters that their days might be lengthened. Oh, what delusion.

Yours fraternally,
M. A. LOWE.

FROM A TEXAS & PACIFIC CARMAN.

Marshall, Tex., Feb. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Well, as it has been some time since I last wrote a letter to our Journal, I will come again if the editor will allow me space in our next Journal.

Well, everything is doing fairly well here on the Texas & Pacific. We are working nine hours a day and six days a week. There have been some new men put on here within the past month, but there is one thing I cannot understand, and that is, why some foremen would rather hire a grass fed carman than get a man who has been in the car repairing business for some time. I have worked at places where they would turn down an experienced man and hire a man that did not know an end sill from a belt rail, and these kind of men you may keep your good eye on them, for it will pay you and all concerned.

There is one thing I want to mention and that is this, brothers, I hope you all have paid your \$1 for November and December and then some. I have and am proud of it and will pay more until the strike is won. There are some men who think they should not pay out their hard earned money for this purpose, but it is a sad mistake. This is our fight as much as it is theirs. Wake up, boys, and go to your secretary and pay that benefit money for those who have been out fighting for so long. I am sure our lodge has paid their part to a man, and we will pay more this month and next without being assessed for it, either.

This reminds me of a case I once knew of. The president of a lodge one time ruled that a member three months in arrears could not sit in the lodge room while he was president, and one came in and asked for a seat in the lodge and was refused by the president until he had paid his dues. Then that fellow wanted to throw him out of office because he was doing as the constitution teaches us.

There are a lot of men who come into the Brotherhood just because they have to to hold the job they have, but when it comes to a show down it is like the brother from No. 152 said in December issue, "When the real test comes they will leave us in the cold." So, good men, stand up for your rights, do not fall down and say, I will go

back and scab, for that is the worst thing a carman can do.

There was a man working here on the Texas & Pacific that quit about the time the M., K. & T. boys went out. I have since heard that he went scabbing on the Katy. He looks like some of the photos that have appeared in our Journal, but there is one good thing I am proud of, and that is he did not belong to the B. R. C. of A. He did not stay here very long, for if he had he would have come in or got out of the shops. A man can not stay here and work in the car shops if he hasn't a paid up receipt or will make application for membership the first month he works, so Mr. Non-Air, you had better be sure your heart is right before you land here on the Texas & Pacific.

We had Brother W. H. Ronemus with us January 24, and he sure did make us a fine talk. There were several other good talks from other brothers. We welcome any of our Grand Lodge officers when they drop in and visit us for a short time, and any good, true carman if he has a paid up card.

Now, brothers, do not think I am a knocker, for I am not, but I want us all to stand firm and help each other. Just a word more and I am through for this time. I trust every lodge and brother will do their part to help our members who are out so we can win, so come on boys and do as you would be done by.

Wishing all carmen good luck and misfortune to all scabs, I remain,

Yours fraternally, SCELOP-BACK BILL.

FROM DENISON LODGE NO. 89.

Denison, Tex., Feb. 22, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I see you printed my last letter I will ask you to let me in once more, as it seems as if No. 89 was dead as far as letters to the Journal are concerned, but they are much alive as far as striking is concerned. We are still out, that is, all brothers are. There has been four desertions in our ranks to date, but I don't think there will be any more, or at least I hope not. We are still out to win and if we do not win I sincerely hope that the M., K. & T. will be on the scab list as long as it is a railroad.

I believe this labor strife is brought on the laboring people for a purpose, and that purpose is to scatter them so they cannot have the rights of American citizens, that is, to vote as they should. This strife is on for a purpose and you and all the laboring people will see it soon. It is now so in many states that you have to buy your rights as a citizen before you can vote, and it will not be long before you will have to own one or more acres of land and make a sworn statement that you have several dollars in the bank. Why? Because it is to the other side's interest to make it so. We have some elections in our state now that you cannot vote if you own no property. Who make it this way? Was it the

laboring men? No, it was done by those who have figured ahead. Is it lawful? Yes, to those who are responsible, and to the laboring man who doesn't think it is right.

Who is to blame? The laboring man who is prejudiced against himself and his fellow men. Why so? Because he lets the other men do the voting, as he is too busy to attend an election of any kind, and if he does, he does not know how to vote, as he has never given the matter a thought, as he only reads the old party or capitalistic papers. I will bet that there are some men and brothers taking our Journal who never open it for fear they will see something that is contrary to their beliefs.

Lincoln, when speaking on slavery, said: "I think it is true and just and I have always thought that all men should be free, but if any should be slaves it should be, first, those who desire it for themselves and, secondly, those who desire it for others, and whenever I hear anyone arguing for slavery I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally," and so it is with myself, when I see a man arrested and being persecuted by our officers, it makes the blood run cold in my veins, but you or I cannot help it, except in one way, viz., vote our freedom back again before it is too late. Vote for human rights and justice to all, which is only found on the Socialist platform.

With best wishes, I remain,
Yours fraternally,
J. F. JOHNSON.

FROM KEY CITY LODGE NO. 275.
Dubuque, Ia., March 2, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As my last letter appeared in the March issue I thought I would try another one for April, to tell you all the news.

We held a mass meeting March 1 and had a large attendance. We invited all the organized crafts to be at this meeting. Our First General Vice-President Frank Paquin was with us and told us about the situation on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines and all about the men who are interested in this strike, how they were getting along, etc. He also said that if some of us could see how some of the men are financially we would be willing to give a dollar a week to assist them. Just think of a man out of work this cold winter and no job for five long months. How can they live unless they are given support from the men who are working? Our local here has done all we can to make a winner of this fight and I will say that we are not going to crawfish, but are going to help them all we can. We would like to have every man help in this fight for their fight is our fight, for if they lose we all lose.

If every man would just lay 10 cents aside for every day in a month it would amount to \$2.50 and we would not miss that amount, so let us all do a little to help these men along, for as Brother Frank Paquin says, a little done to an appeal is

better than nothing at all. It is a shame for us to lag back to see what somebody else is going to do; let us all do all we can to help these men secure a settlement with their roads. No body of men has ever fought a better fight than these men on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines, and we must not let their resources be exhausted. The suffering among the strikers the past four months must have been intense. In the midst of a winter with the thermometer registering from 12 to 20 degrees below zero with not an ounce of coal on hand and barely enough supplies left for another meal. How would it feel? I know it would feel dreadful. Now let us do all we can and I think that Key City Lodge No. 275 is going to come to the front. Oh, men of labor, think of the money that has been spent, the suffering that has been endured and then ask yourself the question, shall we permit all this to go for nothing and allow this battle to be lost? No. Let us give all we can to help a cause like this and show that our spirit is still unbroken and with the assistance of all good loyal union men we will help win and will see system federation as our only passport to our positions in union shops and at a living wage.

Personally I could sit and listen to Frank Paquin, our First General Vice-President, talk all night and be willing to lose that night's sleep to hear him talk, and I am not sorry I lost some sleep last night when he was here. Every man present was very much pleased with his speech and heard some very good remarks from the boiler makers, machinists and blacksmiths and members of other crafts who were present.

We are going to give another donation to help the strikers and I trust every one will do the same as long as it is necessary.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK ARTUS.

FROM FRASCATI LODGE NO. 325.
Mobile, Ala., Feb. 25, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If possible, please find space for the following few lines.

Having been a member of this lodge since June 22, 1911, and not seeing any account of the good work the brothers are doing, I would like to let people know that we are still lined up and while we have only about 45 members at present still I believe we have initiated about 100 members, but some how or other they do not stay long, but as fast as they leave and new ones are employed we get them in. I think the railroad is beginning to see that everybody who comes along can not be a car repairer, for they cannot make car repairers out of just anybody. As soon as anybody starts to work here they have to join the B. R. C. of A., and if a man does not stay but a month he soon finds out that there is not much rest for him unless he comes in, and he must then keep up his dues or move on.

We have some little 2x4 bosses who used

to be foremen who try and favor a man if he does not belong to the union, but that does not last long, for the man has to come in and that ends the good fellowship with the lover of a scab.

The greatest trouble I see with carmen, the foremen try to make believe that it does not require any experience to be a carman, but I say it takes just as much experience to be a good carman as it does to be a machinist, boiler maker or blacksmith, and if it comes to a trial I believe there are plenty of experienced carmen who would make as good a showing turning lags, driving rivets and doing blacksmith work as a machinist or blacksmith would trying to frame cars or to rob a side sill out of a car, or putting on roofs. I say if the carman will stick up for himself and with the help of the other crafts he will in time get just as much an hour as the other crafts and is justly entitled to it.

What good would an engine do without cars or coaches? How many more mei does it take for an equipment of a train say of 40 cars to keep them running for a year than it does the engine that does the pulling? I say the carmen ought to wake up to the fact that they are playing and get busy, for we have the painters, the air man, inspector, coach carpenter and others in the carmen and have all the other crafts with us.

Hoping you will find space for this, I remain,
Yours fraternally,

J. L. RUDE.

FROM BRAZOS VALLEY LODGE NO. 306.

Teague, Tex.

Editor Journal.

If space will permit I will write a few words or perhaps tell a ghost story just to keep in practice.

In regard to the letter from a brother whose name I do not care to call, I would like very much to have you tramp with me for a few days, for you could soon place a dollar under your head and the eagle would turn to a nightingale and sing you into dreamland. There is only one trouble about being a boomer; every time you are on a cushion, why you get sleepy, but another good point, they can see a free lunch sign farther than lots of people can a brick wall. Everybody loves a boomer—even the cops take up with him—and before he can realize what's going on he is taking a joy ride in the hoodlum wagon on his way to the charity rooming house. Another good point, they are so intelligent like, can tell you everything you don't know with a whole lot you do added in to make the story run smoothly. All of them have been holding some office in the B. R. C. of A., besides they were car foremen or chief inspectors at some point that you do not know anything about. But after all, if you want a favor, hit a boomer, present a paid up card and if there is anything doing he can soon tell you. I am some

boomer myself, with a little touch of the home guard mixed in. I tell you, after booming a few days there is nothing I enjoy better than to get my feet under mother's table and get the wrinkles from under my belt. Then I rest easy for awhile, but later some one tells a fairy tale about the good jobs in some state or country a million miles away and of course we have to go and see; but generally, to our sorrow, some other fellow has gotten there first and all the good jobs are taken up and we get what others won't have. Of all the railroads in the country, the Texas & Pacific is the best, that is, for a "home guard." You see, most all the boys there have inherited their jobs, they having been handed down from generations back, and as my grandfather wasn't related to any of the officials or didn't have any relatives who had been employed by them for ages, I didn't stand much chance. Therefore I didn't wait only just long enough to learn their system of business when I blew

Will close by wishing every member of the Brotherhood much success.

Yours fraternally,
CLOWN.

FROM A MEMBER OF WALKER'S MOUNTAIN LODGE NO. 521.

Bristol, Tenn., March 4, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As no one seems disposed to write from this place, I thought I would try, if you will allow me space.

We have a rousing good lodge which is growing continually. We had four initiations at our last meeting and action was taken on eight applications for the 23rd of March.

I have the pleasure of informing our Brotherhood that on February 1 orders were issued that all car repairers must join the union or get out. Some few got out, but most of them signed up. This is largely due to the ability of our hustling president, G. A. Whitlock, and I am proud to say he is backed by a fine lot of subordinate officers.

I see much is being said about politics in general and Socialism in particular, and as I am not altogether satisfied with present conditions I would like some information. Much is being said about dispensing with rents and profits and I would like to know how the Socialists propose to do this. One of my fellow carmen has by hard work and economy bought a lot and built him a house to live in and then bought another house which he is renting. Now, what will the Socialists do in his case?

If they say they will buy his house and lot, where is the money to come from? And what about the railroads and factories that are built and operated by private and individual enterprise and money? Do they propose to take this property from these people without just compensation? Will they not allow people to buy, own and control property?

Now, Mr. Editor, do not think I am knocking the Socialists, I am only seeking to know the why and what and wherefores of Socialism. I have been a Republican since 1888 and I have believed and still believe in protection, even to the exclusion of foreign made products. If protection has been abused, it is not the fault of the law, but of those of us who have by our negligence allowed greedy corporations to take undue advantage of us and the law to fatten off the public. The remedy is not to destroy the protection furnished by the law, but to make a law that will compel all corporations to do an honest business and charge an honest price for their products. This can be done as easily as to force railroads to carry freight and passengers for a specified rate, and this would prevent our country from being flooded with foreign made goods to the detriment of our own factories and workers.

I am for the American laborer first and then if we can help the foreigner we can do so.

Hoping soon to hear that our striking brothers have gained a victory, I am,

Yours fraternally,

G. W. SMALLWOOD.

FROM A MEMBER OF KANSAS CITY LODGE NO. 2.

Kansas City, Mo.

Editor Journal.

The last time I saw you I told you I would write a letter for our splendid Journal, so here it is.

About four months ago I was honored with the election by our lodge, Kansas City Lodge No. 2, as a member of the local protective board.

I wish to say that I served as such to the best of my ability and that my ability was not questioned by any of the members of the carmen who attend lodge and know what is going on there, but it was questioned by a lot of luke warm ones that expect to stay away from lodge and if they pay in 50 cents want to draw out \$3.50 for the 50 cents paid in.

I went to Springfield, Mo., as a joint board member from Kansas City on the Frisco system and want to say, the board through their efforts and the good will and courtesy of the Frisco officials, got a good contract and an adjustment of their piece work schedule that all fair minded carmen are pleased with to a man. But the non-air and the luke warm members don't like it. They are too shiftless to do anything themselves and too ignorant to let anybody else do any for them. I wish to say to them in this letter, as I have told them to their faces, that until they get busy and do something, not to kick at what somebody else has spent their time and efforts to get for them, when a lot of those who are kicking didn't help pay for what they got at that.

Now, Brother Editor, this may seem to you to be a pretty hard knock, but if you had been knocked and kicked as I have by

a lot of men that didn't pay a cent to the lodge or the joint board you would feel just as I do. It is not the Brotherhood men who are dissatisfied with our contract and piece work schedule. They are satisfied to a man and willing to work according to the contract. I find that it is the luke warm and the non-air carmen who want to sham their work and kick because the piece work checkers won't let them sham. If any one doesn't believe what I say in this letter, let them come to me and I will convince them.

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL M. GREER.

FROM A MEMBER OF MARBLE CITY LODGE NO. 47.

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 19, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I desire to express my heartfelt appreciation for the heroic patriots of the North, South and Western territories who are engaged in fighting the present great federated strikes for what they think is right, and to extend to them our very best wishes for their ultimate success and complete victory, for it means so much to many sympathetic hearts that beat in tender compassion for the universal fraternity. No painter's brush, no poet's song has ever been able to fully express the many commendable features of the brotherhood of man.

Will say that Marble City Lodge No. 47 of Knoxville is holding her own and even gaining ground in the great principles of unity and rests upon this foundation as the stepping stone to higher achievements than ever before obtained in its history.

Trusting that all weakness and fear of strikebreakers filling our places will disappear and that all will march hand in hand on to great victory, and wishing success to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

L. L. TILLEY.

FROM SEQUOYAH LODGE NO. 525.

Muskogee, Okla., Feb. 25, 1912.

Editor Journal.

At a regular meeting of Sequoyah Lodge No. 525 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, your committee, appointed to prepare a set of resolutions pertaining to a flat rate and apprentices of the carmen, beg leave to report the following resolutions:

Whereas, all other crafts working for a railroad company have a flat rate per hour for journeymen and a special time for an apprentice to serve, before he is a full fledged journeyman, and,

Whereas, the wage for carmen in general is far below what it should be, on account of the employment of unexperienced men to do car work, and,

Whereas, these men are, generally, inexperienced and uneducated in and for the lack of this training, they are blind to their best interests and submit to the will of the employer in time of trouble, and,

Whereas, the railroad company would

rather hold a man of little experience in car work if less active in unionism, until such time as they can eliminate the man of experience and union principles, and,

Whereas, the metal trades were confronted with the same difficulties prior to the adoption of a minimum rate of pay for journeymen and the establishment of an apprentice system and rules restricting all but journeymen and apprentices from doing the work of the various trades, and,

Whereas, the carmen are just as necessary to a railroad company as the other crafts and just as faithful and worthy of justice, therefore be it

Resolved, That Sequoyah Lodge No. 525 bring this matter to the attention of our Grand Lodge and use every influence to cause them to take action to adopt an apprentice system that will make all round carmen and restrict any but journeymen and apprentices from doing car work, condense all the different classes of work under as few heads of as few trades as possible, establish a flat minimum rate for carmen sufficiently high to justify and induce young men to serve an apprenticeship in the car trades.

Resolved, further, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Grand Lodge for publication and spread on the minutes.

E. F. SCOTT,
O. D. GORDON,
G. W. R. MORRISON,
Committee.

FROM A MEMBER OF HARMONY LODGE NO. 114.

Argenta, Ark., March 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am very glad that there was not space enough in the last issue of our Journal for my short letter. It contained so many other good ones that I was more than willing to sacrifice mine.

If there is one thing that tries my patience more than another, it is such expressions as "There never has been nor never will be," etc. It comes this time from a member of Spencer Lodge No. 206, who boasts of having a membership of 200, without any Socialist—or something of the kind. That's too good to be true, isn't it? Yes, and it isn't true, either. There's not a lodge of organized workers anywhere in the United States with a membership of 200 that hasn't got 'em—and lots of 'em.

Quoting from Brother Von Cannon's letter—"Let us remember that organized labor is what it is, on the railroads today, not by any constructive act of the Socialist party or any of its members, but in spite of their efforts to destroy it. Ask yourself the question, what has Socialism ever done for the working class to raise their wages, or decrease their hours of labor?"

My God, man! the Socialist don't propose to raise wages, but to abolish the wage system, and give to all the full product of their toil—or the whole loaf instead of the crumbs as we are getting now.

That would be awful, wouldn't it? My advice to the honorable brother is to hunt up one of those four darkies who had the intelligence to vote for their own interests, and ask a few fool questions, and above all things, get the idea out of your head that anyone is trying to hook up the dear old B. R. C. of A. with Socialism.

If we can ever get a man to use his head for something else besides a hat peg, the hooking up will take care of itself.

And you, Mr. Editor, you better get you a red card. They make a fellow feel just right, and don't forget that there are thousands of silent members who are reading the Journal every month, who like it only the better by knowing it is edited by a "class conscious unionist."

Yours for the cause,
C. L. FRITH.

FROM A MEMBER OF KYLE LODGE NO. 356.

Aberdeen, S. D., Feb. 29, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me space and I'll try and write a few lines, as I never see a letter or a word from a member of Kyle Lodge No. 356 in our Journal, and as it is up to me to make a start, I will try and do the best I can.

We are at the top of the slate for South Dakota, have 36 members and took in 10 new members last meeting night, and a merry bunch are we, but a little short of pay with laughter and glee, that we will be advanced in pay as our hammers go wickety wack with a smiling face on the rip track, and words of praise to the newcomers, to gain the B. R. C. of A.

Now, brothers, lay aside all jokes and put your shoulders to the wheel and push the good work along, for the time is coming when the railroad presidents will look to us and say, "Boys, you have done well in your success; we tried to hold you down, but were short of power."

Now, brothers, look for our rights and for the labor men. This matter can be helped at the ballot box; that is when we can say, "Our work is done."

Yours fraternally,
C. L. OSBURN.

FROM A MEMBER OF SAGINAW LODGE NO. 400.

Saginaw, Mich., March 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If space in the columns of the Journal will permit I will try and give its readers a little news from Saginaw Lodge No. 400. The time has arrived when we are again presenting a schedule for piece work and day work rating and shop rules to our officials of the Pere Marquette, and it is my hope that before the next issue of the Journal we will have secured a good agreement on the Pere Marquette system. But do not forget, brothers, matters of this kind take considerable time, trouble and money to per-

fect, and that we may not be able to get all we ask for the first time, but we must not forget that there is another time coming when we can try again. It is an old saying and a true one, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," but do not forget what I say, we may not be able to get all we are asking the first time, because it is not natural for the working men to have everything all honey.

I myself, brother carmen, would not give a "thank you" for a man that gives in at the first blow, for if he does he is only laying a trap for some one else to fall into; the man that comes right out and gives blow for blow is the one I like to see, and I believe he will get the most satisfaction in the end. It is a bad thing for men to get discouraged; discouragement leads you down hill quicker than anything else I know of and let me tell you that in my honest opinion, that within the next few months we are going to benefit our local if we stand united. The old saying is, "United we stand, but divided we fall."

Brother Carmen, you have all read, no doubt, the second special appeal to all lodges. If not I hope you all will and give this special attention. It is found on the first and second pages of the March Journal. You can never tell when we might be in the same boat as these men. Brothers, I hope you'll all dig down and forward the little one dollar per month for March, April and May, for you don't know how soon you'll need it yourself. This is your fight, and don't forget it.

Yours fraternally,
FRED BERNECKER.

FROM AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

Texline, Tex., March 5, 1912.
Editor Journal.

Please allow me a short space in your April Journal in which I wish to make a few remarks and let the brothers know that I am still entitled to the title of "Air Brake Boomer."

My last letter was from Trinidad, Col., where I thought I would hang up for a life time, but after staying around for six weeks I changed my mind. Trinidad is a fine place to work, but not for me, and another thing I want to say is, there is not a finer bunch of carmen to work with anywhere than at Trinidad. They are just as white as they make them and I will always have a warm place in my heart for that loyal bunch of carmen at Trinidad. I refer especially to the inspectors and men working in the freight yard, for I know this particular bunch best.

On account of the Denver shop not being organized the carmen on the C. & S. have no contract, and it is a shame for this bunch of royal carmen to have to work for a road and no contract on account of this particular shop not being organized. Every effort has been made to organize this shop at Denver and all efforts have been in vain. Now, at Trinidad the carmen are treated

very well, but not like they would be with a contract. If an inspector has to double over they want to pay him straight time. I don't remember of the Boomer doubling, though. Slim, the car foreman, always sends a man from the rep track to work in an inspector's place; then when you get ready to quit and give Slim a month to get a man, he says you quit him on short notice and cannot give you a pass out of town. Slim is a fine fellow after all, though. He only does this kind of a stunt to keep his reputation up, I guess, for I got a pass O. K. to this place and will walk from here to Ft. Worth.

Well, I will close for this time, wishing all carmen well and my best regards to the boys at Trinidad. I sign as usual,

Yours fraternally,
AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

THE UNION FOREVER.

I will never forsake thee, I never will be,
O union of labor, an apostate from thee.
They may try to entice me, from the union
to roam,
The love for my union till death I will own.
What is the wealth and the gold of the land
To compare with the heart of a true union
man?

A union man I will live, a union man I will
die.

Be this my life's watchword, at death my
last cry.

What we want in this land is more union
men

Who will not hesitate our steps to defend:
We have been treated unjustly, and we cry
for our rights,

We will fight this great battle, by day and
by night.

And we know we will win, and conquer the
foe,

For we have some true union men with us
we know.

They may corner their wealth, they may
corner their gold,

They may fondle the scab, like the Judas
of old.

We will cling to our union, and fight for
our rights.

We will cling to Federation and fight day
and night.

FRANCIS SEYMOUR,
A Striker's Wife,
Central City, Ky.

FROM MILFORD LODGE NO. 272.

Milford, Utah, Feb. 11, 1912.
Editor Journal.

Please allow me space in your March issue, as I have a few lines to write in regards to the strike situation here on the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Ry.

The first three months we had the sympathy of the town but since the first of the year the merchants have gone on cash basis to try and starve the union men back to work. But they have found out that wont whip us, as we are all determined to win

this fight if we have to eat sage brush and snow balls. The company has pulled off two passenger trains, Nos. 3 and 4. That doesn't look like business was normal as the papers state, does it?

They have only run two freight trains through here in the last week.

No. 7, their Los Angeles Limited has been running from ten to fourteen hours late ever since the strike took place. There is a business man here by the name of Atkins, he is running a hotel. He was with us boys up until a few days ago when he turned against us and is now taking in the scabs.

That is the kind of business men we have here, they are all in for the money. We would like to have one of our Grand Lodge officers drop in here and give the boys a talk that would encourage them. As I am taking up too much space in our Journal, will close by saying that the boys of No. 272 are all standing firm and that there hasn't been one desertion here in any of the crafts.

Yours fraternally,
C. W. MORSE.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

For the glory of our country
Every man should stand the test;
Determination be our watchword,
Ever ready to do your best;
Ransom labor from the herd,
Abide not in the same old call,
Teach the weak courage to bestow,
In the battle do not fall.
On and on to depths below;
Not yet, not yet, O Federation
Overthrow the dire depression.
Fight, O brother with discretion,
Let all men of this great nation
Abolish ante-federation;
Be a union man for true,
Our souls by love united,
Round up and fight the battle through.

FRANCIS SEYMOUR,
A Striker's Wife,
Central City, Ky.

FROM HARMONY LODGE NO. 114.

Argenta, Ark., Feb. 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have just finished reading this month's Journal, and after re-reading the letter from Trenton, Mo., by Geo. E. Martin, I feel called upon to register a kick, as I think all progressive union men should. Not that I think any very great harm will come of such letters, but it looks good to the "plutes," and I think it's up to us to resent them. The only satisfaction I got out of his letter was his causing our editor to confess openly that he was more or less a Socialist himself, of which I am really proud. Socialism's the issue, brothers, whether you realize it or not, and I for one am glad to see it getting into the columns of our Journal. The revolution is on, and the only way to keep it from being a revolution of bullets is to educate the people and make it a revolution of ballots.

If the brother doesn't really know, I'll tell him that the Socialist gun is loaded with ballots, and not with bullets, and the capitalism referred to in the cartoon is not a man or set of men, but a system.

Let every good Socialist write the Journal often; it is a sure sign that we are progressing.

Yours for organization—industrially and politically,

CLARENCE FRITH.

FROM PARSONS LODGE NO. 153.

Parsons, Kas., Feb. 25, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am a member of Parsons Lodge No. 153 and as it has been a long time since I have seen anything in the Journal from here I thought I would make my first attempt to write a few lines to let the brothers know that we are still alive and that we have not gone to scabbing, although we have had a few weak knees or weak minded men who have returned to work scabbing on us and on themselves. But we are proud to say that we have had but very few of these kind of fellows.

I am sure proud of the loyal fight the carmen have been making on the M., K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines.

The carmen on the Katy are paid a great deal less money than any other railroad in this part of the country, but, brothers, if we will all stand side to side we are sure to win this fight and show to the world that we are true and loyal American union men.

We feel confident that we will finally get a good settlement with the company in the near future and will all return to our old jobs as true union men.

Yours fraternally,
ARTHUR NEAL.

CARD OF THANKS.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15, 1912.

We wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to the members and employes of the general office of the B. R. C. of A. for their kindness and sympathy during the sickness and death of our beloved husband, Charles A. Mabrey. Especially do we thank Mr. E. Wm. Weeks for the beautiful memorial piece written by him in the Journal. Also to each Grand Lodge officer and employe for the beautiful floral emblem. May God's choicest blessings rest upon you.

MRS. CHARLES A. MABREY
AND FAMILY.

FROM RIVERS LODGE NO. 454.

Rivers, Man., Feb. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Kindly acknowledge the following amounts through the Journal for the Franklin fund: Graham Lodge, Ontario, Canada. \$15; Mizpah Lodge No. 222, \$1; Valley Lodge No. 106, \$1; Moose Jaw Lodge No. 204, \$5.

Yours fraternally,
F. G. THROSSELL.

OFFICIAL

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND CARMEN.

Effective February 12, 1912.

The following rules, regulations and rates of pay are issued for the government of carmen in the employment of the International & Great Northern Railway Company.

These rules become effective February 12, 1912, and will continue in force for twelve (12) months, and thereafter until thirty (30) days' notice, in writing, of a change is desired on the part of the company or the men.

Article 1.

Working Day and Overtime.—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all Carmen (except regular monthly men), from 7 a. m. until noon and from 1 to 5 p. m. Overtime will be paid at the rate of time and one-half over hours in force, be it either eight or nine hours. Overtime will be paid for Sundays, New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day. When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by the state or nation or by proclamation, shall be considered a holiday. Regular monthly men will work 12 hours, day or night, from 7 a. m. to 7. p. m., or from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m.; one full hour will be allowed for meals, between 11:30 and 1:30, noon or night. If not relieved by 12:30 will be paid one hour as overtime and allowed a reasonable time to eat. Will be paid time and one-half for hours worked over established time, at pro rata rates. Will not be paid overtime for Sunday work or on holidays.

Article 2.

Reduction in Force—Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, time will be reduced to eight (8) hours per day before reducing the number of men employed. Any further reduction, the youngest men in point of service will be laid off. Such men, according to their seniority, shall have preference for work when additional men are needed, provided they shall keep the master mechanic advised as to their whereabouts and shall report for work five (5) days after being notified in writing to do so, the five days to date from the mailing of the letter. Seniority of carmen, apprentices and helpers shall date from the day they enter the road's service the last time at point where employed, and they shall be assigned to service according to their seniority and ability.

Force will not be increased while working eight (8) hours except to fill vacancies.

Vacancies in inspector force and wrecking crews will be bulletined for five (5) days.

Article 3.

Road Work.—In case a man is sent out on the road, he shall be paid straight time for regular working hours, and time and a half for extra hours, and an additional allowance to cover reasonable expenses. Two carmen shall be sent out to perform such work as putting in draw-heads, draft-rods, arch-bars, center-pins, truss-rods, etc.

Article 4.

Attending Court.—Employees governed by this agreement required to attend court will be paid actual time lost, expenses when away from home, not to exceed two dollars per day, and sleeping car transportation when receipts are turned in to cover.

Article 5.

Apprentices.—One apprentice shall be employed in the following shops: Cabinet makers, coach builders, upholsterers, air men and mill men, and one additional apprentice may be employed for every five cabinet makers, coach builders, upholsterers, air men and mill men. Apprentices hereafter engaging themselves to learn any of the above mentioned trades shall be between the ages of sixteen (16) and twenty-one (21) years, shall be able to read and write the English language and must know the first four rules of arithmetic.

Apprentices shall serve four (4) years of not less than three hundred (300) days per year. They shall in no case leave the service of the company without just and sufficient cause. They shall receive (10) cents per hour for the first six (6) months and an increase pro rata until at the end of their apprenticeship their rate of pay shall reach the prevailing rate at place of employment. At the end of their apprenticeship the master mechanic will give them a certificate that they have served their full apprenticeship, and in the event they shall leave of their own accord without completing their apprenticeship, he shall give them a service letter showing length of time in service and cause of leaving.

Article 6.

In no case will an employee's rate of pay be reduced if he is asked to fill the place of any one receiving a less rate of pay than he is receiving. If promoted temporarily to place taking higher rate of pay, for three days or more, he will be paid the higher rate for all time so employed.

Article 7.

If men are called after working hours they shall receive five (5) hours' pay for working three hours and twenty minutes or less, and if they work more than three hours and twenty minutes, shall receive regular overtime. No employee shall be required to lose any regular time to equalize overtime. The foreman will divide all overtime equally between the regular day men as far as possible.

Article 8.

When requested, the company will grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over its own line, so far as it may lawfully do so, to carmen who may desire to go before the management for adjustment of grievances, and will in no way discriminate against such committees. Such transportation favors as are now granted other employees will also be granted the carmen.

Article 9.

All coach truck work shall be performed by coach truck builders.

All work classed as car builders, including trucks, shall be performed by carmen except when bridge gangs come into shop to have their cars repaired, they may assist to repairs to their cars only.

Carmen whose duties are to inspect cars will receive inspector's rate of pay. All machines in mill will be operated by mill men.

All air brake work on cars shall be done by air brake men, at places where air men are employed, except such work as is customarily and now done by inspectors.

If necessary to send men on road to do air work, air men shall be sent.

Article 10.

All caboose work during regular hours shall be done by the oldest men in point of service with the company, provided they are competent, and shall receive the highest rate of pay for that department.

Article 11.

No carmen shall be required to work on any track or tracks that are not used for repairing and building except in cases of emergency. The lead track to different repair tracks must be provided with a derail, and the derail must be kept locked while the employee is at work, with private lock, key in charge of foreman.

Article 12.

Any employee of the freight car shops who is required to use and maintain builder's tools will be classed as car builder and receive a car builder's rate of pay, except apprentices and helpers.

Article 13.

Wrecking crews will be under the management of the mechanical department, except when engaged in clearing the main line. Wrecking crews shall receive twenty-seven (27) hours for every twenty-four (24) hours on the road, meals to be furnished and paid for by the company. Wrecking crews shall have thirty (30) minutes after being called to reach the wrecker and make preparation to leave. If any member of the crew shall not arrive in time to leave with the crew, he shall follow on the first train, but will not be paid as a wrecking crew for the time lost, provided he was called in time. This does not bar him from working in the yard until the train upon which he can reach the wreck, departs.

The wrecking crew shall consist of seven men, to-wit: Foreman, engineer, fireman and four lead men. Men serving as mem-

bers of the wrecking crew shall have the same protection as other classes of employees.

Article 14.

A list of names of the wrecking crew, also Article 13, shall be posted in tool car.

Article 15.

All members of the wrecking crew shall be called when wanted. In case a member is not called, he must be paid the time the crew makes until he can join the crew. Any member of the wrecking crew who does not give satisfaction to the wrecking foreman will be notified by the wrecking foreman and the foreman of freight repairs. Positions on the wrecker shall be considered permanent. The oldest men in point of service, competent to perform the work, shall be given preference. Any member of any crew dismissed from the service of the wrecker shall be governed by Article 18.

Article 16.

Employees of the freight car department receiving less than the highest rate of pay for a class of work paying a higher rate will be advanced gradually to the higher rate, as they become competent to perform the highest class of work. The division master mechanic, car foreman and representative of the carmen will decide the competency of men for the increase in pay under the conditions of this article. The above to be considered semi-annually.

Article 17.

A special effort will be made to furnish good ice water and keep grounds and closets in a sanitary condition.

Article 18.

No employee shall be dismissed or suspended without just and sufficient cause, and in case of dismissal, clearance papers will be given showing cause of dismissal. Should any employee consider his suspension or dismissal unjust, his case must have a thorough investigation within five (5) days by the proper officials of the company, and a committee of employees of his selection in his class of service, if he so desires, and he or they may produce witnesses he or they may be able to procure, and if found innocent, he will be reinstated and paid for lost time.

These rules do not operate retroactive, and compensation will not be allowed for time disputed under these rules, except from date the matter is first brought to the attention of the division master mechanic by chairman of committee.

These rules become effective from and after the twelfth day of February, 1912, and will continue in force for twelve (12) months thereafter until thirty (30) days' notice, in writing, of a change is desired on the part of the company or the men.

Scale of Wages for Carmen.**Palestine.**

Coach Shop—
Finishers, per hour.....35½ to 37½c
Coach builders, per hour.....29 to 34½c

Coach Truck Shop—	
Foreman, per hour	36½c
Truck builder, per hour	26½ to 31½c
Air Brake Shop—	
Air brake men, per hour	31½c
Hand Car Shop—	
Hand car builders, per hour	30½ to 33½c
Planing Mill—	
Mill wrights, per hour	36½c
General machine men, per hour	26½ to 34½c
Upholsterers—	
Upholsterer, per month	\$95.00
Upholsterer helper, per hour	21½ to 31½c
Locomotive and Cab Shop—	
Tender and cab builders, per hr.	26½ to 36½c
Inspectors—	
Chief day inspector, per month	\$95.00
Chief night inspector, per month	90.00
Day and night inspector, per month ..	82.00
Air men, per hour	26½ to 31½c
Grab iron men, per hour	26½c
Oilers, per hour	26½c
Safety appliance men, per hour	26½c
Freight Car Shops—	
Car builders, per hour	24 to 32½c
Truckmen, per hour	20 to 22 c
Foreman wrecker, per hour	36½c
Derrick engineer, per hour	36½c
Shop inspector, per hour	32½c
Henderson	
Inspector, per month	\$80.00
Tyler.	
Inspector, per month	\$82.00
Jacksonville.	
Inspector, per month	\$82.00
Dodge.	
Inspector, per month	\$80.00
Huntsville.	
Inspector, per month	\$80.00
Trinity.	
Inspector, per month	\$82.00
Repairers, per hour	24c
Conroe.	
Inspector, per month	\$82.00
Sellers.	
Inspector, per month	\$85.00
Repairers, per hour	26½c
Repairer helpers, per hour	19 c
Wrecker foreman, per hour	26½c
Houston.	
Inspectors, per month	\$82.00
Repairers, per hour	26½c
Repairer helpers, per hour	19 to 23½c
Hearne.	
Inspector, per month	\$80.00
Valley Junction.	
Inspectors, per month	\$80.00
Repairers, per hour	26½c
Repairer helpers, per hour	19 to 23½c
Milano.	
Inspectors, per month	\$85.00
Repairers, per hour	24c
Repairers helpers, per hour	19 to 23½c
Georgetown.	
Inspector, per month	\$80.00
Rockdale.	
Inspector, per month	\$80.00
Taylor.	
Chief inspector, per month	\$90.00
Inspectors, per month	82.00

Planing Mill—	
Mill wrights, per hour	36½c
General machine men, per hour	26½ to 34½c
Air Brake Shop—	
Air brake men, per hour	31½c
Freight Car Shop—	
Car builders, per hour	24 to 32½c
Truck men, per hour	20 to 22 c

Austin.

Inspector, per month	\$82.00
Repairers, per hour	24c
Repairer helpers, per hour	19 to 23½c

San Antonio.

Inspector, per month	\$82.00
Repairer, per hour	26½c
Foreman derrick, per month	\$90.00
Repairer helpers, per hour	19 to 23½c
Coach foreman, per hour	26½c
Air man, per hour	31½c
Round house carpenter, per hour	30½c

Cotulla.

Inspector, per month	\$80.00
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Laredo.

Repairers, per hour	26½c
Repairer helpers, per hour	19 to 23½c
Inspector, per month	\$82.00

Fort Worth.

Inspectors, per month	\$82.00
Carpenters and coach repairers, per hr.	29 c
Repairers, per hour	26½c
Repairer helpers, per hour	19 to 23½c

Mart.

Inspectors, per month	\$82.00
Car builders, per hour	24 to 31½c
Repairers, per hour	26½c
Repairer helpers, per hour	19 to 23½c
Foreman wrecker, per hour	31½c
Air man, per hour	28 c
Round house carpenter, per hour	31½c

Bryan.

Repairer helpers, per hour	19 to 24c
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Navasota.

Inspector, per month	\$82.00
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International & Great Northern Rly. Co.
Houston, Tex., Feb. 12, 1912.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

It is understood and agreed by the management and committee that the negro truckmen on the system will not be disturbed, due to agreement signed February 12, 1912, but as these negroes quit or leave the gang permanently, that their places will be filled by white men, who will be paid the truckmen's rates as shown in working agreement with the carmen.

W. R. DUFF,

Master Car Builder.

C. H. SEABROOK,

Superintendent of Machinery.

Approved:

H. C. MARTIN,

Second Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

For the Carmen: E. M. WARE,

D. O. WALLACE,

B. F. BRANNON,

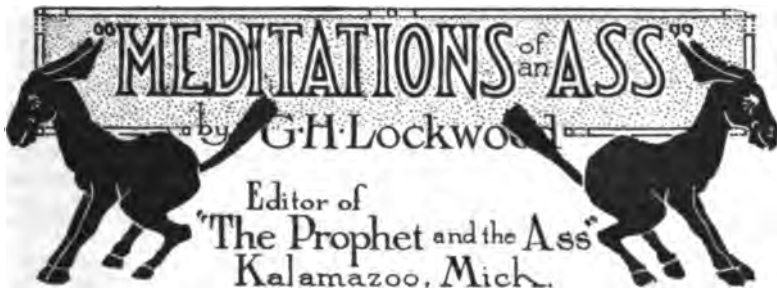
J. T. DISMUKE,

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**CONSTRUCTION VS. DESTRUCTION.**

An Up-to-Date Fable.

(Continued.)

A few who had lived in this old, unsanitary house, spoken of in last issue, many, many years ago, had not liked it, even when the basement was new and when the building did not leak. They claimed that it was possible to build a better house, a house all on the ground floor where none would live above his fellows and where each and all should share in the labor and the fruits thereof in just proportion to the labor expended.

But these were called "dreamers" and few indeed listened to their wild sayings or read the foolish books they wrote, for the great multitudes that lived in this house were more or less satisfied with their lot, or at least satisfied that it could not be materially bettered without danger, for they had been taught to fear those who lived in the top rooms. In their minds were all kinds of foolish notions about this old house, some rooms in it were sacred, some were filthy—but all were under the same roof, excepting that the roof did not leak in places where the wise ones lived.

It took a long, long time for the "dreamers" to get these who lived down in the basement to understand that it was really desirable to build a NEW house. All around were great mines and stone quarries and forests and they planned to build a structure that was beautiful, modern, commodious, sanitary; a house where all who dwelt therein should RENDER SERVICE FOR SERVICE.

Having assured themselves by careful study and investigation that this new structure could be built, and that it OUGHT to be built, these dreamers began to convince people, by hard logic, backed up by FACTS and history, that the new structure was desirable, and then began the real constructive work of the new building, the building of the new ideal in the brains of the people.

This, of necessity, was a slow and tedious job, it was a stupendous work of education, requiring much thought and study and careful preparation, it required books and papers and magazines and lectures and a GREAT AND SOLID ORGANIZATION. Many who became converted through reading the books and papers and listening to the speakers did not APPRECIATE THE NEED OF ORGANIZATION, and consequently the work was very much delayed, and they all had to continue living in the

old house, even long after they knew it was unsafe and dangerous.

Some there were who lived in the cellar and were utterly discouraged and hopeless and in for "blowing up" the old shebang at once and before there was any new home prepared. The few who were "comfy" raised an awful howl that things should be let alone and that their "dear old house" should stand forever—even when the rotten old thing was about to topple of its own weight of iniquity. And some place, dear reader, you will find yourself in this old house. The Ass didn't put you there, you were born there. But that's no reason why you should stay there. Get a THINK on you and the Ass will take all responsibility

"THE LAME SOLDIER."

In my last article I told you about the lame industrial soldier who refuses to use his political leg, because he might some day not have a political leg to use.

The normal working man is a "bi-ped," he has two legs and he uses BOTH of them.

The worker who refuses to use his political leg is not a bit less "lame" than the worker who refuses to use his "industrial leg," and the Ass takes it that one is as blind as the other to the real situation that confronts the world for solution.

Now, listen! Any society that gives to the workers the FULL SOCIAL PRODUCT OF THEIR TOIL, and nothing less is equitable or just, must be organized into an INDUSTRIAL STATE, not a political state.

Politics belongs to capitalism, but for all that it is the logical weapon to be used by the workers to capture the political state that it may be transformed into an industrial state. But the worker who does not see further than the capture of the political state, sees very dimly, for it is not the end, but simply the means to the end.

And it will not do to wait until the political state is captured before we commence to build the new industrial state and organize its forces so that it will be in fairly good working condition when the political state is captured—and abolished. And this means that the work of construction must proceed at once. IT TAKES TIME TO BUILD THINGS THAT ARE RIGHT.

We are not seeking merely a change of political parties, such a change will do no good UNLESS the new party CHANGES INDUSTRY. The switch from the Republican to the Democratic party, or from both

to the new movements called "insurgent" and what not, or to such parties as the Prohibition party and the like, none of these changes would really be any change at all for the workers, for each and all of them stand for the present Capitalistic Wage System, and as long as this system lasts the workers will be exploited. The so-called réform or radical element in the old parties is making no objection to the system of exploitation, but merely to the division of the spoils. Some of them think they are not getting their rightful slice of the working class mutton. Any "patch" they would put on the Capitalistic System would only serve to prolong its life and continue the misery of the working class. The Socialist party stands for a NEW SYSTEM OF INDUSTRY, and its purpose is to capture the political state in order to make this possible. EVERY WORKER belongs in its ranks—and when they get there the Ass will assume all responsibility for anything they do.

By the way, Mr. Workingman, where do you stand?

INDIVIDUAL VERSUS CLASS RESPONSIBILITY.

Some time ago the Ass loaned a book to a preacher. You may think it strange, but this particular preacher is a particular friend of ours, and the book in question a choice book—not so choice, however, that he keeps it on his mantel—not having any mantel the Ass keeps this book on other people's mantels—and three or four copies in constant circulation.

The preacher not only read the book, but he preached a sermon about it—and some of his remarks were not complimentary. Now, don't jump at a conclusion and say, "Of course not! What could you expect from a preacher?" Preachers are human beings just like the rest of us, and, considering the fact that we are all made out of the same kind of mud, this preacher in the judgment of the Ass, is one of the very best jobs turned out. He is a man of broad sympathies and intellectual acumen, a scholar in the realms of science, literature and art, a deep student of the occult, and a most sincere and conscientious man, even if he is a preacher, and there are many preachers like him, in their sincerity, at least, but few as broad minded and intellectual. And that's not saying he knows it all yet—few of us do, though some are long on pretensions. It takes time to grow brains in any direction.

This preacher characterized the book in question as being one of the most powerful of the age, and declared himself in sympathy with its main purpose, to which the greater part of his sermon was given. His criticism was confined wholly to the fact that the author had needlessly dragged "personalities" into its pages and, he claimed, weakened his argument and the power of the book by a display of animosity against certain men—who are BUT LOG-

ICAL PRODUCTS OF A WRONG INDUSTRIAL ORDER RATHER THAN THE CAUSE OF IT.

He maintained that no person or persons are responsible for the conditions that obtain today, that the present industrial order is an outgrowth of ages of evolution, that men responsible for its beginnings are long since dead (thank goodness), and he made a strong plea for an IMPERSONAL FIGHT FOR JUSTICE.

This time the Ass is going to side with the preacher and in next article he has some very pointed kicks to register—but for all that he is going to FIX THE RESPONSIBILITY RIGHT WHERE IT BELONGS.

To blame individuals for collective wrongs is, in the judgment of the Ass, a grave mistake.

To maintain that both our present wage earner and master class, are products of a system that was here before either of them was developed, is to state a truth. Not that this system was perfect in its operation then as now, not that the work of living men has not made it more damnable and outrageous, but its beginning can not be rightfully attributed to any living man, or class of men, nor can personal blame and responsibility, other than in minor details, be fastened on any living character.

While no individual member of either class, now living, is, or was responsible for the beginning of the class system, nor can any individual member of either class be held responsible for its continuation, still the RESPONSIBILITY CAN BE FIXED, and the Ass is going to have the audacity right now to fix it WHERE IT BELONGS.

The working class today is not only in the majority, but in this country at least, each male worker, and in some places the women, has a ballot which, if properly cast, is as powerful as the ballot of his boss. How long the worker will have this ballot, is another question—he HAS it now, and this system continues BECAUSE HE SANCATIONS AND SUPPORTS IT AT THE BALLOT BOX. This being TRUE—the WORKING CLASS IS RESPONSIBLE for the continuation of the Wage System.

If you have been wasting your time and energy throwing mud at the individual capitalists, or the capitalist class, QUIT IT! This is no "white-wash" for the master class—they are bad enough, and their system stinks to high heaven—but we are losing time blaming them, when we ourselves are to blame for letting them do us as they do. Bad as they are the Ass has some degree of respect for a class that has sense enough to take care of their own interests.

The fellow who needs a good cussing, if you are inclined to cuss, though what the poor devil really needs is EDUCATION, is the member of the working class who hasn't sense enough to recognize his economic class interests, and continues to support

the present skin game by voting with the boss, the fellow who is always willing to be played for a sucker.

If by any process you can get just a little "boss sense"—or even "ass sense" in this fellow's bone head, go to it—and the Ass will be pleased to take all the responsibility.

THE LAWYERS AND THE COURTS.

Some months ago the Ass wrote an article on the above subject, but it read so "drastic like" that he never tried to put it over. Having recently read the fine article on "Big Business and the Bench," by C. P. Connolly, in Everybody's Magazine (by all means don't miss this), the Ass now has courage to present for print what he formerly wrote. In fact he has come to the conclusion that neither Ass language or human language is adequate to overdraw the real situation.

A New Student in Economics.

The other day the Ass was stopped on the street and interrogated thusly, "I want to have a little talk with you. I am very much interested in this labor problem and want to get some books to read on the subject. Of course I don't want my friends to know this, but I really want to study up on the proposition."

This man was a lawyer, not one of the highly paid "corporation variety," but just a little "dinky" lawyer who has tried to make a living by his "wits" instead of doing honest work. Not having many "wits" he has not been able to prove his usefulness to the master class and has eked out an existence as a small fry pettifogger. He might have done better as an ordinary wage earner—for even among these small fry lawyers competition is fierce and many of the little fellows know what it is to eat liver.

Now, I have about as much love for a lawyer as I have for a polecat; they are both all right till they get to doing business.

In every case that comes up, one side is bound to be wrong—and frequently now-a-days BOTH sides are wrong, but a "lawyer" will fight as valiantly for the WRONG as for the right—it is a part of his training—he does what he is PAID TO DO, regardless of such trivial things as honesty, ethics or JUSTICE. If his client is guilty he tells him to plead "Not guilty," and then he squirms and twists and schemes and prevaricates to prove a man not guilty when he absolutely KNOWS that he IS GUILTY. After a few years of this sort of "business" he usually becomes lost to all sense of ethical discrimination—like a man who lives near a glue factory and loses his sense of smell.

There may be occasionally a lawyer here and there who will accept only the cases where he is convinced that his client is right, but they are very scarce—about as scarce as hen's teeth. The average lawyer takes every case that comes to him—and takes everything else he can get his hands

on—and keep outside the clutches of the other lawyers. From the standpoint of exalted manhood he registers about zero—for all that the Ass has something to say in his behalf.

In what preceded the Ass said some pretty severe things about the lawyers. But there is nothing to be gained by blaming them, though it may be well to understand their nature and training. As men they are "potentially" as good as any of us—whatever that means. It is, however, a said commentary on this so-called "Christian" age that a great army of men are required to PERVERT JUSTICE by their "legal quibbling" about "precedents" and "technicalities."

So-called "justice" as dished out by the capitalistic courts is certainly a farce. If you have money enough to grease the machinery of trickery the lawyers will pull you through without injuring a hair of your head—they don't want your hair—if they did you would be baldheaded when you got through. If you are poor, however, you are pretty apt to get soaked, even when you are absolutely guiltless.

No one but an idiot, or someone connected with the law making and LAW BREAKING machinery, will have the audacity to maintain that "cases at the bar" are settled on the basis of "right and wrong"; though this is always a pretext, it is just another part of the sham.

"Cases at the bar" are settled in accordance with "LAW," hence the business of the "lawyer"—and LAW IS A MATTER OF COURT DECISIONS and precedents and previous rulings, and interpretations, and shicanery and trickery and—most anything but JUSTICE.

Once a BAD precedent becomes established it is henceforth GOOD law—just as good as any other precedent—and a darn sight better for the purpose of the tricksters who twist and distort and make black appear white and green yellow.

Even the jury system is a farce. Sometimes months are spent in finding 12 men who DON'T KNOW ANYTHING—and after they have been found they haven't any right to use what little knowledge they do possess—that has escaped being discovered when they were "cross examined." For, mind you—the jury is NOT TO DECIDE THE CASE ON ITS MERITS—or on their own judgment of the right and the wrong in the matter, but on the LAW—as instructed by the judge. Oh, I tell you, brethren, this law making machinery is great—for the master class.

In spite of the fact that neither the lawyers or the judges understand the "LAW"—that it is a great fabrication of contradictions and a cunningly woven net of deceit, still it is a very "exact science"—there is no guess work about it—it's just a question of who has the price to pay for it. And still the people sleep!

Recently on the vaudeville stage the Ass saw an old time public school reproduced.

It was really funny. Some time, he hopes in the not distant future, he will see the Capitalistic Court in Vaudeville. It will be a howling farce. Perhaps some day our present lawyers and judges will in this way be able to make an honest living.

When that glorious time come we will make a huge bonfire of all their old rubbish of precedents and perverted justice, clean the slate and put real JUSTICE on the throne AND WITH NO BANDAGE ON HER EYES, EITHER. If the fool people ever get sense enough to do this the Ass will take all the responsibility.

WHY SMASH YOUR OWN IMAGES?

Some time ago at a Vaudeville performance the Ass heard this joke on an Italian vender of plaster casts. He tried to sell a bust of George Washington to an American who was not interested. The Italian persisted and tried to sell him a bust of Garibaldi, the great Italian patriot. The American got mad and threatened to smash the bust of Garibaldi unless the Italian cleared out. And at this the Italian got mad and said if the American smashed Garibaldi he would smash George Washington. The American took him up and dropped Garibaldi on the floor where the bust fell into several fragments. At this the Italian grabbed the bust of Washington and slammed it on the floor and it flew into a thousand pieces. But the joke was on the Italian, for BOTH BUSTS BELONGED TO HIM.

We hear a good deal lately about "Sabotage"—which has been defined as the piece by piece destruction of the capitalistic machinery of production. We have even had a gigantic exhibition of this method of

hostility towards the master class in the dynamite outrages that have been perpetrated by certain misguided members of the old idea trade unions.

Now the Ass may be short sighted, but for the life of him he couldn't see any possible GOOD that can come to the working class from such methods. And he can see the GREATEST POSSIBLE HARM to the cause of freedom. In fact, he considers such methods nothing short of class insanity, and that those who take part in them, or sanction them, as being more dangerous enemies to the best interests of the working class than the master class itself.

If the theory is true—that all wealth is created by labor, and belongs to those who create it—then labor simply destroys its OWN and is as foolish as the Italian who after having one of his busts busted, busts another bust. Such bust busting would certainly bust the buster, if he kept it up long.

The way it looks to the Ass is this: The workers should not destroy what they so soon EXPECT TO OWN AND CONTROL.

The "bit by bit destruction" of the capitalistic political machine is the line of least resistance. Please read that over again.

As long as there is a free ballot box where the workers can express their CLASS INTERESTS, and legitimate kicks against the present economic regime, so long is there NO EXCUSE for resorting to other methods that bring only temporary relief at the most—and work untold permanent injury to the working class cause.

When the working class has sense enough to VOTE for its own interests as a CLASS—THEN the Ass will take all responsibility for whatever happens afterwards—and NOT BEFORE.



Cotton Belt Repair Track and Shop Men, Farnfeld, Mo., Solid B. R. C. of A. members of Riverview Lodge No. 384.

OBITUARY

I AM LABOR!

By Walter B. Hilton.

No. 78, Lynchburg, Va.—Brother Walter Mayo; died Jan. 19, 1912.

No. 151, Covington, Ky.—Brother Thos. Murray; died of appendicitis, Jan. 15, 1912.

No. 294, Eureka Springs, Ark.—Brother C. H. Atkinson; died January, 1912.

No. 66, Mojave, Cal.—Brother E. W. Lafevre; murdered by scab, February, 1912.

No. 216, Alamosa, Col.—Brother C. D. Hill; died Jan. 11, 1912.

No. 337, Cincinnati, O.—Brother F. Mullenhardt; died December, 1911.

No. 310, Milwaukee, Wis.—Brother Wenzel Sternfest; died January, 1912.

No. 190, Needles, Cal.—Brother B. F. Davis; killed at work, Feb. 20, 1912.

No. 93, Council Bluffs, Ia.—Beloved wife of Brother M. C. Stuart; died February, 1912.

No. 370, Ogden, Utah.—Beloved wife of Brother Wm. J. Close; died Feb. 6, 1912.

No. 99, Muskogee, Okla.—Brother John R. Cole; died Feb. 29, 1912, result of accident received at work.

No. 87, Horton, Kas.—Brother J. H. Holapple; died Feb. 21, 1912.

EXPELLED.

No. 87, Horton, Kas.—Gus, Graf, car carpenter; expelled for eloping with another member's wife.

I am labor! And I raise my head
After ages of subjection; now I rise
Alive among the living. Mouldy dead
Are superstitions and all other ancient lies.

I am Labor! And my opened eyes
See that which was for centuries hid from me.

I look; and lo! the fearsome size
Of things I feared down dwindles, weak
and woe.

I am Labor! And I raise my song;
And as I shout, kings hide behind the
queens I gowned!
And then, reverberating, long.
The echoes roll and roll and wrap the
earth in sound.

I am Labor! And I raise my hand,
The while my muscles play in new found
might—
And in the majesty of power make demand:
"The world—the world—with all its life
and light."

A PESSIMIST.

A pessimist is a person who tells you
that what appears to be a silver lining in
your cloud is only a low grade of tin foil.
—Galveston News.

INVEST WHERE FORTUNES ARE BEING MADE HOUSTON

COMING CITY OF THE SOUTH

Houston has grown from 45,000 to 105,000 in seven years. Conservative men predict that this city will go to a half million population within 10 years. During the past two years there has been more money invested in new buildings in Houston than in any city of its size in the United States; 17 railroad trunk lines center here and interurban lines have been completed and are projected, that will make this the interurban center of the Southwest. The Government is spending \$2,500,000.00 on the Ship Channel here, which will make Houston the greatest Southern Port. Millions upon millions are going into new skyscrapers, magnificent hotels, steel mills and the city has 300 factories now, with more coming. A new Union Stock Yards are to be built at once and millions to be spent on the great railway and ship terminals around the port. The Rice University, with an endowment of over \$9,000,000.00, opens this year.

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We have just opened sale of lots at Stan-Rey, a beautiful suburb of Houston and first buyers will get the benefit of the great advance in values now taking place in this district. Stan-Rey is on a direct line of railroad into the heart of the city, is located between Houston and beautiful Bay Shore pleasure resorts, with splendid boulevards leading from city, surrounded by delightful suburban homes. Price of real estate is advancing rapidly. Fortunes will be made by investors. Opening sale price Stan-Rey lots, only \$30, but will be advanced soon. Terms only \$3 cash, \$3 per month. No interest. Get in early while price is low. Write now for descriptive literature and full information.

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Hard wood, oak front, nicely finished, 60 inches high, 42 inches long, latticed glass doors.

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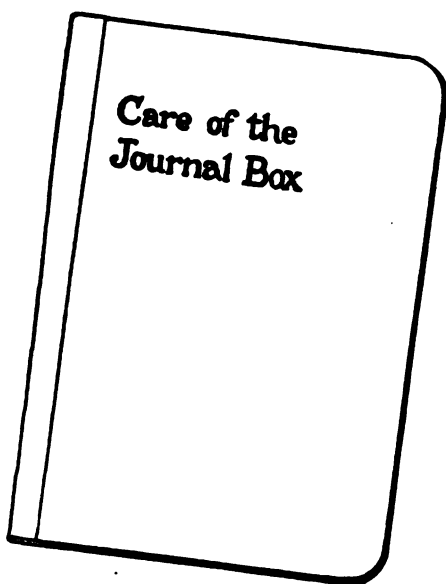
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Note Heads30	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Rolled Gold, per dozen	5.50
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Constitutions in 100 lots	4.00		
Rituals10		
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By-Laws for subordinate lodges or other special printing will be furnished at as low rates as is consistent with good and careful work.

E. W. WEEKS, General Secretary and Treasurer.

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We invite an examination into the aims and objects of our Brotherhood. Its work is worthy the earnest attention of everyone interested in our craft. For Full Particulars in Regard to Organizing, Address.

E. W. WEEKS

507 Hall Building.

General Secretary and Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

EDITORIAL

FEDERATION OF FEDERATIONS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES ORGANIZED IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

During the sessions of the Fourteenth Biennial Convention of the International Association of Machinists held at Davenport, Ia., in September, 1911, the following resolution was adopted:

"Be it Resolved, That the International President or his representative is hereby instructed to get in communication with the international officers of the shop crafts having already affiliated into system federations. Be it further

Resolved, That a meeting of said international officers shall be arranged for not later than Jan. 1, 1912, at any place convenient to the majority of said international officers. The object of this meeting shall be for the purpose of asking the international officers to arrange for the holding of a conference consisting of representatives from each craft from each railroad or district (one delegate from each craft). If the others are agreeable to this proposition, a meeting shall be called for the first Monday in May, 1912, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately sent to all international officers of all crafts."

Pursuant to this resolution efforts were made by the officials of the International Association of Machinists to bring about a meeting of this nature between the international officers of the various shop crafts referred to, but through some misunderstanding or over zealotness of some enthusiasts, a meeting of representatives of shop crafts on all roads west of the Mississippi was called to meet in Kansas City, Mo., on March 4, 1912, before the various international officers of the crafts interested had had an opportunity to get to-

gether, formulate plans, devise ways and means, etc.

On February 20 a meeting of the international officers of the various organizations interested was held in Kansas City, Mo., at which time the entire subject was thoroughly discussed and the advisability of holding such a meeting at that time carefully considered. With such a vast number of men on strike, many of them suffering untold hardships for want of financial assistance, it was thought that such a meeting was premature and that the cost of same could be used to much better advantage by giving it to the men on strike, and with that object in view the proposed meeting was postponed and the members of the various crafts interested so notified by their international officers.

Certain matters arose, however, that called the various international officers together again in Chicago on March 9, and at that meeting it was decided to call a convention of representatives as originally intended for April 15 at Kansas City, Mo.

Accordingly the various international officers issued the call for such a meeting in accordance with the plan outlined, which was responded to by approximately two hundred delegates, representing approximately three hundred thousand shopmen employed on all lines west of the Mississippi river. The convention convened in the Labor Temple, Kansas City, Mo., and was called to order by J. W. Kline, General President of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, who was subsequently elected temporary chairman of the convention, H. W. Libby of the Machinists being elected temporary secretary. The

credential committee, which consisted of the International Presidents of the various organizations who called the convention, recommended the seating of the following delegates representing their various organizations on the railways embraced in the call:

Blacksmiths and Helpers.

J. F. McGrath, Mo. Pac.
 Albert Owens, Wabash (District).
 A. G. Kinney, Union Pacific.
 Chas. H. Baldwin, D. & R. G.
 C. E. Fisher, T. & P.
 A. E. Suiter, C. M. & P. S.
 C. H. Armstrong, M., K. & T.
 J. L. Way, T. & B. V.
 John Pelkover, C. M. & St. P.
 J. R. Stanberry, Ft. S. W.
 S. J. Osten, I. C.
 J. D. Jones, C. & N. W.
 T. J. Lowrey, Wabash
 Jas. K. Pitman, F. W. & D.
 Chas. Koenig, Wabash.
 Geo. Kuyendall, D. & R. G.
 V. D. Spicer, S. A. & A. P.
 John McKinney, C. B. & Q.
 J. A. Dickerson, K. C. S.
 Sam Woodruff, H. & T. C.
 Thos. Deakes, Northern Pacific
 Chas. Chumley, Frisco.
 John W. Duff, Rock Island.
 Geo. L. Baker, Southern Pacific (Dist.)
 S. H. Devine, Cotton Belt.
 Frank Perry, K. C. M. & O.
 A. O. Anderson, Great Northern.
 D. A. McCormack, M., K. & T.
 H. J. Endell, I. N. G. N.
 H. C. Dixon, C. & A.

Boiler Makers and Helpers.

Geo. Robertson, Ft. W. & D.
 Roy Conner, K. C. M. & O.
 Geo. W. Stingley, C. & E. I.
 A. F. Bauers, Northern Pacific.
 Earnest Reeves, C. B. & Q.
 A. M. Schultz, K. C. Ter. Ry.
 T. J. Herron, C. M. & P. S.
 Frank Renimeyer, C. & N. W.
 E. H. Grant, Missouri Pacific.
 W. Ringelsen, C. & A.
 J. S. Evans, K. C. S.
 F. R. Lee, Wabash.
 R. M. Cummins, Cotton Belt.
 D. A. Camomile, D. & R. G.
 Almon Freesh, D. & R. G.
 Thos. Conroy, Mid. V.
 R. J. Cross, T. & P.
 A. F. Bingham, Frisco.
 Geo. A. Hawksorts, M. K. & T.
 F. Seibolt, Wabash.
 J. D. Peters, Frisco.
 Tom McGovern, Union Pacific.
 D. S. Almanrode, C., M. & St. P.
 E. G. Pullen, I. C.
 T. H. Bogart, T. & B. V.
 John Coots, Mo. Pacific.
 Thos. Conroy, M. O. & G.
 Jas. Waters, L. R. & N.
 John Callahan, C., M. & St. P.
 W. H. Leedhan, I. N. G. N.
 Geo. W. Pring, Rock Island.

Robt. Wooster, Ter. Ry. St. L.
 Ed. G. Saner, Wabash.
 J. J. Jones, Southern Pacific.
 N. W. Martin, M. & St. L.
 Railway Clerks.

W. E. Bowen, I. C.
 C. B. Baker, Y. & M. V.

Railway Carmen.

Wm. McMonagel, M., St. P. & St. M.
 Dan Shea, K. C. S.
 John Johnson, C., M. & St. P.
 L. M. Watkins, M., K. & T.
 O. L. Sanborn, I. C.
 B. H. Frissi, Union Pacific.
 Edw. Ware, I. N. G. N.
 R. O. Martin, L. & A.
 H. F. Ball, H. & T. C.
 J. Sullivan, K. C. S.
 John H. Walters, C. M. & St. L.
 E. C. Garris, G. H. & S. A.
 W. B. Mitchum, Santa Fe.
 R. W. Saling, T. & P.
 J. S. Tucker, Frisco.
 T. P. Hyland, Rock Island.
 J. T. Cass, C. & N. W.
 E. E. Brown, D. & R. G.
 F. H. Knight, C. B. & Q.
 W. R. Blalock, O. S. L.
 W. R. Mathewson, U. Pacific.
 E. F. Scott, M. O. & G.
 W. P. Hicks, Cotton Belt.
 J. Holeman, O. R. & N.
 H. O. Gunther, C. M. & P. S.
 M. J. Hyland, F. W. & D.
 S. L. Watts, Missouri Pacific.
 R. F. Baisden, T. B. V.
 W. B. Hays, Northern Pacific.
 C. B. Hutton, Union Pacific.

Federal Labor Unions.

Walter Jeffers, C. M. & P. S.
 Wm. Hyman, I. C.

Machinists.

Fred Jarrell, M. O. & G.
 E. F. King, K. C. S.
 W. W. Disk, T. & P.
 H. L. Brunsen, Ter. Ry. St. L.
 F. H. Munier, M., K. & T.
 F. Jenkins, T. & B. V.
 V. D. Spicer, S. A. & A. P.
 S. H. Grace, Union Pacific.
 D. G. Hazlett, Wabash.
 H. J. Mallory, I. C. R. R.
 F. C. Diamond, C. M. & P. S.
 W. D. Langston, O. R. & N.
 C. Hinds, F. W. & D.
 Geo. T. Martin, C., M. & St. P.
 A. O. Wharton, Missouri Pacific.
 S. Taylor, O. R. & N.
 P. F. Parker, I. N. G. N.
 T. Van Leer, M., St. P. & S. S. M.
 T. Van Leer, D. & I. R.
 T. Van Leer, S. P. & S.
 T. Van Leer, D. M. & N.
 T. Van Leer, Northern Pacific.
 T. Van Leer, Great Northern.
 L. M. Hawver, Great Western.
 G. A. Moore, Cotton Belt.
 Jos. Beer, H. & T. C.
 I. Robison, West Pacific.
 Ed. McClelland, C. & A.

H. W. Libby, C. & N. W.
H. W. Libby, C., St. P. M. & O.
Felix Eklund, C. B. & Q.
H. J. Carr, Rock Island.
B. G. Baird, Santa Fe.
John J. Dowling, Frisco.
E. L. Reguin, Southern Pacific.

Painters.

Robt. S. Knox, I. C.
Arthur Dean, C. & A.
I. D. Wright, K. C. S.

Sheet Metal Workers.

J. W. Garrison, F. W. & D.
John Hayden, C. & A.
Otto E. Hoard, Missouri Pacific.
J. S. Rosenstein, Cotton Belt.
W. E. Shelly, I. C.
J. R. Jobling, T. & B. V.
J. Sturman, Southern Pacific.
G. W. Kay, K. C. S.
C. E. Eastmont, I. N. G. N.
Fred W. Brace, C., M. & P. S.
W. V. Dennis, M., K. & T.
John H. Cunningham, D. & R. G.
Chas Reebe, Frisco.
John P. Hahn, Ter. Ry. St. L.
J. S. Smith, Rock Island.

Steamfitters.

Jos. Jones, Wabash.
M. E. Murray, I. C.
G. J. Schwantz, Wabash.
Frank Donovan, C. & A.

The report of the committee was concurred in and the foregoing delegates seated. The committee then recommended that the following be not seated: The delegates from the International Association of Car Workers, Electrical Workers, Association of Plumbers, Moulders and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Their reasons for so recommending being as follows: First, the International Association of Car Workers', on account of not being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and being a dual organization to the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, and the others on account of not being purely railroad unions and their jurisdiction being covered by other regular railroad unions seated.

The report of the committee in regard to not seating the delegates from the International Association of Car Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was concurred in, the delegates not being seated for the reasons given.

The following international officers were present:

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America:

J. A. Franklin, General President.
A. Hinzman, First Vice-President.
William Atkinson, Sixth Vice-President.
John H. Schmitt, Ninth Vice-President.
William K. Gilthorpe, Secretary-Treasurer.
J. B. Casey, Official Editor, Boiler Makers' Journal.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers:

J. W. Kline, General President.
G. N. Glover, First Vice-President.
Roy Horn, Fourth Vice-President.
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America:
Martin F. Ryan, General President.
Frank Paquin, First Vice-President.
J. H. Spelts, Third Vice-President.
J. J. Gallagher, Fourth Vice-President.
W. J. Adames, Editor and Manager Railway Carmen's Journal.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks:

John J. Carrigan, Grand President.
J. F. Riley, Grand Vice-President.
R. E. Fisher, Grand Secretary-Treasurer.
Federal Labor Union:

John Fitzpatrick, President Chicago Federation of Labor, organizer A. F. of L.
Federation of Railway Employees:
I. C. System and Allied Lines.

J. F. McCreery, President.

National Association of Machinists:

Wm. H. Johnson, General President.
J. D. Buckalew, General Vice-President.
Thos. L. Wilson, General Vice-President.
Walter Ames, General Vice-President.
William Hannon.

Painters:

C. E. Swick, Fifth Grand Vice-President.
Sheet Metal Workers:

M. O'Sullivan, General President.

Steam Fitters:

J. T. Kinsella, General President.

Pattern Makers:

James Wilson, General President.

A law committee composed of two representatives of each craft, selected by each craft, was duly appointed by the chair to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization to be formed and in due time made their report, which substantially is as follows, very few changes or amendments being made therein by the convention:

Constitution Federation of Federations of Railway Employees.**Preamble.**

e, the members of the various labor organizations engaged in the railway industry, recognize the necessity of establishing closer affiliations, and to this end, we pledge ourselves to labor unitedly in behalf of the principles herein set forth, to perpetuate the permanency of a concrete organization which shall have for its object the uplift of all mankind and more particularly, the wealth producers, believing as we do, that our individual craft efforts will no longer afford us the protection necessary to our existence.

Platform.

The Federation of Federations of Railway Employees aims:

1. To bring within this organization all railway employees.
2. To shorten the hours of labor to eight (8) hours per day.
3. To establish a minimum wage scale, for all employees in all branches of railway service.
4. To bring about a national agreement,

as we believe this will mean a more permanent and stable condition, acceptable to employe, employer and general public alike. The operation of railways, coming more and more under the supervision of the government, the standardization of freight and passenger rates, makes for the standardization of pay for employes on all roads. Hence, the necessity of a national agreement, which may, if necessary, be divided into sections.

5. To prevent strikes and lockouts whenever possible, and thus by concerted action reap the full benefit of their labor.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 1. Name—This body shall be known by the title and name of the Federation of Federations of Railway Employes of the American Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of National, International and Brotherhood organizations.

Sec. 2. (A) Membership—Membership shall be confined to bona fide National, International and Brotherhood organizations of railway employes, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 2 (B). Brotherhood organizations not now affiliated with the A. F. of L. may be admitted to affiliation when accompanied by reasonable assurance that within two years they will become affiliated with the A. F. of L., but no organization shall retain membership for a longer period than two years without becoming affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Sec. 3. Admission—Any bona fide National, International or Brotherhood organization desiring to affiliate with this organization may make application at any time and shall be admitted to membership by majority vote, of the voting strength of this organization as per Sec. 4.

Sec. 4. Representation—The National, International or Brotherhood organizations, affiliated with the Federation of Federations, shall be entitled to one (1) vote each.

Sec. 5. Delegates to Convention—Each organization shall be entitled to one delegate from each system Federation. The delegates shall be elected at least thirty days previous to the convention, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the secretary and treasurer immediately after election.

Sec. 6. Voting Power of Delegates—Delegates shall have unit power in voting on all questions coming before the convention, except on roll call, when voting will be recorded as per Section four (4). Delegates attending convention in their respective organizations shall elect the delegate who shall have the authority to vote on roll call questions. Each organization to submit names of delegates so elected, to the secretary of the convention. Roll call shall be by request of delegates from at least three organizations.

Sec. 7. Conventions—This organization shall meet in convention on the second Monday in the month of April, even numbered years, for the purpose of electing officers,

formulating agreements, electing an agreement committee, and transacting all business that may be legally brought before the convention. Special conventions may be called by the President, should a majority of affiliated organizations so request.

Sec. 8 (A). Agreement Committee—The President, Secretary-Treasurer, Executive Council and as near as possible, an equal number of members from each organization shall constitute the agreement committee. The number of men on this committee shall be determined by the convention, and shall be in sufficient numbers to intelligently represent the territory involved. The agreement committee shall have full authority to carry on all negotiations in connection with and entering into agreements, but in no case shall they have the authority to sign an agreement until the matter has been submitted to the affiliated organizations and receive the approval of a majority of the total vote cast by the membership, except that they may sign an agreement which contains the conditions sought by the organization.

Sec. 8 (B). Strike Vote—Should it become necessary to take a strike vote, affiliated organizations shall conduct same in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws of the respective organization. The returns of a strike vote shall be immediately forwarded to the president of this organization by the Grand Lodge officers. The President, on receipt of the complete vote, shall compile and forward same to all members of the Executive Council. A legal strike vote of this organization shall be by a majority vote of the total vote cast by the membership. An order to strike shall be issued by the President and Executive Council.

Sec. 9 (A). Salary and Expense Agreement Committee—The members of the agreement committee shall be paid a salary of five (\$5) dollars per day and not to exceed three (\$3) dollars per day for hotel expenses. They shall also be allowed any other necessary expense, while actually engaged in the work of the committee. All bills must be itemized and submitted to the President, subject to his approval, before payment.

(B) This organization shall levy such assessments as are necessary to meet all expenses incurred (including salary and expenses of agreement committee) in making or renewing agreements.

(C) Helpers and apprentices shall pay one-half the amount assessed the journeymen. All assessments shall be charged against the affiliated organizations in accordance with the number of members on which per capita tax has been paid for the month in which the assessment was levied.

(D) Any organization failing to pay this assessment within ninety (90) days from date of issuance, shall be subject to a fine, or suspension or both fine and suspension, and shall not be permitted to participate in

the business of this organization until all assessments, fines and back per capita tax has been paid in full, including period of suspension.

Sec. 10. No organization that has seceded or been expelled or suspended by this organization, the American Federation of Labor, or by any affiliated National, International or Brotherhood organizations, or any local that refuses to join the National, International or Brotherhood of its trade, shall while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this organization, or in any local system federation under penalty of suspension of the body violating this section.

Sec. 11. The officers of this organization shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and an Executive Council. The President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected, by ballot, at the biennial convention. (As per Sec. 4) and no two officers can be elected from the same organization. The Executive Council shall consist of the presidents of National, International and Brotherhood organizations who are affiliated with this Federation of Federations.

Sec. 12. The President, Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-President shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote, and shall be eligible to re-election.

Sec. 13. All officers shall be members in good standing of their respective organizations. Officers elected shall be installed at the close of the convention, they to take offices the first day of May following the convention.

Sec. 14. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall engage suitable offices in the city of _____ which shall be designated as the headquarters of the organization.

Sec. 15. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

Sec. 16. All permanent salaried officers of this organization shall devote their entire time to its interest.

Sec. 17. The President shall preside at all conventions and executive council meetings, and exercise supervision of the organization throughout its jurisdiction; sign all official documents, orders on the Secretary-Treasurer, attend the regular conventions of the American Federation of Labor as the official representative of this organization, and devote his entire time for the advancement of the best interests of this organization.

Sec. 18. The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties. Subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

Sec. 19. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the conventions, and meetings of the Executive Council; he shall keep a list of all the officers of the affiliated organizations;

he shall furnish all affiliated organizations with a monthly statement of all business transacted, and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the organization. He shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the organization, and shall keep an itemized account of all receipts and expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the auditing committee at the direction of the Executive Council; he shall not be allowed to leave headquarters on official business without the consent of the President; he shall furnish within four weeks, after his election, a bond, to be approved and the amount fixed by the Executive Council; the expenses of bond to be borne by the organization.

Sec. 20. The Executive Council shall have the authority to select a temporary successor to any of the following officers: President, Secretary-Treasurer, or Vice-President, which may become vacant through death, resignation or removal.

Sec. 21. Regular meetings of the Executive Council shall be held semi-annually at such places as the board, in its judgment, may deem wise to select. Special meetings may be held in the interim, should occasion arise that may demand the instant assembling of the Council by a call of the President, or by written request of and signed by four (4) members of the Executive Council.

Sec. 22. The revenue for the support of this organization shall be derived from an initiation fee on the National, International and Brotherhood organizations of one hundred (\$100) dollars each, the sale of supplies, and by a per capita tax of three (3) cents per member per month, upon all members of all affiliated organizations, payable monthly, by the National, International or Brotherhood's general officers, based as possible on the actual number of members engaged in the railway industry; sale of supplies to System Federations and charter fees, which shall be ten (\$10) dollars for system federation charters.

Sec. 23. Between conventions, the Executive Council shall have authority to levy an assessment of not more than five (\$.05) cents per member, per month, on the entire membership, when the funds are inadequate to meet the running expenses of the organization. All assessments levied by this organization shall be collected by and through the Grand Lodges and by them, paid direct to the Secretary-Treasurer of this organization.

Sec. 24. The Executive Council shall have the authority to suspend any local or system federation of railways failing to pay any assessment within three months after same is due.

Sec. 25. The Executive Council, with the constitution of the organization as its guide, shall have power to pass upon any subject or grievance brought to its attention between conventions, a majority vote of Ex-

Executive Council shall govern and their decision shall be final and binding until the succeeding convention, when an appeal may be taken to the convention.

Sec. 26. The President shall receive as compensation a salary of \$150 per month, payable weekly.

Sec. 27. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive as compensation a salary of \$125 per month, payable weekly.

Sec. 28. The Vice-President shall receive for work performed under orders of the President or Executive Council as compensation a salary of \$5 per day.

Sec. 29. The above officers, when away from headquarters on business of this organization, shall receive transportation charges and be allowed hotel and incidental expenses, not to exceed \$4 per day.

Sec. 30. Recognizing the justice and necessity of well defined jurisdiction for affiliated organizations, it shall be the aim of this organization to use its good offices in adjusting all questions of this character.

Sec. 31. This organization shall require a written statement from each organization, covering the extent and character of its trades jurisdiction, and will not sanction or permit of any encroachment of same by any trade, when the trade jurisdiction has once been established and approved by this organization and the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 32. On receipt of claim of jurisdiction the Secretary-Treasurer shall send a copy of same to affiliated organizations. Should a conflict in jurisdiction occur, the parties in interest shall hold a joint conference within ninety days and endeavor to adjust their differences, and if no adjustment can be reached, the disputed points shall be referred to the next convention of this organization for a decision, and their award shall be binding upon all affiliated organizations. The official proceedings of the Executive Council shall be furnished to the General Officers of affiliated organizations, who shall use the best available means to distribute the proceedings to their respective membership.

Sec. 33. An appeal from the decision of this organization may be taken to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. provided written notices containing decision of the organization of which the appeal is taken is sent the president of this organization and president of the A. F. of L. within ninety days of date when interested parties have been notified of decision rendered.

Sec. 34. The following committees, consisting of five (5) members, shall be appointed by the President.

1. Rules and order of business.
2. Report of President.
3. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Report of Executive Council.
5. Resolutions.
6. Laws.
7. Organizations.
8. Adjustment.

9. Local and System Federations.

Sec. 35. Convention year, the President shall direct the chief executive officers of three affiliated organizations, at least ten days previous to the holding of the convention, to appoint one delegate from each of their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the auditing committee. This committee shall meet at such place and at such a time as the President may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The salary and expenses of said committee, while employed shall be as per Sec. 9. No officer shall be eligible to serve on the auditing committee.

Sec. 36. During the year in which no convention is held, the provisions of Sec. 35 shall be carried out, excepting that the auditing committee shall be appointed from members of three affiliated organizations who reside in the city where headquarters are located.

Sec. 37. Should it become necessary the auditing committee shall have the authority to employ an expert accountant, who shall receive a sum for his services to be agreed upon by the auditing committee.

Sec. 38. Resolutions or propositions having for their object the changing of this Constitution, can not be introduced in the convention after the second day's session, except by unanimous consent.

Sec. 39. This convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

Sec. 40. None others than members of a bona fide trade union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

Sec. 41. The Rules and Orders of Business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of this organization until new rules have been adopted.

Sec. 42. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

Sec. 43. No grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Rules of Order.

1. Call to order.
2. Presenting credentials.
3. Report of committee on credentials.
4. Roll call of delegates.
5. Reading of minutes.
6. Appointment of standing committees.
7. Reports of officers.

8. Reports of special and standing committees.

9. Unfinished business.

10. New business.

11. Election and installation of officers.

12. Adjournment.

Sec. 44. Emergency and Relief Fund.

(a) Any assessment levied in this organization in support of a strike inaugurated by this organization, shall be of an equal amount on all members in all organizations, and all funds accumulated by said assessment shall be collected by the Grand Lodge of affiliated organizations and by them forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of this organization, together with a statement of actual number of men involved. This fund shall be under the supervision of the Executive Council and shall be used for the purpose of establishing commissaries, which shall furnish provisions to strikers and those dependent upon them. Said provisions shall be distributed under the supervision of officers of local federations, records of distribution to be maintained and furnished the President of this organization.

(b) This organization shall, prior to inaugurating a strike, submit a proposition of financing same, to a referendum vote of its affiliated membership. The officers, including the Executive Council, shall have the authority to designate the amount of assessment per member per month, necessary to conduct said strike for a period of not less than twelve months. This assessment shall be based upon the commissary plan (as provided for in paragraph (a), Sec. 44), is for the purpose of supplying the necessities of life to the strikers and their families who are unable to provide for themselves.

Strikers receiving benefits will be sold commissary supplies at actual cost, all money received from such sales shall become a part of the local commissary fund and be used to purchase supplies.

(Adopted April 22, 1912.)

Subordinate Federation Constitution.

System and local federations are hereby informed that in the opinion of the delegates and Grand Lodge officers (attending the convention of Federation of Federations, held in Kansas City, Mo., opening session on April 15, 1912,) nothing can add greater prestige and confidence to the Federated movement than the strict observance of the laws adopted for our guidance. Non-observance of these laws will indicate that the Federation can not enforce its laws and that our affiliated membership will not abide by laws of its own creation. If this be true, then we can not expect to advance the principles for which we stand or be able to secure agreements for the membership. The success of a movement such as we have launched depends absolutely upon the discipline of our respective memberships, and because of the fact that a single act on the part of a local or system federation in violation of law carries with it the added

responsibility of involving in serious complications the thousands of our fellow workmen, who have affiliated one with the other for the express purpose of greater security to all, this convention desires to go on record for the strict enforcement of these laws and maintenance of discipline, and serves notice that the membership must expect no consideration at the hands of this Federation if its laws are not obeyed.

Section 1. Subordinate federations of this organization shall consist of no less than three (3) crafts affiliated with this Federation of Federations at the institution thereof, and shall be styled and known by such title as each shall adopt, possessing the powers of the subordinate federations by virtue of a charter granted by this organization.

Sec. 2. Order of Business.

1. Roll call of officers.

2. Reading of minutes.

3. Report of committees, standing or special.

4. Communications, bills, etc.

5. Anything for the good of the order.

6. Unfinished business.

7. New business.

8. Election of officers.

9. Installation of officers.

10. Report of secretary and treasurer, including receipts and disbursements.

Sec. 3. Formation of System Federations. No local of an organization shall be admitted to membership in a local or system federation whose National, International or Brotherhood is not affiliated with the Federation of Federations.

Sec. 4. Applications for charters for system federations must be signed by the duly authorized representatives of three (3) or more organizations, and all systems on which three or more crafts are organized shall make application for charter within a period of ninety days after receiving notice to that effect from the president or secretary-treasurer.

Sec. 5. Application for charter shall be made in the following form, and shall be accompanied by ten (\$10) dollars to pay for charter and supplies:

The undersigned representatives of _____ system in conformity with the laws of the Federation of Federations respectfully request the Federation to grant us a charter to organize a System Federation, which will have jurisdiction on the following railroad or railroads comprising the above system; we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to be governed by the Constitution of the Federation of Federations. We desire to be recognized by the following name: _____

Sec. 6. The application for charter shall show the number of union and non-union men of each craft within the jurisdiction of the proposed System Federation, and also furnish all available information relative to any eligible craft which is not represented on the application. **Compul-**

sory affiliation of local unions by their National, International or Brotherhood organizations with the System Federation shall be required.

Sec. 7. The By-Laws of each system federation and all amendments thereto, except time and place of meeting, must be submitted to the President of the Federation of Federations for correction and approval before being printed, and after publication attested copy must be sent the President.

Sec. 8. The seal shall only be used on matters pertaining to the official business of the Federation, and all official communications or documents to be regularly attested shall bear its impression. Any officer or member using the seal for any purpose without permission from the system or local federation, shall be fined, suspended or expelled, at the option of the system or local federation.

Sec. 9. Should a system federation lapse, it shall be the duty of the secretary in conjunction with the system president and trustees, to send all funds and property belonging to said system federation to the General Secretary-Treasurer, to be held intact for a period of six (6) months; if application is made for charter within six (6) months from date of lapsing, said funds and property shall be returned to the applicants.

Sec. 10. The proportion and methods of representation shall be equal voting power for each affiliated organization.

Sec. 11. The revenue, and collection thereof, necessary to the maintenance of each system federation shall be determined by the members thereof and shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the system federation. All officers of the local or system federation authorized to receive and disburse the funds of the federation shall be bonded.

Sec. 12. The system federation shall be the highest tribunal within its limits, under the general laws of and subordinate to the Federation of Federations and their respective National and Brotherhood organizations.

Sec. 13. The officers of the System Federation shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and an Advisory Board, composed of not to exceed three members from each organization.

The President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected by and constitute one member each, of the Advisory Board, no two of these officers to be elected from the same organization. One member of the Advisory Board from each craft shall constitute the Board of Adjustment; said board shall have the authority to handle grievances with the employer, and represent any organization which complies with the laws of the System Federation and officially requests the services of said board.

Sec. 14. The duties of all officers of a System Federation, except as provided for in the laws of this organization, shall be determined by the members of the respective System Federations, who shall in all cases

conform to the laws of their respective National, International and Brotherhood organizations.

Sec. 15. No System Federation shall be permitted to levy an assessment on its affiliated membership, except by a referendum vote, said referendum vote to be taken by and in accordance with the laws of their respective organizations. The tabulated vote of each organization shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the System Federation, who shall count, tabulate and notify the membership of the result of the total vote cast. No assessment shall be levied or be considered legal, unless a majority of the total vote cast is in favor of said assessment.

Sec. 16. Any organization becoming six months in arrears in payment of its per capita tax to the System Federation, or failing to pay any legal assessment within ninety (90) days from date of issuance, shall be subject to fine or suspension as per paragraph (D), Section (9), Constitution of Federation of Federations.

Sec. 17. No System Federation shall open negotiations for a new agreement without first securing the sanction of the President and Executive Council. A request for sanction must be accompanied by a statement containing: First, the number of organizations involved. Second, the number of men, union and non-union, of each organization. Third, if there is an agreement in effect. Fourth, if agreement in effect is with Federation or individual organizations.

Sec. 18. Excepting in emergency cases, which must be brought to the notice of the President and Executive Council, no System Federation shall present an agreement which shall include an organization whose membership is less than fifty-one (51) per cent of the total number of men of the craft on the system with whom agreement is proposed.

NOTE—The above section shall not be construed to apply to roads on strike prior to April 1, 1912.

Sec. 19. Two or more organizations representing members of the same craft, and said organizations representing a combined membership of fifty-one (51) per cent or more, shall not be included in Section 18, but said organizations must agree to present one agreement and select the same number of representatives agreed upon by those organizations representing their respective crafts in their entirety.

Sec. 20. The System Federation on being officially notified by the organization affected shall be required to take up the case of any person who has been dismissed by the employer, because of his affiliation or intended affiliation with the organization of his craft.

Sec. 21. There shall be no withdrawal of workmen from any system by an affiliated organization because of trade jurisdictional disputes.

The constitutional laws of this organiza-

tion provide for the manner of adjustment in all such cases, and must be strictly adhered to.

Sec. 22. Any union or member of a System Federation advisory board, or other officer, who does an act or is the instrument through whom an act is perpetrated, injurious to the Federation or to the interests of labor in general, may be prosecuted in the following manner: Charges shall first be preferred by a member of the System Federation, in writing, stating the offense committed, and a copy thereof, under the seal of the accusing organization, shall be forwarded to the accused. Such charges shall be referred to the Advisory Board, who shall investigate the charges made and report without unnecessary delay in the following words: "There seems to be no foundation for the charge," or "There seems to be foundation for the charge." If defendant be a union, the Advisory Board shall convene in executive session to try the defendant. If found guilty by a two-thirds vote, the board shall submit the matter, together with the findings and evidence, to the President and Executive Council of the Federation of Federations, who shall make final disposition of same, the System Federation to be officially notified of action taken. If the defendant be a member of the Advisory Board, he shall on the Advisory Board reporting, "There seems to be foundation for the charge," stand suspended without trial, and his case be at once referred to his organization for trial. Said union shall at once be furnished with a copy of the charges, and the names and addresses of witnesses examined.

Sec. 23. Obligation for System Federation officers, which shall be given when officers are installed:

I,, pledge my honor as a man that I will, to the best of my ability, fulfill the duties devolving upon me as an officer of the System Federation, and that I will act in my assigned capacity for the general benefit of the members.

Sec. 24. All members of National, International or Brotherhood organizations affiliated with this organization, when working in the jurisdiction of a System Federation where there is no union of the craft, shall be under the jurisdiction of the System Federation and subject to its laws, and shall receive the protection and support of the System Federation and provided, that they have transferred to the local lodge of their respective crafts who come under the jurisdiction of that System Federation.

Approved April 22, 1912.

The foregoing was considered section by section, then finally adopted as a whole by the convention, and is therefore the organic law of the newly formed organization, after same has been ratified, through the referendum, by the memberships of the various organizations affiliated.

Important resolutions bearing on the strike situation on the M., K. & T., Illinois

Central and Harriman lines were introduced and discussed at length. The action taken on one referring specifically to this subject is being submitted to the membership of the affiliated organizations for a secret vote by individual ballot which we feel assured will be carefully and intelligently considered and a decision rendered in accordance with the facts presented and the exigencies of the situation.

Considerable discussion ensued over the introduction of a resolution to memorialize President Taft to use his good offices in an effort to bring together the contending forces on the M., K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines with a view of settling the present strikes, and after much discussion for and against, the international presidents of the affiliated organizations were authorized on behalf of the convention to communicate with the President on this subject and the following letter was accordingly sent:

"Kansas City, Mo., April 22, 1912.

Hon. William Howard Taft, President of the U. S., White House, Washington, D. C.

Honored Sir—Convention of Federated Railway Employees, representing all roads West and South of Chicago, now in session at Kansas City, having under consideration the Harriman lines and Illinois Central strike, have decided to extend, or to make preparations to extend this strike over all Western railways, unless a settlement of an honorable character can be secured. Permit me to refer you to recent correspondence on this strike in which it was pointed out to you the great loss to business interests, the tremendous loss of life and the delay of the U. S. mail. The men are determined and when it is taken into consideration that these other roads affiliated with the General Managers' Association are assisting the Harriman lines and Illinois Central, they can not be blamed for the action contemplated. The seriousness of this matter can be measured by the effect of the one now in progress. Boiler explosions are becoming more frequent and the non-enforcement of the Safety Appliance Law is endangering public safety. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this. Permit us to assure you of our esteem and regard."

No answer to the above or no acknowledgement of its receipt was received up to the hour of adjournment of the convention and we understand not since.

The election of officers as provided for in the constitution adopted resulted in the election of A. O. Wharton of the Machinists by acclamation, George W. Pring of the Boiler Makers, vice-president, and our own Brother John Scott, the indefatigable secretary of the Harriman Lines Federation, member of Bishop Peak Lodge No. 327, San Luis Obispo, secretary-treasurer.

St. Louis, Mo., after a spirited contest, in which Salt Lake City, Denver, Col., Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Neb., and several other smaller cities were contest-

ants, was selected as temporary headquarters until such time as the entire deliberations of the convention and the constitution adopted are ratified through the referendum by the membership of the affiliated organizations.

In the foregoing we have endeavored to the best of our ability to give an outline of the deliberations and transactions of this important meeting. Time alone will demonstrate the wisdom of such an organization and the purposes for which it is intended. If properly and intelligently conducted it can be made a powerful influence in the promotion of peace and harmony and the securing to the workers represented therein more of the wealth they produce and the products of their toil. The officers-elect are known, however, to be wise, intelligent, conservative men, yet sufficiently aggressive to accomplish results, having been trained in the school of hard knocks with a world of experience behind them, and under their guidance with the assistance of the general officers of the affiliated organizations who form the Executive Council of the new organization, we bespeak for them and the organization they represent unqualified success and phenomenal results.

THE IMMIGRANT'S EARNINGS AND LIVING.

How the foreign born laborer lives and saves, in this country, may be seen in "The Immigration Problem," a new book just from the press of Funk & Wagnalls Company in New York, based upon extended reports just made to Congress by the immigration commission. One extract has reference to the immigrant's necessitous condition on arrival, and says:

"Another salient fact in connection with the recent immigrant labor supply has been the necessitous condition of the newcomers upon their arrival in American industrial communities. Immigrants from the south

and east of Europe have usually had but a few dollars in their possession when their final destination in this country has been reached. During the past eight years the average amount per person among these immigrants has been about one-third as much as among immigrants from northern and western Europe. Consequently, finding it absolutely imperative to engage in work at once, they have not been in a position to take exception to wages or working conditions, but must obtain employment on the terms offered or suffer from actual want.

"The standards of living of the recent industrial workers from the south and east of Europe have also been very low. Furthermore, the recent immigrants being usually single, or, if married, having left their wives abroad, have in large measure adopted a group instead of a family living arrangement, and thereby have reduced their cost of living to a point far below that of the American or of the older immigrant in the same industry. The method of living often followed is that commonly known as the 'boarding boss' system, which has already been described in considerable detail.

"Under this general method of living, which prevails among the greater proportion of the immigrant households, the entire outlay for necessary living expenses of each adult member ranges from \$9 to \$15 each month. The additional expenditures of the recent immigrant wage earners are small. Every effort has been made to save as much as possible. The entire life interest and activity of the average wage earner from southern and eastern Europe has seemed to revolve about three points: (1) to earn the largest possible amount under the existing conditions of work; (2) to live upon the basis of minimum cheapness, and (3) to save as much as possible. All living arrangements have been subordinated to the desire to reduce the cost of living to its lowest level. Comfort seems not to be considered."

THERE IS BEING MAILED TO ALL LODGES ON ROADS WEST OF CHICAGO A CIRCULAR LETTER AND OTHER LITERATURE RELATING TO A VERY IMPORTANT SUBJECT WHICH RECEIVED ATTENTION AT THE RECENT CONVENTION OF SYSTEM FEDERATIONS HELD IN KANSAS CITY LAST MONTH UPON WHICH EACH INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF THE BROTHERHOOD IN THIS TERRITORY IS ASKED TO EXPRESS HIMSELF. IT IS EARNESTLY AND URGENTLY DESIRED THAT EVERY MEMBER INTERESTED WILL AVAIL HIMSELF OF THE OPPORTUNITY OF EXPRESSING HIMSELF THROUGH THE MEDIUM AFFORDED, FOR IT NOT ONLY INVOLVES EACH MEMBER INDIVIDUALLY IN THIS TERRITORY, BUT COLLECTIVELY AS WELL. IT IS THEREFORE ESPECIALLY REQUESTED THAT A LARGE VOTE BE CAST, AS FAILURE TO VOTE UPON THE PROPOSITION PRESENTED, BY ANY MEMBER INTERESTED, FOR OR AGAINST, THE OUTCOME HE MIGHT SEEK TO AVOID BY THE EVASION OF HIS RESPONSIBILITY AND DUTY IN THE MATTER BY NOT VOTING, MAY BE THE RESULT. THEREFORE SEE TO IT THAT THERE IS A LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETING WHEN THIS IS BROUGHT UP AND THAT EACH AND EVERY MEMBER VOTES UPON THE SUBJECT AS PER INSTRUCTIONS.

EDITORIAL NOTES

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR MARCH AND APRIL STRIKE FUND CONTRIBUTIONS? THE MAY ONE IS NOW DUE.

A union card and an intelligently cast ballot make an unbeatable combination.

You have not learned to vote until you can accomplish results with your ballot.

The many strikes in all parts of the world are rapidly teaching the working class to strike at the ballot box as well.

The Central Labor Council of Dallas, Tex., has decided to inaugurate a union labor forward movement similar to that contemplated by Minneapolis and St. Paul. Other cities are also contemplating such a move during the early part of the year.

The Central Trades and Labor Council of Lowell, Mass., has passed resolutions condemning the I. W. W., and urging the wage workers of that city to refrain from allying themselves with an organization "Whose whole policy since its inception has been a persistent effort to destroy the legitimate trade union movement."

Congressman Pepper of Iowa has introduced in Congress a bill providing a \$500 fine for any officer, manager, superintendent, or foreman who holds a stop-watch on any employe during working hours, and provides means whereby redress can be obtained. This bill, of course, will only cover institutions under the control of the government.

The following new lodges have been instituted since last issue: Wilcoe Lodge No. 198, Wilcoe, W. Va., by Grand Lodge Deputy Geo. A. Nolte; Boyce Lodge No. 32, Boyce, La., by Brother T. W. Saling; Beckwith Lodge No. 317, Smith Falls, Ont., Can., by Second General Vice-President Alfred Chartrand, and Federation Lodge No. 435, Minneapolis, Minn., by Grand Lodge Deputy J. H. Walters.

The assistant city attorney of Minneapolis, Minn., has given an opinion that the state law limiting the hours of labor for women wage earners to 58 hours per week does not apply to steam laundries. In the opinion he holds that "A laundry is neither a workshop, a manufacturing or mechanical establishment." This incident is but an added reason why people generally are severely criticizing courts and lawyers.

Former United States Senator Joseph B. Foraker recently addressed the Ohio consti-

tutional convention in session at Columbus. He advised the convention against the making of initiative, referendum and recall a part of the organic law of the state. It appears that practically all lawyers are not in favor of permitting the people to pass judgment upon the acts of public officials or indorse or disapprove legislative enactments.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that employes in the car department of a railroad are fellow servants of employes in the operating department, thereby relieving the employing railroad from liability for injuries to the former class by the latter. "The doctrine of fellow servants is established," said Justice Holmes, "whatever may be thought of it." The justice, however, added that it was for Congress to change the law if it so desired.

The United States bureau of immigration and naturalization has just issued its December, 1911, immigration bulletin. The number of immigrants admitted during that month was 61,626, the largest number coming from Southern Italy, being 10,653. The next largest number admitted were Hebrew, 8,331; Polish, 6,313; German, 4,587; Slovak, 3,061; English, 2,791; Magyar, 2,473. The balance were made up of thirty-one other nationalities. The total number of immigrants admitted to this country since 1820 aggregates 28,772,880.

Figures secured by the Los Angeles Record from the New York headquarters of the Association of American Advertisers show, in a startling way, the loss of public approval suffered by the Los Angeles Times because of its persistent abuse of organized labor, and every other movement for social betterment. It is stated that the Times' circulation began to dwindle three years ago, and has fallen so rapidly that today it is the smallest of any morning paper in Los Angeles. It stands fifth at the present time in circulation, the Record, Express, Tribune and Examiner leading it.

The Chicago Record-Herald is authority for the statement that weakness in the Illinois Central stock is continuing as a distinctive feature of the market, and excites much comment. There is a report that the dividends are to be cut, but this could not be verified, although the recent record of earnings by the Illinois Central suggests a change in the dividend policy. During the

first seven months of this fiscal year the operating income of the company shows a decrease of \$5,160,382. During these months it cost the Illinois Central \$2,712,176 more than in 1911 to handle \$2,704,628 less traffic. "There's a reason."

Since the issuance of the Congressional committee's report and child labor in the cotton mills, the North Carolina delegation in Congress has been severely criticizing the department of commerce and labor. It will be remembered that when the report first came out Senator Overman made an effort looking toward another investigation, but for some reason abandoned the idea. The commissioner of the bureau of labor maintained that he can produce conclusive evidence that the statements contained in the report are in strict accord with the conditions prevailing in the cotton mills in the territory covered by the investigation. The report is a severe indictment and the members from North Carolina evidently feel keenly in the matter.

The controversy existing between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Eastern railways involving a wage increase, appears to have arrived at a critical stage. United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill and Judge Martin J. Knapp of the United States commerce court are endeavoring to mediate between the two forces, and it is understood that the railways have agreed to take under consideration the suggestions offered by the two gentlemen mentioned. It is reported that the railroads prefer to submit the entire matter to an arbitration board rather than to accept mediation. Conferences have been arranged for and it is thought that some basis can be arrived at upon which an amiable adjustment of the controversy can be expected.

The recent Southern Pacific engine explosion at San Antonio, Tex., which caused the death of twenty-eight and the injury of more than forty persons, was caused by excessive steam pressure, according to federal and state officials who have investigated the disaster. Chief Boiler Inspector John F. Ensign of the interstate commerce commission took part in the investigation. Southern Pacific employees testified that a workman had screwed down the pop-valves just previous to the explosion and that the oil burners had been extinguished shortly before the explosion and then re-lighted. All theories regarding dynamite or explosive forces other than steam were considered untenable. It is plainly and beyond doubt one of the results of the employment of incompetent scab workmen.

Mrs. Mary Lane, 2704 California street, Denver, Col., is desirous of learning the whereabouts of her husband, William Lane, said to be a member of Cloud City Lodge

No. 159, Leadville, Col., and still shown on our records as a member in good standing of that lodge. His last known address was Cardiff, Col., our records showing that his Journal was stopped by order of the postmaster at that place on account of him leaving there and leaving no forwarding address. It is supposed that he left there for Colorado Springs., from which place it is reported he left with another woman. His wife and infant of less than two years of age are in practically destitute circumstances and have been since last August, when he left them. She is desirous of locating him in order if possible to make him at least support her child. Any information concerning him will be much appreciated and gratefully received.

In the arguments recently before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the contempt case against the American Federation of Labor officials, Assistant Attorney General Wilson made a startling assertion. He was discussing the attitude assumed by President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison in contending for their constitutional rights, in the face of the injunction issued by Justice Wright. In concluding the assistant attorney general said: "And when we further consider that there is rife in the land now, the theory that people may determine the eternal principles of right and justice for themselves, that it is not for the courts, but that it is finally for the voice of the people, speaking by the act of majority, to determine and say what are these eternal principles of right, these God-given principles of justice—taken in connection with all that is now in the air, with this dangerous heresy announced by these leaders of the people, sowing the seeds of rebellion, I submit to the court it is the solemn duty not only of the court but of everybody who is concerned with the administration of justice, to do everything in their power to immediately stamp it out and destroy it."

Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hayes of the International Typographical Union has forwarded to A. F. of L. headquarters a document showing the tremendous benefits conferred upon the members of that organization by the international union. Using the total membership of the unions reporting increased scales of wages as a basis for calculation it reveals that during the past year the wages of affected members have increased \$69,263.74 per week, or \$3,601,714.48 for the year. Owing to the fact that the collection of the international union on the old-age pension assessment is based upon the percentage system, the international union is in possession of the exact earnings of each of its members. During 1911, the earnings per member reached the high total of \$974.13 for the year. This is probably the highest average maintained by any labor organization in the world whose members

are employed in any mechanical industry. The Typographical union is a high-due organization and its prosperity and effectiveness is largely the result of the fact that its members are not parsimonious in maintaining a strong financial condition. How about this, brothers, don't you think there is room for improvement along these lines in our order?

Carl Legien, who is now making a speaking tour of the United States under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, delivered a short speech before the members of the lower house in Congress on Saturday, April 20. Chairman W. B. Wilson of the labor committee, made the motion for a recess in order that Mr. Legien might address the house, the usual custom being followed in the motion. The following is Mr. Legien's address, which was delivered in German and translated by his secretary, Mr. Baumierster: "Permit me to state that the organized workers do not only stand for progress in their respective countries, but also are the strongest advocates of peace among nations. Our party in the German reichstag has often brought pressure upon the government to avert war by getting into friendly communication with our neighboring countries. Our party has consistently opposed the policy of increasing armaments. The labor movement the world over aims to bring about universal peace instead of allowing nations to rival with each other in securing the latest weapons to murder each other. Our labor movement has for years furthered legislation for the protection of workers, education, and the general uplift of humanity. We are full of hope when we note that the same efforts are being directed in every civilized land. Such legislation fosters good will and peace among nations, and will make it possible

for the human race to achieve the highest state of civilization. Again, I thank you." At the banquet tendered Mr. Legien on the evening of the 18th by the Central Labor Union of Washington he was presented with a gold watch as a memento of his visit in the capital city.

The labor committee of the Ohio constitutional convention has agreed to report the following amendments on the subject of fixing and regulating the hours of work and other conditions of employment: "Laws may be passed fixing and regulating the hours of labor, establishing a minimum wage and providing for the comfort, health, safety and general welfare of all employees, and other provisions of the constitution shall not impair or limit this power. Not to exceed eight hours shall constitute a day's work and not to exceed 48 hours a week's work on the construction, replacement, repair, maintenance and operation of all public works, buildings, plants, machinery at which laborers, workmen and mechanics are employed, carried on or aided by the state or any political sub-division thereof, whether done by contract or otherwise, except in cases of extraordinary emergency." The judiciary committee has favorably reported the following: "The general assembly shall have full power to provide for the conservation of the mineral resources of the state, both as to methods of mining and operation, and the general assembly shall provide for the regulation of the weighing and measuring of coal." Another proposition favorably reported permits the appointment of women as factory inspectors, notaries, members of labor boards and boards of charity and as superintendents of state or county institutions where the care of women and children is involved.

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTOR'S BULLETINS.

Series A No. 9.

Monday—Under what conditions should a system car be accepted with improper repairs?

Tuesday—Under what conditions should a foreign car be accepted with improper repairs?

Wednesday—What is joint evidence?

Thursday—What form should be used for this purpose?

Friday—What information should be shown on joint-evidence card?

Saturday—When a company is compelled to make improper repairs, what should it do to call attention to such repairs?

Series A No. 10.

Monday—What is a defect card?

Tuesday—Who fills out the defect card?

Wednesday—What is done with defect card after it is filled out?

Thursday—Under what conditions should delivering inspector issue defect card?

Friday—Under what conditions should delivering company refuse to issue defect card?

Series B No. 2.

Monday—Will opening the angle cock or tail-hose on the last car test the brakes or will it only show that air is in the train pipe of the last car?

Tuesday—If a brake applies all right but will not release when the others do, what is apt to be the trouble and what will you do to remedy it?

Wednesday—What is the leakage groove for?

Thursday—How does the retainer operate?

Friday—Do you understand the Pintsch gas lighting system?

Saturday—What is a direct steam heat system?

Series B No. 3.

Monday—If you find air leaking at the triple-valve exhaust or at the retaining valve what will you do to stop it?

Tuesday—How can you tell whether the leak is from the train pipe or the auxiliary reservoir?

Wednesday—How do you make a test of retaining valves?

Thursday—How do you get an air-brake freight train ready for coupling to the engine?

Friday—What do you understand by a pressure of ten atmospheres, and how many pounds per square inch is it equivalent to?

Saturday—What is the Gold direct system of car heating?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGES 212 AND 213, APRIL ISSUE.

Series A No. 5.

Monday—By the capacity, which is stenciled on the car, and by the table of axle dimensions in Rule 23 of the M. C. B. rules.

Tuesday—For slid-flat spots if $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in length; broken flange, if not caused by seams or worn flange or worn through chill; chipped flange, if chip is on throat side of flange and exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, or if it extends $\frac{1}{8}$ inch past the center of flange; broken rim not caused by defective casting, if the tread, measured from the flange at a point $\frac{5}{8}$ inch above tread, is less than $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in width; any breakage caused by unfair usage, derailment, or accident.

Wednesday—shelled-out, seams, worn through chill, worn flange, thick flange, tread worn hollow, burst, broken flange if caused by seams, worn through chill or worn flange; chipped flange if on inside of flange or if on throat side of flange and does not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, or if it does not extend $\frac{1}{8}$ inch past the center of flange; broken or chipped rim caused by defective casting; cracked tread; cracked plate or brackets or broken in pieces under fair usage; wheels loose or out of gauge.

Tuesday—Cut journals; axles bent or rendered unsafe by unfair usage, derailment or accident.

Friday—Seamy journals, fillet at back shoulder worn out, collars worn to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or less, collar on axle broken under fair usage, or axles less than the limit described in M. C. B. rules.

Saturday—By careful inspection.

Series A No. 6.

Monday—Distance from top of rail to center line of coupler must not be less than $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more than $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Tuesday—Coupler bodies worn in pivot pinhole or at guard arm; knuckle pins worn,

bent, or broken; knuckle locks worn or broken; knuckles worn in pinhole, worn at lugs, or at tail or lock end of knuckle. Also, couplers or knuckles with cracks rendering them liable to breakage. Uncoupling chains broken or too short, couplers too high or too low, wrong knuckle, knuckle pin, or lock.

Wednesday—Draft spring weak, short, or broken; follower broken or missing; follower stop or lug casting loose, broken, or missing.

Thursday—Roof boards or running boards loose, broken, decayed, or missing; roof grab irons loose, bent, broken, or missing.

Thursday—Roof boards or running boards loose, broken, decayed, or missing; roof grab irons loose, bent, broken, or missing. Empty cars should be examined for indications of roof leaking.

Friday—Loose rail, hangers, shoes, or guides; hasp or seal pin missing, or defective; loose or broken boards or door cap.

Saturday—Any defect that prevents coupling by impact or that makes it necessary for men to go between the ends of the cars in order to uncouple them. Also, couplers too high or too low.

Series A No. 7.

Monday—Ladder rounds, hand rails, or grab irons bent, cracked, loose, missing, or improperly applied.

Tuesday—Passing them in service from one road to another.

Wednesday—A car that is not owned or leased by the company handling it.

Thursday—A car that is owned or leased by the company handling it.

Friday—With a few exceptions, the company making them.

Saturday—1. One-inch air-brake hose on 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch train line.

2. M. C. B. couplers not equipped with steel or wrought-iron knuckles.

3. Wooden brake beams on cars stenciled for metal brake beams.

4. Tail-pin coupler attachments on cars stenciled for pocket attachments.

5. Inoperative uncoupling attachments.

6. Improper repairs that appear to have been made on account of delivering company's defects, if no repair card or defect card, covering the improper repairs, is attached to the car.

Series A No. 8.

Monday—Such usage of a car as results in damage other than that due to ordinary and careful handling.

Tuesday—By rules 48 to 56 of the M. C. B. rules of interchange, which describe certain combinations of defects that denote unfair usage.

Wednesday—Repairs should be promptly made to prevent unnecessary detention to the car; they should conform in detail to the original construction; a repair card, showing the repairs that have been made, reasons for making them, and the kind of material applied and removed, should be attached to the car.

Thursday—Yes, malleable-iron, M. C. B. standards, may be substituted for gray-iron and vice versa. M. C. B. standards may be used when of dimensions that do not impair the strength of the car, in place of the parts forming the original construction. Wheels other than 33-inch may be replaced with 33-inch if practicable; M. C. B. couplers of a different make may be applied; but if the uncoupling apparatus of the car is inopera-

tive for the coupler applied, it must be made operative at the expense of the company making repairs.

Friday—To the outside of intermediate sill, between cross-tie timbers.

Saturday—To enable inspectors to check up repairs and see that they are properly made; also, to locate responsibility for improper repairs.—Railway Department International Correspondence Schools.

MISCELLANEOUS

A FEDERAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Labor Has Everything to Gain from Proposed Probe of Working Conditions—Union Support Asked for Hughes-Borah Bill.

By Paul Kennaday,
Secretary New York Association for Labor Legislation.

It is "up to labor" to decide whether or not there shall be a federal commission on industrial relations. The President of the United States, in a message to Congress on February 2, recommended the appointment of such a commission.

Following President Taft's recommendation, Representative William Hughes of New Jersey and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho introduced in the House and the Senate identical bills providing for the creation of a federal commission of nine members to make inquiry into industrial relations. One hearing upon the Hughes-Borah bill has already been held and the proposal is now being considered very carefully by the members of Congress. Although very many of the members agree with the President upon this matter, they are waiting to learn what are the wishes of organized labor.

Let us see what are the advantages and possible dangers of an official study of the complex problem of industrial relations in these United States.

The idea of a federal commission on industrial relations first took definite shape after the startling close of the McNamara case. Labor will not soon forget that the press of the country at once voicing and shaping public opinion, was filled with expression of hostility; that in more than one quarter exultation at having at last downed labor was followed by the determination to keep it down.

Yet many men and women saw in the revelation of the desperate means made use of in the fight against the open shop, more than the breaking of the law and a resort to violence.

A small group in New York who saw great provocation in the attitudes of some employers, wished to call public attention to

the underlying causes for the desperate remedy applied in one series of industrial conflicts, leaving to others who were lacking neither in number or vehemence of expression, the congenial task of denouncing labor methods, labor leaders and labor unions. On December 30, this group of students of industrial matters presented to the President a petition asking for the appointment of a federal commission on industrial relations.

So much for the origin of the proposal. And now for the matter to be investigated and the merits of the case.

We would like to learn "what channels are open to labor to secure industrial justice"? We would like to know what part in industrial unrest is played by the "discharge of those workmen, who, refusing to rely for fair play and security upon the good nature of foremen and superintendents, have attempted organized action." We would like to have brought out into the light of day "the spy system and the strike breaking organizations equipped to man a job and break the backs of local strikes." We would like to have the American public learn from an official inquiry and report, the truth about injunctions and evictions, those legal methods turned from their old time uses to new found ways of oppression.

Another and more definite subject for inquiry, would be the scope and methods and resources of existing bureaus of labor, state and federal. We all want to know, and labor most of all, what those bureaus are doing, and why they do not do more. Has the public, always mindful of the tax rate, given them sufficient money properly to inspect factories, workshops, mines and tunnels? And if not, why not? And why do we calmly accept it as natural and unavoidable, that American bureaus of labor do not safeguard men, women and children with the efficiency displayed by labor bureaus across the seas?

The growth of employers' associations and the growth of trade unions, and their relations to each other, would also come in for study by the commission. Exactly what is the position of the unorganized worker when he comes to make his "free contract" of employment is one question it would be

well the American people should have answered. Another subject to be covered should be conciliation and arbitration.

This matter of conciliation and arbitration illustrates as well as any, the dangers involved in the whole proposal, and the need for deliberate thought before union men and women decide whole heartedly to indorse this plan for enlightening the public.

It may be said, for instance, that the commission will recommend compulsory arbitration, or, an extension to all industries of the Canadian form of arbitration with its 30-day strike prevention clause. To this there are two complete and all sufficient answers.

First, if the commission should so recommend, the unions would and should refuse to be guided thereby.

Second, the commissioners if of the caliber to make recommendations to carry public conviction at all, would not be foolish enough to advise such an unwarrantable reversal of one of the fundamental tenets of organized labor.

The right to strike, like the right to revolution, is one which no law can take away, and which can be abridged only by mutual consent. Commissioners who know what they are about will see that any such perversion of Canadian procedure as has been sometimes urged, which would have every strike preceded by a month's public notice, must of necessity lead to the engaging of full complements of strike breakers and to the smashing of unions.

The whole matter comes down to this: Here is an opportunity to place before an impartial commission and by that commission before a public at present in large part uninformed and misinformed, the shameful situation of men and women, who today are working to make other men and women rich and idle; here is a chance to prove that the wage earner is not getting a fair show. That children who in a few years will be directing with their ballots the policies of this country are being drafted from our school houses to grow up dwarfed in body and mind amid the ever faster speeding wheels of factories. That working men and women all over this country are dying of a single industrial disease which in this New York of superabundant wealth and congested misery cuts them down at the rate of 10,000 a year. The commission, if it knows its business, will have something to say of this tuberculosis which has been declared easily preventable and which for all that is still very much "the disease of the masses." The victims of this "disease of the tenements" and of low wages have been given tracts to read on the need of fresh air, "winter and summer, night and day" as if with the thermometer below the freezing point, coal by the pall was to be had for the picking, and as if meat and milk and butter and eggs were medicine to be bought as cheaply as the fake "sure cure" at the corner drug store.

You union men and women have every-

thing to gain and nothing to lose by this public and official inquiry. Is it not a matter so evident as to have become an accepted handicap to your progress, that you cannot get the plain truth about any strike or industrial dispute set before the public? If you are content with the present sort of publicity and with one sided grand jury investigations, do you not say that the public is so prejudiced nothing will shake it? Do you not thus go back upon your own persistent effort to convert the convertible part of the public to your view of your struggle for justice?

That struggle, after all, must always remain yours and you must bear the brunt of it. No commission can so gather facts and so present them as to leave you free to depend more upon public enlightenment than upon your own compact, hard hitting union ranks.

But it is not the standing of the commission upon which you are asked to rely, important as it is that you should insist that the right sort sit and weigh the evidence you shall present. The crucial point is that evidence itself.

You must show that in this Christian land, Sunday labor is often a part of your "free contract." You must show how seasonal work throws tens of thousands into unemployment; that welfare work is often but a cheap blind to low wages; that great masses among your unorganized brothers toil only that they may maintain a life of unceasing toil.

You must help to show how your ranks are decimated by preventable accidents and how cruel and unnecessary industrial processes poison you and finally cast you out to end your days without sick benefit or old age pension. You must show by facts, how little of protection the law gives to you, how much is needed.

The commission will not be the last work in your conflict. That must still go on and until you have the other side all on your side, it will go on. But there is still an opportunity by the plain force of facts to convert to your views a large number of your fellow citizens who without this inquiry must remain indifferent or opposed.

It is for the unions of this country to decide whether this commission will be a help to them. If they favor the proposal they will understand the importance of sending immediate formal endorsement thereof to the proper representatives in Congress. If the unions want a commission on industrial relations, it is theirs for the asking.

TEXAS FRONTIER REMINISCENCES.

Juan Cortino.

By S. J. Adams, Member of Lone Star Lodge No. 17, Dallas, Texas.

There are those who in writing stories of frontier life from hearsay, rather than from personal experience, claim that King Fisher, the killer of the Nueces Valley, was

in his day the Prince of Desperadoes, but such story tellers have perhaps no real knowledge of the great Juan Cortino.

Fisher was a bold, bad man, and if these reminiscences continue we will introduce Mr. Fisher to the readers of the Journal, but we wish to state here that such men as King Fisher, with his eighteen notched gun, each notch a record of the death of a fellow man, John Wesley Hardin, with his thirty-two notches, Bill Longley, with his twenty-eight, Jim Fox, with his fourteen, and others of the same class, too numerous to mention, were not in the same class with Juan Cortino. They were killers, Cortino was a leader and driver of men.

In 1871 Juan Cortino was living the life of a peaceable, law-abiding citizen on his ranch, twelve miles above Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. By birth a native Texan of pure Spanish blood, with the pride and arrogance of those old Spanish Grantees who so fearlessly followed Cortez into the very stronghold of the Montezumas.

At the time of which we write Cortino was a wealthy man with no necessity and doubtless with no desire on his part of becoming a robber and desperado, though 28 years old, he was still a single man. His mother, a fine old lady, was keeping house for him and assisting him in looking after his vast estate. There is a strip of country from fifty to 130 miles across, laying between the Nueces River and the lower Rio Grande, the farming of the Southwest was confined entirely to the productive valleys of the two rivers, while the country between them though very rich as to soil, was given over entirely to the cattle and sheep men because of the drouthy nature of the climate. Altogether, with the vast farms along the two rivers and the million acre ranches laying between Southwestern Texas was certainly a prosperous and desirable country.

Fat cattle and horses by the hundreds of thousands roamed the broad Mesquite prairies, while the peons, who cultivated the productive lands along the Rio Grande and the Nueces, supplied the ranchmen and his cowboys with the corn, sugar, tobacco and other necessities of life. There was peace between the cowboy and the man with the hoe while everyone was in his own way contented and with no thought of the devastation about to be brought upon them by the merciless passions and benighted mind of one man. In February, 1872, Cortino rode into Brownsville on some business of his own, and when about ready to depart, he noticed that his horse had lost a shoe. Riding up to a blacksmith shop run by an American, he dismounted and requested the smith to replace the lost shoe. The history of nations is filled with stories of great catastrophes brought upon the human family by the arrogance, the greed, or the evil passions of one man or woman, and history often repeats itself.

This blacksmith was a drunken American who looked upon all Mexicans as "Greasers," and not being a gentleman himself, he could not understand that a gentleman could come out of Spain. The horse was restless and becoming exasperated the blacksmith struck him with his hammer. Cortino remonstrated, the blacksmith becoming more angry, turned upon his customer, and cursing him, for "a pumpkin faced 'Pelowe'" threatened to use the hammer upon him. Quickly drawing his revolver, Cortino shot the man down, then mounting his horse, he killed the city marshal and two of his deputies, who were trying to head him off and arrest him.

Knowing the disposition of the men who would now hound him to death, neither giving him justice nor showing him mercy if they should capture him, he rode home, turned his ranch and his business affairs over to his mother and crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, where, in a short time, he gathered about him the most notorious band of thieves, and cut-throats that ever infested the Texas, or any other frontier.

In one year's time the great valley of the Rio Grande was swept from Ft. Clark to the Gulf of Mexico. Not a horse, not a cow, not a living thing except the poor Mexican squatters who were fortunate enough to hide in the brush, was left as a reminder of the peace and prosperity of this beautiful and productive valley of a few months before. The leadership and energy of Cortino attracted to him hundreds of daring, reckless men of all nationalities until establishing his headquarters in the city of Mattamoros, just across the river from Brownsville, he was able to bid defiance to the authorities of both Texas and Mexico.

Through his trusted lieutenants, Cabballo Blanco (White Horse), Enrique Espanoso, and others, he now invaded the country of the cattlemen, persuading his followers that they had the right to levy tribute upon the rancheros between the Rio Grande and the Neuces, because of the fact that they "had been cheated by treaty" out of this valuable strip of country at the close of the Mexican-American war.

About this time Richard Coke was elected governor of Texas, and the glory of Cortino began to wane, for as great and as crafty as was this desperado, he was no match for the man he was now called upon to face, even as his Mexican followers never were and never can be the equals of their white faced brothers north of the Rio Grande.

THE ROOTS OF OUR INDUSTRIAL EVILS GROUNDED IN OUR GOVERNMENT.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

As a youth I was taught to regard the Constitution of the United States as an inspired document, to revere its framers as the wisest and best of men, disinterested

and patriotic, and to respect the Supreme Court of the United States with humble reverence as the highest earthly tribunal.

What more is required in government to make any man a slave? Nothing, absolutely nothing, so long as the toiling masses can be kept in that frame of mind.

Ingratitude to ancestors! you charge? No, no such thing. The misplaced gratitude for our constitutional ancestors is the greatest mistake we have ever made.

This is because we have wrongly associated the framers of our national constitution with our revolutionary fathers, whose privations and sufferings have always struck the sympathetic cord.

We have associated in our minds the signers of the Declaration of Independence with the framers of the Constitution of the United States as the same great patriots, giving us the Declaration of Independence with one stroke of the pen and the Constitution of the United States with the other.

How utterly mistaken, and how misplaced our reverence! The fact is that of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence only six were signers of the Constitution of the United States, and four of these were from the same state.

How altogether unrepresentative and misrepresentative of our revolutionary fathers was the constitutional convention!

Between these great historical documents was another, now lost sight of, the Articles of Confederation, establishing a government of the United States, representative of the revolutionary spirit, and signed by forty-eight of the great patriots subscribing to the Declaration of Independence.

The Articles of Confederation established a democracy in fact, a government where the people were destined to rule themselves after their own fashion and to their own liking, and containing many of the popular provisions for the rule of the people, so desperately fought for by the people against the politicians, the so-called governing classes, now merely the willing tools of the interests.

What happened? The revolution over, a democracy established under the Articles of Confederation, a government of law, and not of private interest, the politicians got together and framed a government of personal privileges under the Constitution, then and at all times since, more oppressive of the people than the government of Great Britain, or any other European monarchy.

To our revolutionary ancestors, those patriots achieving our independence, all honor and gratitude are due; but, to that gang of politicians stealing away the fruits of the revolution and binding the unsuspecting people with the lasting chains of the Constitution, we are indebted only for our misfortunes, lasting to the present moment.

War among us has ceased, or, at least, has been long suspended, so long that the captains of armies have become the captains of industry, and are now, but only by a different traffic, driving the people to destruc-

tion and appropriating the profits of the wreckage.

Must humanity, whether under the designation of slave or free, always be the subjects of commerce, of barter and trade?

Who knows? But the depth of the degradation to which we have fallen is well illustrated by our competition for the gifts of those who have stolen their wealth from the people, and we receive back our own in humility and with thanks.

One of the most singular things in the world is, the people have in their hands the remedy, but decline to act.

Lawlessness! you cry? No, not at all, for, in the destruction of evil by the right method, the people cannot commit a crime.

Industrial revolution, then? No, the medicine must go to the source of the disease in the political organization.

We must change the source, tap the channel and divert the stream instead of diking the already swollen and turbulent waters of wealth.

REPLY TO CARDINAL GIBBONS.

By G. H. Ritterskamp.

In the course of his jubilee sermon delivered at the cathedral in Baltimore Cardinal Gibbons is quoted as expressing unqualified disapproval of three important political propositions which have commanded a large share of public attention, namely, the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, the initiative and referendum proposal and the recall of the judiciary.

The Cardinal is quoted as saying: "The election of senators by the direct vote of the people involves the destruction of a strong bulwark against dangerous encroachments. . . . To give to the masses the right of annulling the acts of the legislatures is to substitute mob law for established law. . . . To recall a judge because his decisions do not meet with popular approval is an insult to the dignity, the independence and self-respect of the judiciary. . . . The constitution of the United States is the palladium of our liberties and our landmark in our march after a trial of a century and a quarter. It has weathered the storms of the century which is passed, and it should be trusted for the centuries to come. What has been good enough for our fathers ought to be good enough for us. Every change, either in the political or religious world is not a reformation. Better to bear the ills we know than to fly to those we know not of. Do not disturb the political landmarks of the republic."

Our answer to Cardinal Gibbons is brief. We will merely state the facts in the case and leave it to the intelligence of the American people to decide for themselves.

The election of senators by the votes of the people does not involve the destruction of a strong bulwark against popular encroachments. As to whether these popular encroachments are dangerous, suffice it to

say that popular encroachments have always been considered dangerous by those whose interests were endangered by popular education and self-government.

The Cardinal is afraid to trust the masses. He insinuates that law by the masses is mob law. Now, the word "masses" in America is a synonym for "the people," "the public," "the sovereign people." The masses are the creators of our legislatures and yet the Cardinal would deny the public the right to annul the acts of its legislatures. Let the cardinal remember that "Governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

On the recall of the judiciary Cardinal Gibbons agrees with President Taft. To recall a judge, the Cardinal thinks, would be an insult to the dignity, the independence and self-respect of our judiciary. President Taft thinks so, too. No doubt Judge Grosscup would have thought so had this principle of popular government been instituted against him.

It does seem strange how fearful men high up in church and state are of popular encroachments upon the established order of things. How solicitous they are about the dear old Constitution.

Why if any ordinary man on the street were to say to his neighbor, "What has been good enough for our fathers ought to be good enough for us," words attributed to Cardinal Gibbons, he would be "dubbed" a mossback, old fogy, ignorant, unprogressive, and undesirable neighbor and a poor citizen. He would in truth be the Rip Van Winkle of the community, the laughing stock of the town.

And then, as if to crown his dissertation on the political economy of our time, the Cardinal attempts to quote from the immortal Shakespeare. The cardinal says: "Better to bear the ills we know than fly to those we know not of." What Shakespeare really does say is to be found in Hamlet's soliloquy, Act III, Scene 1:

"For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,

The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,

The insolence of office and the spurns
That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare bodkin? Who would the fardels
bear,

To grunt and sweat under a weary life
But that the dread of something after death,
The undiscovered country from whose
bourn

No traveller returns, puzzles the will
AND MAKES US RATHER BEAR THE
ILLS WE HAVE
THAN FLY TO OTHERS THAT WE KNOW
NOT OF.

Thus conscience does make cowards of us
all.

And thus the native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of
thought

And enterprises of great pitch and mo-
ment

With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action."

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST FOGYISM.

By Ernest Untermann.

All old fogies oppose female suffrage on equal terms with men.

It is not surprising that hardened champions of aristocratic privilege should oppose the political, economic and social equality of women with men.

But it seems inexplicable at first sight that even advanced labor unionists and Socialists should look with indifference or disfavor upon the efforts of their wives, sweethearts, mothers, sisters to secure equality with men.

The fact is indisputable, however. It does exist and persist in our own ranks.

A close examination reveals a good many relics of old fogyism even in many minds that have accepted most of the economic and political demands of the Socialist movement.

Evidently the revolution of minds progresses far more slowly than the economic and political revolutions demanding expression through the brains of mankind.

Every long established prejudice requires an extra effort for its removal, and most minds need help and initiative from the outside for that purpose.

This particular fogyism against equality of women is far more deep rooted than any prejudice created merely by the capitalist environment.

It reaches back into the primitive society and appeals to the most individualistic instinct of the male brute, the lust for dominion.

It played a useful function, so long as individualism was the ruling principle of human evolution, but became a nuisance when the spirit of co-operation demanded admission.

The more bestial the savage, the more surely he wants to master his squaw. The more brutalized the modern man, regardless of his economic class, the more determined he is to be the boss of his wife.

So ingrained has the idea of bossism become in the human race, that even women have become degraded by it. And backed by hereditary peculiarities, by social traditions, by fluctuations of vitality, many women have either become willing sex-slaves, or have turned the tables on their would-be masters and boss them instead of being bossed.

Comradeship grows but slowly upon such perverted soil. It will take strong measures to reach the quick through such a thick covering of ossification.

Of all the pitiful objects created by the demoralizing influence of sex class rule,

none is so heart-rending as the sex-slave of a wage-slave.

Of all the revolting horrors of man's inhumanity to women, none is more irritating than the sight of a sodden caricature of the "master of creation" in the garb of a wage-slave abusing a high-spirited, clean-souled, devoted wife.

Of all the damnable frauds of class rule, none is more abominable than the sniveling man-servant of the "lord" who sanctimoniously upholds the domination of man over woman as a "divine" institution.

The objections of these types of the male beast against women's equality are as hoary as man-rule itself. They are of the same caliber as the capitalist's objections to Socialism.

These objections are often repeated by some fogies who have found their way into the Socialist camp. Chiefly for this reason they deserve our notice.

The principal objection, which is the backbone of all others, is summed up in the complaint that women are coarsened by their contact with life outside of the home.

Behind it lurks merely the old Adam of male privilege, fearing that a greater life-experience will make women more self-reliant and less willing to swallow all the crooked logic of the "superior" male mind.

This type of man is willing to flatter, cajole, pet and champion women, so long as they are willing to be his playthings.

But when a woman stands upon the level of equality and attempts to lift this sort of admirer to her own noble plane, this champion quickly becomes peevish, drops his mask of chivalry, and frowns upon her as sternly as a plutocrat fixes the wage slave who points to the Declaration of Independence and hints that it was meant for himself as well as his master.

The answer to these inconsistent champions of women's rights to be men's fools is the emphatic declaration: Contact of women with men in public life will not coarsen clean women, but will civilize unclean men.

Women's influence in public life is the same as women's influence in the home. A woman's deepest nature is not perverted by the expansion of her circle of life. It is rather intensified.

If these chivalrous admirers of women really mean what they say to women in private, they should be willing to trust themselves to their adored in public.

Fogies in the Socialist and trade union ranks, who still repeat the drivel of male coxcombs, have barely forgotten their cave-

dweller's catechism sufficiently to stammer the word "comrade" and make a mess of it in their attempt to realize its meaning among their own sex.

So long as comradeship meets with such stubborn obstacles even among advanced men, it can hardly be expected to make much headway among fogies of all sorts to the point of heartily embracing their own women folks.

There is just one way to make room for a better growth of this comrade idea in the foggy mind: Practice it and show them that they are back numbers!

They may have enough intelligence to be ashamed when they find themselves outgrown by their women.

The Socialist movement offers to all lovers of real comradeship a splendid opportunity to give the fogies a hearty jolt, a shaking up that will do many of the less incurable mossbacks much good.

Take the petition of the Socialist party for women's equal suffrage and circulate it widely. The work for this petition is good, not merely for the fogies of both sexes, but for the foe of all fogysim, the Socialist movement.

Even if the majority of the women who secure the franchise on equal terms with men will at first vote the Democratic or Republican ticket, their wider touch with public life will inevitably bring greater self-reliance, greater freedom from prejudice, greater intelligence, greater personality to them. And all these things mean more emancipation from the thrall of reactionary influence.

Home nowadays is for women but a sugar-coated name for prison and hard labor.

An interest in public life means more efforts for emancipation from home drudgery, more active interest of the children in their mother's public duties, a better grade of citizens, a cleaner public and private life.

Every step towards a wider public interest of women means also a step towards a wider public interest in the home. In proportion as women will take part in public life, they will exert their power to make the home more beautiful, more worthy of its name.

All this means a movement for the interment of all kinds of reactionary skeletons that still linger among us.

Aside from such utilitarian and diplomatic considerations, it is the duty of every clear-headed and whole-souled Socialist and trades unionist to work for this petition, because we cannot realize comradeship without the women.

Let us be the first to sign the women's declaration of independence! Let Socialists and trade unionist men show that they are worthy to be the comrades of free women!

WE MUST MAKE GOOD.

By John C. Kennedy.

The recent Socialist victories in scores of cities and towns scattered throughout the

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United States have brought new hope, new inspiration, and new opportunities to the whole labor movement. But these victories have also brought new responsibilities—responsibilities which cannot be shirked if we are to hold our ground and to advance forward to greater victories in the future.

It is true, of course, that even though we have complete control of a city we can not establish a little co-operative commonwealth or run the industries of that city according to Socialist principles. But even though we are limited in our activities by the organization of industry on a national and international basis; even though we are bound by constitutional restrictions and a reactionary judiciary; even though we are restricted by narrow and antiquated charters, yet there is much that we can accomplish.

The people who have elected Socialists to office have a right to expect that they will make good in at least three important particulars: First, that they will be absolutely honest and straight forward in the performance of their public duties; secondly, that they will do their work efficiently; and thirdly, that they will do everything in their power to promote the welfare of the people, particularly of the working people.

Any representative who falls in any of these particulars falls not only as a public official, but as a representative of the working class. To some of the corporations and capitalists the corrupt official is a positive asset—almost a necessity. He gives them the power to exploit the people and he protects them in their robbery. But for the working class the corrupt official is a most dangerous menace. The Socialist program requires that the functions of the city, state and national governments should be greatly enlarged. This can be done with safety and benefit to the community only on the condition that our public officials do their work honestly and efficiently. Therefore among Socialists there can be no compromise with corruption or graft in any form. We must wage war relentlessly on graft and grafters wherever we find them.

It is not enough, however, that Socialist officials should be merely honest. An honest commissioner of health, an honest superintendent of education, or an honest city engineer might have the best of intentions, and yet be a complete failure as a public official. Our representatives must not only be "good"; they must be good for something. We have always claimed that the city government could run the street car system just as well, if not better, than a private company; that a municipal bakery could be run just as efficiently as a private bakery—and that such industries would then be run for the public welfare instead of for private profit. This is absolutely true, but it is true only on the condition that our city government is operated by efficient, well-trained workers. Therefore we must insist on efficiency. Wherever possible we must utilize experts, and in all cases we must in-

sist that our representatives should be well informed and abreast of the times. Hence, one of the most important acts of the Socialist administration of Milwaukee was the establishment of the municipal public efficiency commission under the direction of Prof. John Commons of the University of Wisconsin.

But honesty and efficiency alone are not enough. We might have an honest, and, as far as it went, efficient government which practically ignored the most important problems of the workers. The first and most important duty of every representative of the Socialist movement is to use all the powers of his office to secure better working and living conditions for the working class. Whether it be by securing new legislation, or by better enforcement of old legislation (which sometimes is quite as important) we must constantly hammer away at the problems which most vitally concern the workers. And not only must we hammer away at these problems, but, if we are to get results, we must do so intelligently. We must not only expose the evils of capitalism, but we must put forward a positive scientific program for the municipalization of local industries, for the solution of the housing problem, for the protection of the people's health, for the provision of parks, social centers, etc., for a better educational system for the workers, and other measures in the interest of the working class. In other words, we must make good today along positive, constructive lines for the working people.

Since this is true, the time is now at hand when the national Socialist office should establish a bureau of information on municipal problems. This bureau should be in charge of a competent secretary who would spend all his time gathering and classifying information regarding the government of cities in Europe and America. He should be able to furnish statistics, charts, diagrams and pictures to Socialist officials in any city showing them how similar problems to their own are being solved in the interest of the workers in other cities. From time to time bulletins should be issued by this secretary containing useful information for the Socialist officials in all parts of the country. In a word, the office of this secretary should be a clearing house for all sorts of information needed by the comrades whom we are electing to office.

It would also be well to have a field secretary connected with this office who would be an expert on municipal problems and who would travel from city to city to give advice when needed. Such an advisory expert would be just as valuable to us today as any agitator we have in the field.

The question may be asked, where are we to get the money for this municipal reference bureau? The answer is that the increase in the income of the national organization for a single year would more than take care of it. Moreover, if the national organization does not enlarge its activity

to provide for such pressing needs, its income is sure to be cut down sooner or later. If the national organization is to enjoy a constantly growing income, it must meet the growing needs of the movement in every direction.

Our problem now is to make good. We have undertaken to build a new civilization. Our united energies are necessary to succeed. If we make good use of the power already in our hands, we need have no fear of reaction. We will pass from our recent victories to greater victories until we have established a universal social democracy.

NOT GUILTY.

Rastus—What you' tink is de mattah wif me, doctah?

Doctor—Oh, nothing but the chickenpox, I guess.

Rastus (getting nervous)—I 'clare on mah honah, doctor, I ain't been nowhar I could ketch dat!—Medical Times.

"Dear Clara," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but really forgot whether you said yes or no."

"Dear Will," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I know I said 'no' to some one last night, but I had forgotten just who it was."—London Opinion.

A bachelor who had a great aversion to marriage was in the habit of saying this prayer before retiring:

"O Lord, save me from the fate that befell Adam, who, while peacefully sleeping, got a wife."—New York Call.

What the rose is to the bower,
What the jewel to the ring,
What the song is to the robin
In the gladsome days of spring,
What the gold is to the sunsets
That oft our souls beguile,
All this, and more, to people
Is the blessing of a smile.

LADIES' CORNER

FROM A STRIKING MEMBER'S WIFE OF ATOKA LODGE NO. 480.

Atoka, Okla., March 22, 1912.

Editor Journal.

The boys of this place are still in the fight. They feel that they had a just cause to come out and they mean to stay out until the M., K. & T. is willing to make a settlement. This they must do or the boys of Atoka will die fighting, for they are a noble type of manhood as well as brotherhood men who will never stoop so low as to scab. We are very proud of our lodge here, which has had but one traitor, known in this town as John Linsey. He once belonged to our lodge and has taken the same obligation as the rest of us. I wish to say before I close that I indorse every word of Brother John J. Suthon's letter from Portland, Ore. I sincerely wish that every member of organized labor could read it. We need more men like him.

Yours sincerely,
ESTHER STRIKE.

FROM "ANOTHER CARMAN'S WIFE.

Denison, Tex., April 6, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Seeing so many fine letters from the ladies this month makes me feel I can no longer keep the praise to myself. I feel for the men who are out on the M., K. & T. strike. They have shown us they were men, not excuses, but real, true men. They stood a great deal here in Denison, especially the time when one of their men was killed; more, it seems, than human nature could or should stand.

Up to date there has been but few who

have forgotten they were men and went back on their brothers to take the honorable title of "scab." Yet we have a few here that are the worst scabs of all—the home grown scab.

Ladies, how would you feel to have to go with your husband to and from work as a lady guard? What do you think of the man that will ask that of his wife, or of her to submit to such a degrading thing?

A lady(?) who will do this is most certainly in the wrong place, for my idea of a real true husband is one to look up to, to respect and esteem; not a man(?) who is in the eyes of every true man a debased and low being who needs the protection of his wife to walk the streets.

Perhaps I am going to the extreme, but I imagine a woman when with her husband (and he a scab) must wear a look on her face that put into words would mean about like this: "This man(?) behind me is my husband; he's a scab and afraid to go home in the dark, but you let him alone, for I am a woman and his protector, and if you touch him I shall probably scream (if he don't) for the police, scratch your eyes and may be pull all your hair out, so, beware!"

My husband needs his fifty or sixty per about as bad as anyone, but he will earn it as a man or not at all. Now, brother carmen, here in Denison when you vote again here for sheriff, try and get a man. I don't believe you could do any worse, and may be better. Think he is as good a friend of the scabs as the K. T.

We also have a man(?) scab here that was a farmer; imagine, friends, a farmer scab of all the scabs. Like the farmers do not have a hard enough row themselves and

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ought to be the first to help not hinder their fellow workers. Our farmer scab ought to have a good crop this year as far as any trouble from insects is concerned, as I think even a potato bug would have more respect for himself than to eat in a scab potato patch.

ANOTHER CARMAN'S WIFE.

FROM CHRISTINA "FORGET-YOU-NOT."

Council Bluffs, Ia., April 14, 1912.

Editor Journal.

After reading the April Journal through I decided to write again. It was our intention to have a "Forget-You-Not" letter in every Journal (at least as long as the strike lasts), but somehow or other there wasn't any in the April issue. Now, you can't blame me for not writing, for I did write.

Now, Mr. Editor, what did you do with my "Baby Poem" that I sent you February 16? It's mighty good that you are not in Council Bluffs, 'cause we're not singing, "We've got grit and we're going to beat Kruttschnitt" for nothing.

I want to thank Mr. R. C. Ruddick for his kind invitation, but he is a little late. We couldn't get the music in Iowa, so we had to go to Nebraska to get it, and if he ever comes to C. B. he can always tell a striker, because "the music is in the air."

Now, Mr. McVey, if you ever drop in C. B. I'll promise to tie up the bull dog, so never fear.

Hoping to see both my letter and poem in print, I am,

CHRISTINA FORGET-YOU-NOT.

FROM FORGET-YOU-NOT NO. 2.

Council Bluffs, Ia., April 14, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I did not send any letter to the Journal these last couple of months, I thought I would write to let you know how we are. We have not had any new deserters this month in Council Bluffs.

Now, I want to tell you a story about my little sister, who is six years old. As we were going to school one day, she picked

up a stick and said that if she met a scab she would use it on him. We walked on a few blocks, when I saw two men come our way, and I said to her, "There's a scab, baby, hit him." She hid the stick behind her back and came up closer to me and nudged me with her elbow, and said, "Here, you do it, you do it." After these men passed she picked up the stick again and said that she would hit the next scab that would come along.

George Gaby, who is a scab, put a pair of wheels in a coach. He was sent with these wheels to Fort Dodge as an experienced man, and on his return the same wheels burned the journal. So that shows you what an experienced scab can do.

The strikers' motto here is S-t-i-c-k, and I certainly think they do, don't you?

Well, as my letter is getting long I think I will close.

FORGET-YOU-NOT NO. 2.

FROM VICTORY LODGE NO. 44.

Ft. William, Ont., April 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Kindly allow me space in your Journal in the Ladies' Corner to write you a few lines to let you know that Victory lodge still exists. We have not got very many members yet, but we are getting them by degrees. We have initiated five new members since we started this year, so that is not so bad, but we are still hunting up more who we have on our list and who have said they would join, but forget when the meeting comes. We have to be after them all the time. We are going to give them another visit and see if that will give them a little more encouragement. I am always glad to see Sister Ronemus' letter in the Ladies' Corner. She certainly does not forget to write if we do, and she says she has two more lodges opened up. That seems good to hear. I hope we shall still make good in our lodge and we are trying hard at present. We are all very sorry to hear of the death of one of our sisters, Mrs McCrae, who went East a little while

ago and underwent an operation which proved fatal. She was an active member in our lodge and our lodge wishes to send their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband, Wm. McCrae. Also another active worker, Sister Roe, who, on account of her husband's sickness we have not seen at lodge for a few meetings, but we hope she will soon see a change and be able to be among us again.

Thanking you for space in the Journal,
I remain,

Yours fraternally,
A LOYAL STAR MEMBER.

FROM A CARMAN'S DAUGHTER.

Holsington, Kas., April 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Just a few words from a Carman's daughter of Hardtimes Lodge No. 538.

I have never had the pleasure, of seeing anything from or about this lodge in the Journal, so will (if the editor will give me a little space) say they are still prospering and everything looks fine. I enjoy reading the Journal very much, especially the arguments on Socialism and unionism. I don't know of many scabs here, I am proud to say. I hope the strike will soon be settled and all strikers back to work again. This has been a hard winter, but spring is here now and it won't be so bad.

As this is my first attempt to write, will close and leave space for some one else.

Yours for success and the Union,
A CARMAN'S DAUGHTER.

FROM MONTANA LODGE NO. 10.

Miles City, Mont.

Editor Journal.

I suppose some of the sisters would like to hear something from one of the youngest lodges.

We came to life Jan. 24, 1912, and now in less than three months are able to sit up and take notice. We have had such a severe and lingering winter that we have not done much to enlarge our membership, but, with the advent of spring, we expect to get our lariats out and get busy.

We gave a card party March 8 which was well attended, despite the fact that it was the middle of the Lenten season. The brothers of Signal Butte Lodge 224, B. R. C. of A. proved themselves true blue by their untiring efforts to assist and encourage us.

I hesitate to take up so much space, as there are so many good writers to whom it rightly belongs, and it is the undivided opinion of all out here (not Carman alone) that we have the "only" Journal.

The views expressed, pro and con, by the different brothers, are both instructive and interesting and are eagerly perused by the many, and if the pages continue as good as they are now, I will guarantee that it will not take two years for all the readers to know which is the proper medicine for labor.

Loyally yours,

MRS. TERESA THOMAS.

HE VOTED AS HE FELT.

By Quietus Qualls.

There was a man in our town
Who thought he was wondrous wise,
But he read the Prophet and the Ass.
Till it opened both his eyes;
The tales he read in the Journal,
A heart of stone would melt,
So he marched out to the ballot box
And voted as he felt.

He bought a Krag-Jorgenson,
The strongest to be found,
And got some large steel bullets
To wrap his ballots around.
The tickets marked with Unionist
He chose from out the rest,
And started out for Washington,
Resolved to do his best.

On the Tuesday in November
He reached that city fair
And strode up to the Capitol
In a way to make them stare.
He shot his bullet ballots
From basement to the dome,
Till he almost wrecked the building,
And then struck out for home.

Moral.

When editors beseech you
To right the country's wrong
By voting, use a gentle way;
Don't take your gun along,
And don't get mad at losing out.
'Twill do no good, unless,
In voting as you feel next fall
You feel a little less.

I am sending you this as a token of appreciation of your fine little Journal. It is the best railroad Journal I have ever read, and I am glad to see the amount of intelligent thinkers in the Carman's ranks. I enjoy them all; would like to help the strikers, but my husband has been in difficulties with the Q. & C. over being injured three consecutive times, and has been cut off from work for a year.

I write for several other papers over the pen name, Quietus Qualls, so I am using it for the inclosed verse.

(A Carman's wife.)

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All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. *Nom de plume* may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor in no sense assumes responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department, or for any article appearing elsewhere in these columns, except unsigned articles in editorial section. The publication of signed or unsigned contributions to other pages devoted to general labor news and miscellaneous articles must not necessarily be construed as in any sense an indorsement of them under any circumstances.

EDITOR.

FROM BROTHER GEORGE E. MARTIN OF GRAND RIVER LODGE NO. 11.

Trenton, Mo., March 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I feel that there is small reason for me to reply to most of the twenty or more pages of the March number devoted to me; and would not reply at all, but for some small particulars wherein some of the contributing parties (maybe inadvertently) misquoted some statements in my article in the February number, perhaps due to their very great zeal to write something about socialism, and if by making a misstatement of a fact they might distort certain of my statements into an attack upon Socialism, and they are so anxious to be attacked that to them a slight misrepresentation or inaccuracy being necessary to their purpose, they evidently argue with themselves that the end justifies the means, and so intense is the desire to get into an argument that they remind me very much of an old colored gentleman who, after hearing several of the brethren debating on the Scriptures and being interested in the discussion and desirous of taking part, and feeling that he had no right to indulge himself in that delightful pastime, not being a member, went and joined the church and was baptized, and as he arose from the water, with his mouth full of water and water streaming down his face, and his tongue being a little too thick to articulate distinctly, called out, "Now, brederin' who 'spute wid me?" It seems that some of the brothers have been yearning for some one to dispute with them and it is a sort of habit with those who earnestly seek disputes to cling tenaciously on until they get the last word, and a few have already declared their intention of coming again, maybe with that end in view. If so, and I can satisfy them in that matter, I shall be pelased to do so.

I must confess my great embarrassment when I read the Journal and find more than twenty pages were devoted to me. Why, I doubt if Roosevelt or Bryan or any others of the long list of famous gentlemen in this country had written that article in the February number if it would have been noticed more or attacked more fiercely. But I ap-

preciate it. I enjoy it. I am delighted at it. I want you to keep right on until you have burst your vials of wrath and have vented yourselves of your stock of expletives, and then maybe you will settle down and discuss the real question raised by me—that of the advisability of using the *Carmen's Journal* as a campaign book for Socialism. But so far as I shall deem it wise to reply to the several correspondents at all, I shall take them in the order in which their respective articles appear in the Journal, and by that arrangement I shall begin with Brother J. J. Gallagher, who says in substance that a reply to my article in the February number is not needed and then adds that some statements might be taken seriously and replied to. Now that is just what I want. I want them taken seriously. But when he selects his first subject, that of vigorous committee work suggested by me, his mind gets foggy, the very air around him becomes lurid, the bright sunlight of intelligence is suddenly dimmed and the darkness of utter ignorance hovers about him, and he becomes mentally benumbed; so much so that he cannot tell the difference between a suggestion for an improvement and a criticism or a complaint. One would almost believe that he wanted his readers to understand that there is no difference between the "Dove of peace fawning at your feet, and the grim visaged Molock sowing seeds of discord and unkindness."

I wish to correct his delusion by a very simple illustration, viz: There is a demand being made upon Congress for the improvement of the Mississippi river (I don't know that it is a Socialist idea either). That don't mean that we are finding fault with Congress, the President, the governors or legislatures or the several states effected! It just means that the people are ready to take one step forward, and when I suggested more aggressive committee work it meant that I was ready for our committees to get more active and push forward along right lines, keeping in touch with any movement of both companies and men, guarding with great care the principles of organized labor, and the contract rights already secured. I

haven't now and never had a case before my committee, and to charge me with registering an all round kick is silly, unless it is to be taken as implying that we officials are running this labor organization as we like and if you common nut tappers don't keep your suggestions to yourselves we will pounce upon you and have you charged with some crime like "les majeste!" Now, Brother Gallagher doesn't mean that; I know him personally, and I know that he means well for the order he represents. But what is troubling him now seems to be that he has taken an over dose of Socialism in his political diet, and it has acted upon him something like morphine, cocaine, opium and other such drugs act on the human system. It has impaired his sensibilities, benumbed his intellect and more or less dwarfed his reasoning powers, but I confidently hope when reaction sets in he will speedily recover.

Brother Gallagher, just to show me how crude my conception is, points out that he realizes that I have been reading dope (he means literature) hostile to labor. In that he may be correct. I have read several letters from Brother Gallagher, and they all, I believe, savor of discontent, are all class conscious, which is selfishness picked before it got ripe; are all revolutionary in spirit; none of which things are good to any very great extent, nor conducive to the best interest of a liberty loving, peaceful, law abiding, industrious, frugal, enterprising, benevolent, charitable and God-fearing people. Brother Gallagher, you call my attention to my statement that Socialism has no right to exist at the expense of organized labor, and then you say that I might as well have said that it had no right to exist at all. Now, this is the exact equivalent of saying that Socialism could not exist if organized labor didn't pay its campaign expenses and furnish it papers through which its few advocates can reach the public. Now, I like that, I believe it is honest; and then you say that you don't believe that I am ever called upon to support the movement (what movement?), the Socialist movement, of course. Why, no, God bless you, I don't intend to let them Socialists get their hands in my pocket, either. You say I should wait until some Socialist or some one who supports the Socialist movement raised the kick. Now, say, do you think the Socialists ever would kick on organized labor paying their campaign expenses? Now, do you really think that if some one was stealing your corn, and you wanted some for seed for yourself that you ought to wait until the other fellow got all the corn he wanted before you made a kick? There may be those who would smite you for a kindness, and kiss you for an evil you do them, but not many, and what few there are are not Socialists. We wouldn't expect Socialists to kick on anything we do for them; not, at least, until after the election is over,

and then we would expect them to deal with us just as others have done. Not all the virtues are wrapped up in the four or five hundred thousand Socialists in this country, nor all the vice in those holding to different views. Brother Gallagher complains that I accused him of exhausting his vocabulary. Now, I confess that wasn't fair and I apologize. Don't everybody know that he has a boundless vocabulary; that there is no limit to his command of language? Why, certainly he could curse you in such dulcet phrases that you would think that he was pouring libations of sweetest ointment upon you. Yet he says that he is not one of those who holds himself in high esteem. Perhaps if he was, with his class consciousness he would seek another class of associates and he would not notice any of our poor carmen any more. In the McNamara case I stated the facts as they existed; no "I told you so" spirit at all about it. The McNamaras, before trial, at the trial, and after the trial appeared before the world as men charged with crime, but clothed with the legal presumption of innocence until proven guilty, or until that guilt was confessed. They did not appear as laborers, nor labor representatives, but as men charged with breaking the law of the land. No need from the standpoint of labor to be regarded in any other light, but socialism needed their case, both nationally and locally, and particularly in Los Angeles in the city election. No defense fund was necessary, and if such were necessary, why are not our Socialists and labor zealots out raising a defense fund for the 54 indicted persons who are charged with crimes committed in and about and through the McNamaras' office and its influence? If you were justified in defending the McNamaras you are justified in defending the 54 since indicted for crimes committed in connection with the same offenses of which they were guilty, and you are also justified in invoking the aid of labor and Socialism now, if you were then. Brother Gallagher, you say that the corporations are not employing tens of thousands of spies and detectives for the fun of it. No, of course not; they employ them to catch criminals; and they have caught quite a number in the dynamite cases, if they should all be proven guilty. I hope they are not all guilty, but if guilty let them pay the penalty.

Brother Gallagher, your advice is much better than your views on the relation of labor to Socialism. You say you would not advise any one to read that militant and aggressive weekly, meaning the Appeal to Reason, whose mind is hostile (you mean if the reader's mind is hostile); you say it would make him a first class crank. Now, I think I can see the humor of that remark. Let me see; the paid circulation of the Appeal to Reason and the Socialist vote last presidential election are about the same. Am I to understand by that the readers of the Appeal to Reason all read it with hos-

tile minds and that that accounts for the fact that the vote and the subscription are about equal.

Now, you don't mean that three-fourths of all the college professors are Socialists, do you? But if they were, my word for it, college professors are not always best versed in economics. And surely you don't mean that all the eminent men of letters are Socialists? Now, haven't you selected a few who are Socialists, and just given them prominence in your estimation just because they are Socialists, and not because of any real prominence to which they have attained? Aren't you just a little too eager to attach renown to the advocates of Socialism? You may be seeking fame yourself; if so, I congratulate you on your ambition, but please don't use the labor organizations to further your desires in that direction. Now, Brother Gallagher, let me say that corruption exists, there is no doubt; politicians are corrupt, courts are corrupt, legislatures are corrupt, churches are corrupt, our educational institutions are corrupt, business is corrupt, there is corruption in every phase of human existence. Wherever there is selfishness there is corruption, even there is corruption among Socialists, and if Socialists were in power I believe they would be just as corrupt as the Democrats or Republicans are as it is. Now, as I said before, I don't believe that all the good that there is in the human race has gone over to the Socialists, and I believe that some of the good things we now enjoy are due to the efforts of those who still hold to the merit system, which encourages effort and are opposed to that system which proposes to guarantee equal rights and equal benefits, whether they are to come as pensions doled out of the public crib or as a reward for faithful endeavor. Now, as you are going to give me a succinct statement of what Socialism means, I shall anxiously await your letter containing so many good things for me, and as I perceive that you are going to all that trouble for my benefit, I cheerfully waive my objections to its being published in the Journal. But please don't put in too much time telling me how to get to be a Socialist, as I think I can arrange that little formality after you have elucidated the subject for me.

Brother J. K. Odle, if by your suggestion that Grand River No. 11 trim me down to fit the cloak of fraternalism, you mean to make a Socialist of me, then I pray don't; I can't imagine how small I would be; but take me to the infinite limit of imagination and I would be a giant compared with some of my adversaries in this debate, if their ideas are to be taken as an index to the measure of their stature. You challenge my statement that organized labor and Socialism are not interdependent, saying, in substance, that when organized labor wants anything Socialism comes up and says, all right, we will give it you. I suppose that is the way Socialism expects to reimburse the great

body of organized labor for the use of labor journals for campaign purposes, since you, like Brother Gallagher, admit that Socialism could not exist without doing so at the expense of organized labor.

Now, I am glad to have you two brothers admit that. That fact, I suppose, was largely responsible for the change in the subordinate constitution made at Atlanta. Now I think that whole matter is clear to me. The Socialists, realizing that they were at death's door unless they could hide behind the labor organizations, conceived the idea of getting themselves elected as delegates (Socialists do love to be elected to office), and then gathered at Atlanta and changed our constitution, just (no doubt) as Debs was warbling off the last sweet song that he had been singing in praise of Socialism, and was about to arrange the furniture in preparation for the funeral. Yes, you were dying; then I don't blame you, I forgive you. I shall pass the remainder of your article, except to say that Brother Gallagher's nationality nor his "Irish dialect" were not used with intended disrespect, and your suggestion that its use was in bad taste, comes in the very poorest kind of grace from one who can so degrade and belittle himself as you did near the close of your article, in the fourth line above "yours fraternally" and fifth line above J. K. Odle, when you most likely were trying to claim kin with me, which I most vehemently deny.

Brother C. C. Connelley, you asked me to suggest any program offered by the Democratic or Republican parties for the bettering of the working class. I am opposed to the use of the Journal in that way, and must therefore decline, at least for the present. In the future, if I should deem it wise, I will take pleasure in preparing the program for you.

Brother M. M. Mahon, your strike suggestions are pretty good, but that statement that I need my head examined is certainly a gem, but as that is the best you have in store, you will allow me to suggest that that remark is a sufficient examination of yours.

Brother Nemo, you thanked me for my February letter so kindly that had you not declared your earnestness I would have thought that you were using sarcasm, but I now take it seriously. You ask me to point out what the frugal and enterprising in Grand River No. 11 has to show for his endeavors. I might reply by asking, What would they have had under Socialism? But that would be to invite a discussion of the tenets of Socialism, which I wish, as far as possible, to avoid. Your fierce arraignment of Manhattan is indeed common, and I doubt not that the worst conditions in Manhattan are in the sections where there is the greatest percentage of foreign population, the least regard for law, the greatest amount of crime, and I regret that I fear that those same sections furnish the largest Socialist vote. I think that the solution

of these problems growing out of such conditions are nearest at hand, by methods now at command, and without employing revolutionary means. The process may be slow, but for a while I think that "It were better to bear those ills we have, than fly to others we know not of." Your little commonwealth of co-operation looks good until you come to that part about the bonds and the \$3 per day, and of course they look good to the bondholder and the street laborer. But I would like to ask who is to pay the bonds? But as Brother Gallagher is going to explain that and how it all works out under Socialism, I just won't bother you with it until I hear from him. But say, would you tax your neighbor to pay wages to yourself? Would you burden your friend for your gain? You have no right to build your prosperity upon the ruin of your neighbor, neither in justice or in morals.

Brother S. H. Nicodemus, I enjoy your quotations from the Bible, but I am very sorry that I can not make a present application of them to the Socialism of this age, as it is quite apparent that most Socialists are non-believers in the doctrines of Christianity (I make this statement from my observation and from speeches made at the convention at Chicago in 1908 for the nomination of a candidate for president). Scripture references can have little to do with Socialists' tenets at this time.

Brother Geo. Baker, I would like to reply to your apparent assumption that Socialism is responsible for organized labor. Wouldn't it be better to just admit the facts—that organized labor started and then Socialism and several other little "isms" sought shelter under her spreading wings? I can't make as friendly a reply to all these suggestions as I wish, as space forbids. Your reference to Milwaukee under Socialists elected by trade unions and operating under the capitalist system, if it should be, that much good would come of it, it would not stand as an approval of the Socialist system fundamentally.

Brother Vaughn Q. Bennett: The editor doesn't refuse to print Democratic or Republican articles, nor does it appear that he is ever asked to. He says that he would and that is sufficient proof that Democrats or Republicans don't want partisan politics discussed in fraternal papers, and that fact, to my mind, explains why every article in the March number attacking me or defending the use of the Journal for partisan politics was written by Socialists, and the only one defending me or my position has pursued the true fraternal spirit and unboomed his political feeling as his own and not the concern of any one else. It is Socialists who are trying to inject partisan politics into fraternalism and the result, if done, will be Socialism plus, fraternalism minus. When Brother Gallagher explains Socialism I can tell more about your "Take me by the ear with one hand, with a six-shooter in the other and march me to the

polls," but maybe that you wouldn't do that. Quite recently a Socialist leader (if I mistake not) tried to force the miners into a pledge to support the Socialist ticket, and I can't imagine just how far this force business will be carried if power should ever be attained.

Brother Frank Hahn, no, of course to be a Socialist doesn't mean to be a criminal. But Socialists use criminals so much to further their aims that many folks seem to regard them in that light. A cause that must feed upon crime cannot serve the ends of a fraternal people. Many Socialists are honest, but have been deluded into following a very crude and undeveloped (not to say erroneous) system of political reasoning, and have therefore wandered far away from their moorings and have sailed into turbulent waters, and I fear are about to be shipwrecked.

Brother B. F. Von Cannon, I am so glad to have you join me in this protest against mixing partisan politics with our unions, which will ultimately only destroy them unless abated at the outset. There is nothing in my mind that would please the captains of industry better than to have politics enter the labor movement and get up personal strife. Get them to fussing among themselves. Nothing will better serve their ends.

Say, didn't I get a skinning in the March number? I am glad you voiced the sentiment of your lodge. Much of the same sentiment prevails here. It makes me wonder if about all of the Socialists in the B. R. C. of A. didn't reply to me. Why, brother, I could, if I wished, fill the entire copy of the Journal each month from now until next January with the achievements of either of the old parties, but their records are open books and can be examined any time by any one who wishes to do so, and they, unlike the Socialists, can survive without preying upon labor unions for campaign expenses. The question here is not whether Socialism is a good thing or a bad thing. It is whether Socialism shall be permitted to use fraternalism as a tool to dig union labor's grave? I am opposed to it and later may offer an amendment to the subordinate constitution to prevent it. The time has not yet arrived.

Brother E. H. Vowles, I am going to offer you a little advice, and I would like for you to think about it seriously. I know you wanted to write something good last month, and I would liked to have helped you out. I know that you tried hard, but you were unable to bring your thoughts together. You are not in love, are you? If you are then I can excuse you for anything you do. But that suggestion about following Jack Johnson and having my skull measured, I am sure no one would have thought of that but you. I would advise you to go away off, say about ten miles from the home of anyone, in some lonely vale or glen, or shady forest and there where no eye can beam

upon you save the cold gleaming stars, no voice hover about you save the moaning wind, in deep and desolate solitude, beset yourself to thinking, and think, and think, and when you can't think any more, go back and think again, and think in review; it will do you good. Just think until the scales fall from your mental vision, and then when the light has dawned upon you, go back home (slowly, of course, so the change of scenery will not be too abrupt for your delicate sensibilities), and sit down and write all about what happened, what you saw, what you thought and tried to think, and send it to the Journal and have it published, and I assure you that it will be much better reading matter than that story about Jack Johnson and the skull.

Now, brothers, much of this discussion is foreign to the subject at which it is aimed to be directed, and I deeply regret the necessity of digressing at all, but felt that a brief reply to each of those who attacked me so fiercely ought to be made in justice to myself. But in the future, if indeed I shall feel called upon to again appear in print in support of the contention that the labor journals should not be used for partisan politics, I shall try to stick to that subject, not regarding the vituperation and calumny heaped upon me. My purpose at the outset was to bring to the minds of the entire jurisdiction, not the evils of one political party nor the good of another, but of course I had to throw most of the missiles at the party that was responsible for the complaint.

This being campaign year it is of the utmost importance that union men shall feel entire freedom in the exercise of their franchise, and that they shall at all times feel the need of voting for the common good. No one has a moral right to cast his vote for his own gain: hence class consciousness can't abide with public spirit. You can't maintain a public spirit and selfishness in the same person, nor group of persons. Liberty is what men need this year, and never did they need it more. Our constitution, as it now stands, permits the discussion of politics. Socialists, no doubt, wrote that amendment, and I can only hope that great harm will not come of it. I have not objected to anyone holding any political views that he might wish, nor would not if I could. I would not coerce any body of men with whom I associate to vote as I do, nor would I if I could, use the labor paper for partisan purposes, unless I should see fit to do so in reply to the Socialists who feel that their political life depends upon enjoying that privilege.

Yours with profound fraternal feeling,

GEO. E. MARTIN.

FROM TEXLINE LODGE No. 255.

Texline, Texas, March 24, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Not seeing anything from this part of the Panhandle for some time, I thought I would pen a few lines. This leaves things quiet along the border and business pretty good. However, a cut of forces seems to be inevitable at the present.

I have been looking over the last Journal and find some very interesting letters and some of them like mine, not above the ordinary. I noticed that Air Brake Boomer is trying to get a car inspectors' association started. I, for one, certainly think it is a good thing and will lend all the aid I can to get one started and will be pleased to meet with the car inspectors of the different roads for I am sure that much good will be accomplished from such an organization. It is bound to be a benefit to the men to exchange ideas and discuss the M. C. B. rules and regulations. I can't see why some one hasn't got that started some time ago. I think Air Brake Boomer deserves credit for being of the kind that wants to get the men closer together and make better men out of our car inspectors.

I am firmly fixed in some of my ideas and one of them is that our car inspectors are not getting what is coming to them, and another thing is the roads are not strict enough in the class of men they use for car inspectors. I think any car inspector that can pass the proper examination on the M. C. B. rules and has had the experience that he should have, is entitled to the best wages that is paid to any man in the car department. Not only the safety of the cars are up to him, but the lives of the passengers that our roads haul through space at the rate of sixty miles an hour are at the mercy of our car inspectors. They have things too numerous to mention here that they must see after, and it is not often that one of them is given a chance to vindicate himself if he should happen to overlook anything. I see that the Harri-man lines are still holding out and claim they have not lost but about four per cent of the men that have been out. They have certainly shown the right spirit, and every road should respond liberally toward helping them fight it out for their fight is our fight, and we must furnish the ammunition if they are going to stay on the firing line.

I am just in receipt of a copy of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill. I wonder how many of our Carmen have read any of it or all of it. I think it should be read by every laboring man in the United States, and a lot of thought spent on it. How a bunch of men that claim to be human can frame up such an outrage is more than I can comprehend. The commission is composed of Senator Sutherland, Senator Chamberlain, W. G. Brantley, M. C., Reuben O. Moon, M. C., W.

[Note—The foregoing letter was received too late last month for publication in our last issue, hence is published in this issue at the request of the writer.—Editor.]

C. Brown, president of the New York Central railroad, and Mr. D. L. Cease, editor of the Railroad Trainman. If there could be a dirtier insult heaped upon the working people of the United States, I would like to see it and what it would look like. If they can get it any worse than the bill that takes effect July 1, 1912, I want to see it. Let them do their worst, and it will help us in some way. They go on and tell you what they will do for the dependent children, and have you thinking that all of your children are dependent, and at the last moment, a clause bobs up something like this: That after a child is 16 years of age, they are capable of earning their own living and they must be absolutely incapacitated for anything, they must either be a cripple or an idiot to be a dependent child. Think of that, you slaves that labor for your living and see how you like it? Just when your child has reached the age that they can best learn at the schools they are forced upon the world to earn their own living. Imagine your daughters being cast out upon the cold and cruel world at the age of 16 years, to make their own living at a wage that will not furnish her decent clothes to wear, much less the necessities of life. I wish I could talk to every laboring man in the United States and see them face to face and reason with them about their condition.

Lest I get too far away from my subject I would return to the bill in question, and say that one clause emphatically states that it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress that the burden of compensation under this act for personal injuries shall be considered as an element of the cost of transportation and the Interstate Commerce commission, in any proceedings before it, affecting rates is directed to recognize and give effect to this policy. How do you fellows like that? You who have been complaining of high cost of living and high freight rates. Their figures show that the present bill will increase their cost of paying for crippled or injured employees at least 13 per cent. That means that we are going to face a 13 per cent raise, either in freight or passenger rates, and the merchants will raise our commodities 13 per cent to the 60 per cent more we are paying now than we did ten years ago, and it is easy to figure the results. We are paying 60 per cent more than we did for our living, add 13 per cent, 73 per cent more for our living than we paid ten years ago, add 40 per cent to the wages and what have you left? Thirty-three per cent worse off than we were when the trusts got started to growing good. (Let the trusts grow.) If you can think of no way to stop such a monstrous outrage that is being imposed upon the people just get your little thinking machine started if you possess one, and see if you can come to some conclusion, and I will venture the assertion that if you will think you will soon come to the con-

clusion that the present system of government is rotten. Now I am not going to tell you what to do, but if you will think a little while, I am confident that you will see a way to help yourselves, and I sincerely hope that the laboring men will try and vote for their interests in place of the powers that be. I would like to be at Kansas City the 15th of April, but I don't think I will be there. I don't know who is going from this line, but I am sure we will have a good man. I have been told that the Santa Fe has discontinued the bonus system, as it has proved a failure. I would be glad if some one on that road would confirm the report, through the Journal. Well, if this misses the waste basket, I may take another shot some time while my shooting capacity lasts.

Yours fraternally,

P. G. FLETCHER.

FROM BROTHER W. J. McVEY.

Walcott, Wyo., April 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

When I wrote my last letter to the Journal I decided I would not intrude in its columns this month, as I do not believe in riding a free horse to death, but as "circumstances alter cases," I find myself putting forth another effort to scatter my ideas broadcast over the face of the earth for readers of the Journal to pick up and keep, or cast aside, just as their honest convictions dictate to them.

I have two reasons for writing this month. One is, I have very good reason to think that this is the last opportunity I will have to write the Journal for some time to come. Another is Brother Weeks thinks it a good time to take up the subject of single tax, and Brother Smallwood of Bristol, Tenn., is asking how the Socialist is going to manage affairs in general and money in particular, and I think it is up to we "calamity howlers" to do our best to explain matters to these two brothers from our point of view. However, I hope our editor will gently drop this in the waste basket, after giving it a vigorous crush in his hand, if he would have to crowd others out to make room for this, as I have already had more than my share of space in our columns this year. I have no doubt but there will be answers in this issue of the Journal to these two brothers far more interesting and instructive than this letter. I have an idea Brother Gallagher will give us his promised letter on Socialism in this issue, and if he does, I know it will be both interesting and instructive. Still I am going to do my best and that's all a mule can do.

Now, as to Brother Weeks' single tax proposition, I look at the matter in this light: Probably the single tax law would be some relief, but we are not merely after relief; we are after justice, and as it is no more trouble to vote for justice than it is for relief, why not vote for justice? There are only two ways, a right way and a wrong

way. If you vote at all you are bound to vote wrong, if you don't vote right. And if you vote against your interest and the interest of your fellow working man you vote wrong, and you can not vote both the reform or the old party ticket and vote the Socialist ticket at the same time. Maybe part of both tickets, but not the full ticket.

Now, perhaps you think: But we can not elect the Socialist at this time, but we can elect the reform candidate, and so let us elect him and when the Socialists get strong enough we will vote for them, and thus get justice a slice at a time.

Now, if we all did this how is the Socialist to ever get strong enough to be elected to office? Another thing, we can get more relief measures from the powers that be by piling up a big Socialist vote than we can by voting for the reform measure candidate, for then we would prove by our action that we had at last awakened to our own interest and they would know they would have to do something for us or we would put them out of business. While, on the other hand, so long as we vote the old party tickets no matter whether they are reform or not, they naturally think the wool is still pulled over our eyes, and they won't even live up to their reform pledges. Neither will many of them hesitate to graft on us, for they would well know they could go through the white wash process and their sins would soon be forgotten by us in our struggle for an existence.

Now, those are my ideas as regards to voting for the candidates, and as far as to voting for a reform measure that was put to the people of the state by referendum vote, I would certainly vote for the best measure, according to my honest convictions. And as I have not made a thorough study of the single tax proposition, if such a measure was put up to the people of my state and there were no other measures which were, according to my judgment, better than the single tax law, I would vote for it. But I would never vote for a candidate on the single tax issue. Because I had rather vote for something I want and not get it than to vote for something I don't want and get it. And I know when I vote for a candidate on any ticket except the Socialist ticket I would vote for interest, rent and profit, and that is a system I don't want, for when you vote for interest you vote for the money to do the work in place of the man. When you vote for rent you vote for privately owned property to draw from your purse money no man should possess without first performing its equivalent to society in general. And when you vote for profit you vote to pay a price for nothing. All this is wrong.

Now as to politics and unionism and their respective places in our lives, I would say: So long as we live under the present system it is the duty of unionism in the industrial field to work for shorter hours and more pay. And it is the duty of our poli-

ticians to work for cheaper living, and also for all the unionist works for, and thereby put a stop to raising our living 15 per cent when we get a 10 per cent raise in wages. And I think they should go hand in hand and each perform his duty. I also think when they all do this we will reap our just rewards and not before. If I had to take my choice of scabbing on the industrial field or at the polls on election day, I would prefer the industrial battle field. And yet we do not look down on the scab at the polls like we do on the scab on the strikers, because we know the man who votes wrong is sincere and is trying to do right, while the scab on the striker is not.

Now, Brother Smallwood, you are like Brother Weeks, insofar as you are broad minded enough to not condemn that which you do not understand, and any one can tell by reading your letter that if one will show you that you hold the wrong, and will point out the right, you will drop the wrong and pick up the right, no difference how long you have held on to the wrong. One can also tell by reading your letter that you do not jump at conclusions, and I think any fair minded person will say you are right in that respect. You have also put questions to us Socialists which I am very sure many non-Socialists would like to see answered, for no doubt many of them think you have us cornered.

As a matter of fact no one can tell exactly how things will be managed altogether when the Socialists become the rulers of our country, no more than the Republicans could foretell these matters before they became a power.

But there is one thing you may depend on, these matters will be decided by the majority and as the workers are in the majority, they will vote to their own interest, for they then will be class conscious. These property rights were quite a problem to many people so far as the black slave was concerned before the Civil war, for you know slaves were considered private property. But the matter was settled for the best, all right, all right.

You want to know how the Socialist will dispense with interest, rent and profit (you do not say interest, but I presume you want to know that also). Think of the postoffice and the public school, brother. There is no interest, rent and profit there.

We propose for the earth to belong to all the people, and give each an equal opportunity (not equal pay), and every person the full social product of what he produces. We propose for all the people to own all the mines, the same as they own one coal mine up in one of the Dakotas at present, all the railroads, telegraph lines, all the stores, manufactories, etc., and operate them for the good and welfare of all the people, not for rent or interest on an investment. So long as you lived on land and used it for yourself and family it would be yours, but you could not rent it to some one else, as

there are plenty for all and all would have the same opportunity to what land they could use as you would have. Hence no need of paying for the use of it. Your house, the same. So your neighbor carman could not rent his house to any one as the government would guarantee to each an opportunity to own his own house and he could pay for it on the installment plan at smaller payments than he now pays rent. No, the government would not take his extra house from him. We will not be in the robbing business then. But he would have no use for the house. Perhaps, in that case, he could sell it at what it was actually worth at that time. If it is needed now it stands to reason if it was useful then it would still be needed. So it is logical to presume that the government would buy it of him at its valuation and sell it to the man who needed it to live in. That house would represent so many dollars and cents. Why could not the government issue so many dollars on the house after it had bought it? The same as railroads issue bonds on their property, or the same as the government now issues you a money order at cost. That money order represents the purchasing price of it. So would the house and all other property owned by the people (the government). Another way, Brother Smallwood, and no doubt there will be many other ways advocated and left for the people to decide for themselves: If the majority decided that they would do away with gold and silver as legal tender and use in its stead productive slips, they could do so. So in that case when you did a certain amount of work the government would issue to you a paper (productive slip) which would be evidence that you had produced a certain amount of the requirements of society, the same as a dollar does now with the exception that now you produce more than one dollar to get one dollar (if you work for the other fellow) and then you would only produce one dollar to get one dollar. There are other ways and better ways of explaining this, and I am sure some of the brothers will enlighten you. However, I would advise you to read Socialist literature, for one can not go into details on all these subjects with such small space as the Journal affords us at one writing.

No doubt but the railroads and all other private owned property holders would receive just compensation for what they had justly acquired. They would not be entitled to compensation for any more than a burglar is entitled to that which he unjustly acquires. As to what will constitute "justly acquired" will be settled by the vote of the majority the same as other important questions of the day. My advice to you would be to send one dollar to Brother Adames, our editor, for four months' trial subscription to the Chicago Daily Socialist and buy some of the literature advertised in its columns; you can buy it cheap, and read up on this important subject, and I feel sure

you will bless the day you made this move.

Three cheers for Sister Frank Bailey of Pottsville, Pa., for she is the first to introduce Socialism in the "Ladies' Corner." Now watch that corner grow and expand till it reaches the department stage. Our editor might as well make preparations to enlarge the Journal again. And she said she did not expect to see her letter in print, and I wonder why, as it was a splendid letter.

I want to say as to myself, I never saw three more interesting, inspiring and encouraging letters in the ladies' corner than those written in the April issue.

Listen at a striking carman's wife and the one signed "Faithful." Boys, they said they would live on bread and water, and "Faithful" said she would help earn the bread before they would consent to their husbands scabbing. What more inspiring cries ever went out to striking men than these two sisters sent out through the columns of our Journal? I wish every scab's wife everywhere could read those letters. How their cheeks would blush with shame for their degenerated husbands. How their hearts would ache with remorse for their weakling scabs and how their bosoms would heave with pride for strikers' wives.

Fraternally,

W. J. McVEY.

FROM GRAND LODGE DEPUTY G. A. NOLTE.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 1, 1912.
Editor Journal.

Since my last report in March issue of our Journal and referring back to work on Virginian railway, it no doubt will be of interest to know that on February 20 (since the suspension of work by all crafts) an agreement was secured from this company. This being the first federated agreement entered into between all parties.

The increase in wages ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents per hour were no comparison with the concessions made by this company covering conditions present, which are a reformation; especially did the carmen profit insofar as securing classification. I am informed that some little dissatisfaction prevailed on part of some of the other crafts. However, this is sometimes expected and usually creates discord, besides it is generally the representative of such crafts (finding fault) who is blamed and in many instances without justification. Some members of organized labor who do nothing but pay dues and find fault seem to be under the impression that their representatives have nothing to do but make demands and that everything will be forthcoming without protest, while to the contrary let me say that this is a mistaken idea, and you need only place yourself in the other fellow's place to be convinced. It is a moral certainty that no representative having the men's interest at heart is going to submit

to anything other than what is fair and reasonable and this mistrust in their representatives has a lasting effect more injurious than antagonistic methods pursued by their opponents. It appears that this mistrust so common among our men seems to be a cultivated disease and for the best interest of our movement should be discouraged.

My attention was next directed to the Monon railway carmen, who have submitted rules and regulations and requested a conference with their officials. All crafts except the carmen are already working under a federated agreement and it only depends with the carmen to show their moral courage and co-operate with the other crafts to get that recognition which they are justly entitled to. They are asking for absolutely nothing unreasonable and suffice to say, that I cannot believe that this company would discriminate against our men, especially when they treat with all others; besides the carmen are asking for nothing but conditions; no increase in wages.

Before coming West, I organized a lodge at Victoria, Va., and received assurances from every man at Roanoke, Va., of his application. With this completed it is safe to say that every man on the system is organized.

I resumed work on one of our Eastern railroads where I had left off and considering everything, received much encouragement and expect some good results to follow.

About March 22 I received a notice to proceed to Wilcoe, W. Va., where I organized a Carmen's lodge. I arrived there on the morning of March 26, where just two miles distant a disastrous mine explosion at the Jed Coal and Coke Co. mines took place in which 83 miners' lives were snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye, and I immediately went there to behold a most heart-rending scene of women and children panic stricken. Up to that time ten of the miners were rescued alive. I had occasion to talk with one of these miners; also with one of the volunteer rescuing party, and to my surprise I was informed that it was commonly known among the operators as well as the men employed that this mine was dangerous. None of the miners are organized and my hide would not have been recognized in a tanyard had I been known to be a representative of labor. All miners within ten miles suspended work and went to the scene and detectives employed by the operators were falling over one another. Some newspaper representative who had a camera and was taking pictures of the scenes was told to make his exit or suffer results. It was plain talk, and in the old saying, that in case of doubt take the safe side, I want to say that it was a case of extreme doubt, consequently the fellow took to the woods. The Cincinnati Post of March 27 will give some of the actual happenings there in this connection and worth while reading for

those of you who have any doubts about existing conditions in Czar Elkins' state will profit by reading, etc.

We have no free working people in this section of West Virginia and I doubt if the darkest days in Russia were ever a comparison, and in my opinion the initiative and referendum, with recall, is the only solution. Government by the people, if you please.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. A. NOLTE.

FROM A MEMBER OF GREENVILLE
LODGE NO. 316.

Greenville, Pa., March 25, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have never seen anything in our Journal from this place, I think it is high time some one is saying something to let the rest of the boys along the line know that we still live, and not only that, but to see if I can put a little union blood in some of these boobs around these shops.

No doubt we all know there are all kinds of men in the world, and if any brother can mention one kind that is not at this place I wish he would do so, for it is sure a case of something new, and we should proceed to try and get one. Perhaps some of these fellows can tell us of another kind, but they are never out at lodge to do so.

Well, since we know there are several kinds of men, I will mention a few of the kinds we have here. There is one class who can't join a union, another that could but won't, another that would but the lodge won't have them, and another who joins and are no good after they do join (which one are you?) They amount to about as much as a wooden hobby-horse would if you wanted to go to town. Recently we did not have enough members out one evening to hold lodge, when one of our members suggested that we get a carpenter to make a couple of wooden dummies to use on such occasions. Now, if this is not an example of the kind of stuff some of our members are made of, tell me.

A few days ago I mentioned the union to one of our non-members in the hope of getting him to join. I had just finished telling him all the good principles of it when he left and went to the wash room, which is divided in two halves, and on his return he said: "You just got through telling me all the good about the union, and while I was out there, there were two fellows on the opposite side told me all the bad ones." I went out right away, but they were gone. Now, they did more harm there in two minutes than five men will repair in two months. I did not go out with the intention of killing anyone, only to invite them to our meeting some evening and we would talk it over.

Now, I take pleasure through the columns of our Journal to invite you up some evening. Make yourself known, what you came

for and you will soon find out who the writer of this piece is.

Now, brothers, what do you think of fellows like that? They would be better out of our midst, and the sooner the better. They say the union is no good and everything bad they can think of, when on the other hand, it is just such a click like this that is no good to themselves or anything else that is causing all the trouble. Now, when it comes down to figures we have about 300 men here in the car department, and we have 45 members. Why, a lot of you should be ashamed of yourselves (and then blame the union). No wonder the car department employees are working for 18 cents per hour. Who is at fault? The lodge? Oh, no, a lot of these suckers who are afraid of your jobs if you did join. You know if you did join, you could not run around to the boss every ten minutes and tell him all you know and be loyal to the union. So you stay out of the union—wise men you are indeed. What do you get for that? Oh, yes, a pat on the shoulder and called a fine fellow. Well, I never saw yet where this fine fellow business bought any pork chops at 25 cents a pound. Now, I think I could sit here and write all evening, but this will not interest everyone and they may get tired reading it, so I will ring off. This only interests a few around here who never show themselves at lodge, and I would like to talk to you, and this is the only way I can do it. So I hope this will not hurt anyone's feelings enough to keep him away from the next meeting, which is the first and third Thursday of each month.

Yours fraternally,

ZIG.

FROM A MEMBER OF CASCO BAY
LODGE NO. 397.

Portland Me., April 7, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you can give me space I will try to answer Brother G. W. Smallwood's questions in the April issue.

I will start by giving the definitions of Socialism taken from the American Year Book Encyclopedia and Atlas: "No word has been more abused and misunderstood than the word Socialist. The Socialist is not an anarchist. They are opposed in theory and practice. The Socialist does not propose to destroy the family, abolish religion or divide up property, nor does he seek to carry out his ideas by riot and bloodshed. In a single phrase, Socialism means the public ownership of the means of production and working class control of the government, a chance to work for all who will, and to all workers the full value of their product. The typical Socialist is a rather quiet and thoughtful working man, serene in time of trouble and self-contained in the day of victory. He realizes that the world will move on very well after he is dead, but remembers that while he lives it is his business to help the world move. He

considers himself an ally of the eternal laws of nature and is proud to do his little part in the great cause."

Brother, you ask how Socialists propose to dispense with profits and rents. By establishing a co-operative common wealth where every worker gets the full value of their product, not as now, about one-fifth. Now, brother, don't you think there is something wrong when, as you say, that one of your fellow carmen, through hard work and economy, denying himself and family, no doubt, of all pleasures for a number of years, to own a small house he could call home? Brother, keep in mind that everything is produced by labor except raw material supplied by nature. Then you will see a class of non-producers living in mansions. Take, for instance, the daughter of Benjamin N. Duke, who is going to marry a foreign prince. She is heiress to \$60,000,000 of hard earned wealth taken from the American people. What did she give in return? I'll venture to say that she never combed her own hair. This is only one little example. If space permitted I could name hundreds. That is what Socialists wish to put a stop to, not to take a poor man's cottage. You ask where the money is coming from? Well, the laboring class is producing, under a very wasteful system, all the wealth used in this country today and they are not all employed, either, but they are paying to dig the big ditch at Panama, maintaining a big army and navy and keeping a class of idle rich with every luxury that this land supplies, to say nothing of exports. Why, brother, if our class had what we produce we would be insulted to live as we do today. No Socialist of today can tell how the workers will take back what they have already produced, as every Socialist question or issue is settled by the referendum. Brother, the three greatest stars in American history are confiscation; first, the land from the red man, next the government from Great Britain, third the slaves from their owners of the South. If that stood for justice in the past under the same constitution, why not call it justice in the future?

Well, brother, I am afraid I am taking up too much space, but I haven't got a decent start yet. Every Socialist was once where you are today, wanting to know the whys and wherefores. When I was at the stage you seem to be in, the two following books did more to make it clear to me than anything I read, because they answered all the fool questions I could think of. I think you will find them at your public library, if not they only cost 50 cents each in paper covers. They are not standard works on Socialism, but they show what could be done, "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, and "Iron Heel," by Jack London. The following is a standard work by Karl Marx, "Value, Price and Profit." If you read those three without prejudice I think the Republican party will lose another voter.

Brother, you speak of making laws to control the greedy corporations. When they own your law makers today do you think they will make any laws the corporations don't want? If they did, it would be back to the woods for them. You speak of protection. I take it you mean the tariff that was enacted to protect the manufacturers not the American working man. They protect him by bringing in thousands of cheap laborers free of duty to lower the standard of his living. It is very clear that you have not read Representative Victor Berger's speech on the wool schedule or you would have different views on protection. I will mail one to you or any brother free as long as they last, if you will send me your postoffice address. Mine is 71 Allen avenue, Woodford, Me.

Yours fraternally,

E. H. VOWLES.

P. S.—A reward of 10 clam shells will be paid to anyone who will return Brother Geo. E. Martin to the columns of the Journal. We need him.

FROM SIGNAL BUTTE LODGE NO. 224.

Miles City, Mont., March 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having read our worthy Journal through I find among the many good letters one from Grand Lodge Deputy Brother J. H. Walters, and I may say without casting any reflections on any of our other worthy correspondents that Brother Walters is handling a matter that should be uppermost in the minds of every Carman.

Like Brother Walters, I contend that our joint protective boards, as at present constituted, have outlived their usefulness to a great extent. They might have been necessary at one time, and no doubt were, but now-a-days when affiliation alone spells salvation, they are only an additional expense, and not only that, they have been, at least on our road, a stumbling block to progress.

Remember, it is not my aim to criticize our joint protective board, having been acquainted with the working of several joint protective boards on different roads, I find that ours is as good as the average.

There are reasons innumerable why a business agent is much more preferable.

As our local organization now stands we don't know anything about our brother Carman, even at our next terminal. We see their lodge number and name in our Journal, but that is about all we know about them. Would it not be much better to have a business agent who would devote his whole time to such and whose business it would be to visit as much as possible between lodges so we should exchange ideas and have a more harmonious understanding among each other? We are at present living like isolated organizations. Then comes the most important part of the duties of our joint protective board—the matter of a grievance. Last fall and for that matter ever since the B. R. C. of A. was recognized as an organization, on the C. M. & P. S. we

have had innumerable grievances, and as such were taken up by our joint protective board and almost without exception turned down by the company. In one instance the company, through its officers, issued a bulletin doing away with something that is even recognized on every scab road, namely, seniority rights. Our joint protective board, or some of its members, took the matter up and secured a promise that another bulletin countermanding the first named one would be issued, but the second bulletin has never appeared, and according to railroad law and usage the first arrogant bulletin holds good if the company wishes to enforce it.

Now, brothers, this is only one instance as an illustration.

What, then, is the compensation of a joint protective board?—practically none.

Then, under the present conditions of unemployment, we cannot hardly blame our joint protective board for not going after the company hard enough to gain our point and of losing their individual bread and butter. The whole proposition in a nutshell is—by electing a new joint protective board you are making a company foreman, a man that loses all interest, or you are sending them, if true blue, out on the road, thereby losing the cream of your local organization.

Then why not have a business agent who is not dependent on that dear job that belongs to the company?

Like Brother Walters, I can only say, if our constitution interferes, change it; be abreast of the times. If you don't, the times will leave you behind. There is no such thing as standing still; we are either going back or forging ahead, and the spirit of our Grand Lodge officers, one and all, if I read the signs aright, is "forward."

Thanking our editor for space, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

THEO. MATZEN.

FROM CHAIRMAN JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARD, I. & G. N.

Palestine, Tex., April 4, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Before this shall have appeared in print the meeting in Kansas City will have come, and passed down into history; and it is to be hoped that much lasting good will result from this convention; for, my dear brothers, it is the wisest thing for us to do.

The day has gone when the individual union of one craft can make the fight that they should make, because all railroads have organized, so that when one road has trouble, they all help it out, financially, and otherwise, as well.

Therefore it behooves us, as laboring men, to federate into one federation, especially the shop crafts; and I agree with Brother W. H. Ronemus that we need the crafts from the transportation department, and I hope to see the day when this will be in effect.

What would any railroad do with all of them on a strike?

Ask the M., K. & T., the Harriman lines, or the Illinois Central, whose shopmen are on strike; they can tell how it would do them, if they will tell the truth.

I have visited several shops on the above named lines, and they are in a fearful condition; and with no hopes of improvement.

At Taylor, Tex., the M., K. & T. offered the I. & G. N. sixty-five empty stock cars in exchange, and the inspector on the I. & G. N. set back fifty bad orders. The next day they offered twenty-eight and eighteen were set back; this brought the M. C. B. to the scene; but our inspector stood firm in his decision, so the cars stood on the M., K. & T. until further notice.

Now, in this connection, let me say a word about Rule No. 2, of the M. C. B. rules, relative to the interchange of cars. This rule provides, in part, that all loaded cars offered in interchange shall be accepted; excepting that the receiving road may reject leaking loads, and cars not loaded in accordance with the rules for loading material. The above rule has been very detrimental to the brothers on strike, where the roads have been successful in making the carmen live up to it; but on the I. & G. N. we have not worked in accordance with it.

We have refused to work on any cars from those roads on strike, except such defects as offered on the I. & G. N.

Now, brothers, I am not censuring anyone for not doing their duty, but I believe that if all had refused to work on this class of work, that our striking brothers would have been much better off.

I am not claiming that we on the I. & G. N. are the only carmen who have refused to do this kind of work; not at all; but some of the carmen have worked according to Rule 2.

I hope that in the future every inspector on interchange work will pay close attention to this matter, and notify his local chairman of any defective cars that may come over the transfer.

Again let me say that this is not written in a spirit of criticism, but in a spirit of helpfulness to our brothers.

Now permit me to say a few words about the explosion in the Southern Pacific shop at San Antonio, Tex.

I was in that city the morning following the explosion, and went over to the shop to have a look at the wreck; it was a sight to behold; the public press did not have it as bad as it really was. There were fifty bodies, of those who had been killed outright, found in and around the wrecked building; and at least an equal number were injured, to say nothing of the damage to property.

The dead and injured, with very few exceptions, were strike breakers.

I thought of the public, and the public safety, of which Mr. Kruitschnitt spoke at the beginning of the strike, when he said that if the Harriman lines signed up with the federation, the public would suffer on

account of it. Shame on any man for such an attempt to deceive the people.

Again, I thought of the day the Times building in Los Angeles was blown up; I recalled the great cry sounded from the housetops: "Let justice be meted out." But how about justice in this case? As usual, the first cry the scab guards sent up was "Dynamite," "Dynamite."

An investigation was decided upon, and when the committee, conducting the investigation, found that the explosion was caused by excessive steam pressure (and this was putting it very mildly), the management of the road had nothing to say.

Now, why does not every engine have too much steam and blow up? It is not necessary for me to answer this question, for any one of reason knows what was the matter; the engine not only had too much steam, but the statement of those who were left to tell the story, was that the gauge did not register properly, and that the pop was screwed down so tightly that it could not blow off. It is also said that a scab machinist was up on the boiler at the time of the explosion, at work on the pop. But as he at once left for parts unknown, and failed to leave a forwarding address, it is very difficult to ascertain just what he was doing, or what he thought of the situation.

How glad some people would have been, if this disaster could have been charged to organized labor, and I am glad it could not be.

I wonder what the railroad commission in Texas thinks of it, in connection with their inspection of the H. & T. C., made several weeks prior to the explosion, when they reported that the complaints made about the road were untrue; and that conditions were normal; when everyone that knows anything about it, knows that it was false. But we, the union men, who elect such men to office, should profit by what they have done, and remember them on next election day; so, brothers, let us be up and doing while we yet have the chance.

In regard to the political controversy now going on in our Journal, let me say that I think it wrong to be so divided; for no good comes from division, only ill feeling and strife; and of all times, we should have peace in the family at the present; for conditions demand a concentrated effort by all concerned.

Now, I think we should carefully study the political situation, for a great deal depends upon it; but we should study it in a way to learn the best way out of our present difficulties.

In political questions, as well as in all others, the first thing to concede to those who are opposed to our way of thinking, is the right of free thought, and free speech; these being ours by right, must be his, as well. You cannot, therefore, compel anyone to believe anything, until you have taught him.

As for Socialism, I am frank to say that

you have first got to teach a man to be a Socialist by educating him along the lines of its teachings. I will say that I have given much careful consideration to the teachings of Socialism; both as an economical question, and also in its bearings upon the industrial conditions of the present time; and I fail to find anything in its teachings which would be detrimental to the cause of organized labor; but on the other hand, it advocates many things that would be helpful to us.

I have by no means finished my education along these lines, for there is much in the Socialist platform that I do not, as yet indorse, for I do not thoroughly understand it.

Now, as has been suggested by some of the best writers in the Journal, let us reason together on this question, remembering that kind words turneth away wrath; but grievous words stirreth up anger.

One more word and I am done. I notice that some one writing in the April Journal mentioned the question of chattel slavery as it existed years ago. I am afraid the discussion of this question will bring bitter feelings to the hearts of some; for the great war that grew out of that question was an awful thing; and is still fresh in the minds of many who participated in it on either side; and while we are one great nation again, the cruel war over, the vine and the flower growing by the cannon's mouth, the sword resting peacefully in its sheath, and the musket preserved only as a relic, yet the cause is too dear to the hearts of many to stir it up afresh.

So let us be careful to say nothing that will offend anyone.

With best wishes for success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

EDWARD M. WARE.

FROM FREEPORT LODGE NO. 227.

Freeport, Ill., March 19, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have not seen anything in our Journal from this place for some time and in order to let you know that we are still in the land of the living and devour the contents of the Journal like hungry wolves, I will submit the following:

Conditions at this point of our great rail war are in our favor. Not a car has been turned out of the car shop for the last six days, as they have not got a competent car repairer here and what few inspectors they have are not much better, as when they inspected passenger train No. 4 recently they passed up a broken truck equalizer with truck springs lost out before arrival due to a very bad flat wheel. During the last little flurry of snow passenger trains have been from one hour to 9½ hours late, engine failures frequent with few freight trains moving and rolling stock in a deplorable condition.

In talking with another Grand Lodge officer of the Federation he said that the

other crafts must take their hats off to the B. R. C. of A. boys, as they had over 25 per cent of the entire equipment tied up with bad orders, and he has covered the system twice and must know.

Brother Schmitt of the Boiler Makers and Brother Glover of the Blacksmiths, as well as Brother Paquin and Brother Bucklew have visited us recently, giving us good advice and encouragement.

All crafts are standing pat with no desertions since the first month, and we do not expect any as the pastures will soon be green and pickings will be a little better than they have been the past winter, and we can weather the storm successfully.

Hoping I have not tired you I will close for this time.

Yours fraternally,

M. C. JENKINS.

FROM THE AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

Richmond, Cal., April 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

A boomer traveling about over the country and reading his Journal regularly has always got something in his noodle for the Journal, for every place he goes through some brother will ask him to keep his letters going. After leaving Texline I dropped into Amarillo, Tex., where I met a fine bunch of carmen on the F. W. & D., leaving there for Waynoka, Okla., where I met some good carmen on the Santa Fe. After staying around this place for six days I pulled out for Amarillo again. From here I went to Childress, Tex., where I was unable to land a job, but met a good bunch of car inspectors, all lined up. While I was in conversation with a brother there he asked me did I know the Air Brake Boomer. I told him that I did. He said that he had seen him a few days ago and he told me the brother's name, which I won't use. Then I made the correction and informed the brother that I was the Air Brake Boomer and could defend the title, for I was a first class air brake man, and the brother who tried to use this title could not defend the title, for I knew him well. Then the brother had a joke on himself. You had better look out, "Clown." You know you got homesick when I carried you off on a short trip and went back home in a week, and I don't guess you ever will leave Arkansaw any more; not as long as that \$2.50 wool shirt will last, noway. You know that you are one of these 30-miles from home boomers. Don't get off any more and have the carmen to find you, then tell them that you are the Air Brake Boomer. That don't look good to the carmen, when they find out that you have misrepresented the case. The Air Brake Boomer has got his first meal to bum off a carman or any one else. Brother, don't get offended at this, now, for you know you and I are good friends. I just wanted to let you know that you can't go anywhere that I won't come along some day. I cross Arkansaw, also. I will ask you to give us a

little hot air through the Journal; I enjoyed reading your last bunch.

Well, after I left Childress I went to Wichita Falls. Ran into a good bunch of brothers there. Went up and spent the night with Brother Leonard. Had several other invitations, but was unable to accept all. My next stop was Ft. Worth, Tex. This being my general office I spent something over two weeks there. Went up to lodge meeting several times and can say that business is certainly nicely conducted in No. 23. It does a carman good to meet with a lodge like 23. Brothers John Butters is in the president's chair again and he can run this job well. Silver Shorty is speaker of the house. The members of No. 23 have had a bunch of petitions printed and are sending one to every lodge in Texas requesting all voters to sign them, asking the governor to use his power in having the air brake inspection bill enforced. I want to hear the outcome of this through the Journal.

I left Ft. Worth on April 3 via the Santa Fe and when passing Trinidad, Col., I had 25 minutes' lay over. I ran up Main street to my old "hang out," where I found Brother Daddy Jones and Brother Billy Crosk. After shaking hands with them for five minutes we had quite a talk. Both of them were surprised to see me, but glad. It always does me good to see one of my old pals. I sent my best regards to the other boys, and loaded up for the Golden Gate City, getting into Los Angeles Sunday morning, April 17. Spent the day there. Arrived San Francisco at 10 a. m. of the 8th, spending a few hours there. I crossed the bay and landed a job with the Santa Fe at Point Richmond, where I will hang up a while, anyway. I saw a few S. P. scabs along through California on my way though I did not spend any of my money on the S. P.

Well, I see that Brother Jack C. Mason has a few remarks in regard to the Car Inspectors' Association. I am in great hopes of hearing more from some other brothers. Some car inspectors seem to think it will draw the men out of the B. R. C. of A. But no, sir, we will not take a man without he belongs to the B. R. C. of A. This association I speak of is not going to be a labor organization, that is not its object. The A. B. association does not draw out the A. B. men. The C. I. association is to elevate the ability of car inspectors, meet once each year in a convention and discuss the making and changes of M. C. B. rules and the interchanging of cars, etc. The A. B. association was organized back in '93 or '94, in the W. A. B. Co.'s instruction car on the Missouri Pacific track in St. Louis, with Mr. Robt. Burges as president, and today they have plenty of money and it is not all paid in by the members, either. When the railroad companies see a bunch of men doing something to elevate themselves in a movement like this they give a helping hand. Do you think a member of the A. B. associa-

tion spends his own money and time at a convention? Well, as my letter is quite lengthy I must close.

With best regards to all the boys, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

FROM A MEMBER OF ARGENTA LODGE
NO. 423.

Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Since I wrote my last letter we have had some pretty lively times around Nashville.

The different railroad organizations, city mechanics and Trades and Labor Council held a mass meeting the fifth Sunday in March for the betterment of working conditions throughout the state.

The general vote was for a regular fifth Sunday mass meeting, and you can bet your last dollar we are going to be represented in the legislature, or know the reason why.

Every railroad craft was represented by from two to fifteen members. But the B. R. C. of A. would have been left out of it but for Brother Woodard of Pocattello Lodge No. 31 and myself. We took it upon ourselves to represent the B. R. C. of A., as the local members here seem to be asleep. But you can bet we made ourselves heard, for you know a boomer "car toad" (forgive the expression, brothers) can tell them what he thinks any time.

I am glad to see so many of our brothers taking the stand they do. Socialism and Unionism vs. Capitalism. For in union there is strength.

The value of labor organization in the general movement for growth and progress is no longer doubted. Their proper and legitimate purposes and the scope of their operations are being better and better understood.

There is a general and cordial recognition of the vast influence of these organizations in the bringing about of reforms of very great benefit to the whole people within the last few years.

Among these reforms are laws limiting the kind and time of labor for women and children; for the safe guarding of dangerous machines, for the protection of factories and buildings of all kinds from fire, for the improvement of sanitary conditions in mercantile establishments and workshops, and similar legislation.

Then there is the intelligent and determined study of the problem of the employers' liability law.

All of these things show that organized labor has been exercising a wholesome and powerful influence in practical matters of importance.

But I think one of the best and most lasting benefits of these organizations is the educational features as affecting the members themselves.

The very fact that a man is a member of an organization which is studying important questions and pressing reforms in matters

affecting the whole social fabric, compels him to study and think and become informed. As his information is extended, his method of thought and study will be fixed on better and surer lines and his influence in the community will be greater.

Both the membership and the organization will become more influential, but with the increase of knowledge and power the responsibility of the organization also increases.

The very greatest care should be exercised not to commit the organization to policies or movements which are not well thought out or which do not rest on sound and just foundations. The leadership can do no better thing to increase the influence of their organization than to create slowly, but surely, the impression that every position has been taken after careful study, and that when taken it will be sustained by open and intelligent discussion in the interests of the general advance.

The results already accomplished along this line are, I hope, a sufficient guarantee that in the future the effect will be to proceed on sober, cautious and still higher planes. Labor organizations are strong in other countries, and constantly compel recognition and concessions. But I think in this country it should be the determined aim to put the movement on a higher basis than is possible elsewhere. Every member should be made to feel that his duty as a citizen of the republic brings responsibilities.

He should be made to feel that he must strive to become in some degree a master of every subject on which the organization acts, and that nothing shall receive his support which does not meet the approval of his judgment.

Well, Brother Editor, I have shot off enough hot air for once, so with best wishes for the grand old B. R. C. of A., I am.

Fraternally yours, "RED."

FROM BROTHER S. H. NICODEMUS.

Taylor, Tex., April 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having returned from the labor convention at San Antonio, I am sure the carmen would be pleased to get a synopsis of the Joint Labor Legislative convention in Texas.

For the benefit of the boys in other states I will explain that it consists of delegates representing all lodges of the B. L. E., O. R. C., B. R. T., B. L. F. and E., B. R. C. A., Carpenters and Joiners, Brick Layers and three delegates representing the State Federation of Labor. Each craft holds a convention and decides what law measures they desire to place before the next legislature. Then they all hold a joint convention to see if such measures are suitable to the other crafts. After selecting and agreeing on such measures each desires, the secretary of the joint legislative board has them printed in blank form and copies sent out

to each craft, who in turn send them to each lodge to be sent to candidates seeking office to be answered. By this method every member of the legislature is placed on record.

This joint board, consisting of eight members, convenes at the state capital when the law makers meet and watch the proceedings and keep out the jokers to the best of their ability, remaining on duty at all times during regular or called sessions of the state legislature, and keep every man in the state in touch with the situation at all times.

But to return to the convention story, the carmen were well represented by men that seem to be alive to the necessity of the work in hand, and if every carman in Texas had just one glimpse at that convention hall they would feel the fraternal spirit swell their bosoms as never before; all kinds of labor with but a single thought—the betterment of mankind.

Blood will tell, and anyone that could look upon that intelligent assemblage, principally railroad men, without being filled with enthusiasm over the future destiny of the working classes, would indeed be a good subject for the zoo.

Resolution after resolution was ground through the convention grist. Some were culled out as impracticable, others were adopted amid wild applause. The initiative, referendum and recall went through practically without opposition, those opposing claiming it conflicted with their lodge constitutions, but the majority seemed to think they ought to get some one to render an expert opinion on their constitutions or change it to suit a progressive age.

Nothing but good will prevailed at the close when Brother Kinsley of the B. of L. F. and E. announced the adjournment until April, 1914, to meet again in Ft. Worth.

In closing this short write-up that has merely sketched the proceedings I want to call the attention of all carmen in Texas to the necessity of getting in touch with the legislative work and pushing it along. The new board is Brother Ware of Palestine, Brother White of Dallas, and Brother Choate of Terrel. Just write Brother Choate a letter and he will tell you the rest.

Hoping to see the carmen take this work up more in earnest in the future than they have in the past, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

S. H. NICODEMUS.

FROM WAGONER LODGE NO. 318.

Wagoner, Okla., April 7, 1912.

Editor Journal.

After reading the April issue of the Journal I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon it. In the last four years our Journal has certainly kept pace with the times, and is, in my opinion, 100 per cent better than it was four years ago. This can only be attributed to you, Mr. Editor, with the help of our many members who contribute to it from time to time.

On September 23, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m. the carmen on the M., K. & T. railway were called out on a strike, and the call was responded to by about 99 per cent of the men on the system (including non-airs). But here at Wagoner the call was a clean-out of the shop, nobody left to work but the foreman, and he did not stay here, but went to Muskogee and worked as inspector there. But since the strike was called some of our men's real nature showed itself. The first to break ranks was a man who before the strike was called (while we were waiting on the company) said that if the carmen did not call a strike or settle right away he was not going to pay any more dues, that he had paid all the dues he was going to pay; but if they would call a strike he would stay as long as anybody. His name is J. Y. Satterwhite.

The next was a man that the lodge had honored as president of our lodge and was also honored as chairman of our local board when the strike was called. But the Katy got in need of a foreman at Osage and he was offered the position. He came to myself and others and asked our opinion of the problem. We told him to go and wire Brother L. M. Watkins at Denison, who is our J. P. B. chairman. He went to wire Watkins, but Brother Watkins was not there and he says, Oh, well, to h—ll with Watkins anyway, I don't care what he thinks about it. His name is Jay Baker. The next was a man that had been honored as president of our lodge. He worked after the strike at Muskogee for the M. O. & G. for \$2.25 for nine hours, but he got the notion of scabbing in his head and quit the job and went to work here at Wagoner as inspector for \$2.10 for 12 hours, so you see he wanted to scab pretty badly. His name is B. L. Bailey. The next to break ranks was J. I. Youngblood and L. W. Morgan. One Isaac Spencer, who had quit the work, but is an ex-member, is also scabbing. A. L. Moss, who is also an ex-member, is scabbing at Osage for Jay Baker, and I heard he is rip track boss. If he is, Baker has a very competent man for the place, for he never did more than one month's work on the rip track before he went there. All the work he did here was mostly oiling in the yard. But you know anybody is an experienced man when a company wants a man to scab.

Brothers, we have been fighting now for more than six months. Some of the men here are in hard shape financially. Work is and has been awful dull here, and no one but the men know what some of us are putting up with. One thing that has helped us considerably is the grocers and landlords. Some of the men are badly in debt. Some have left town and are working elsewhere, but some cannot on account of bad health in their families. Now, if we can win this fight (and we will or make the Katy a scab road) we have won a great victory. We have won a strikeless victory for other crafts on this system and the

Katy has acknowledged that the grounds they held were not real or just, but false. They have said that segregation is no more an issue, but why won't they settle with us as they have promised to do with the transportation orders? It is because they think they can either make out without us or freeze us out. But with the assistance of the Federation of Federations, which is to be organized this month, we will fool them, I think. Some of the officials' health has gotten so bad that they had to resign their offices. The company has put out the report several times that the strike was called off, but if you wish to know the fact ask some striking carman and you will get the truth of the case.

Brothers, No. 318 is in hard shape now. We are doing all we can and are putting all our strength and finance in the Katy strike, but when we have won this strike call around and see how we are coming.

We have met Brother J. H. Spelts several times since the strike and have nothing but praise for him. He is in this strike to win. If it can be won, he and Brothers Watkins and Mattison will win it.

As I do not wish to take too much space in the Journal I will conclude by saying that I hope that by the time this is printed that we will be working again for the Katy.

Yours fraternally,

THOS. CROSS.

FROM MOOSE JAW LODGE NO. 204.

Moose Jaw, Sask., April 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It is with pleasure that I write again to our Journal, hoping that this letter may find a place in its pages. I must say that I think it is one of the best journals published for the benefit of organized workers.

I wish to bring before the notice of our readers that on page 76 of the constitution, Order of Business, order 13, it says, "Good and welfare of our order."

Now, I think, Brother Editor, that this discussion on politics fills that order, because it is only by political action that the carmen will ever get what they are asking for. I must say here that in the past they have received all that was coming to them, for while they have been fighting for better wages and better conditions, etc., with the master class, they have been sending them or their tools to parliament, to frame laws so that the working class shall receive what the master class have seen fit, and that is all; so you see they have just got what they have voted for, and they will never get anything else until they vote for their own class. I think it's to the welfare of our order to boost the Socialist ticket through the columns of our Journal, as the Socialist party stands only for the interest of the working class.

It is a pleasure to us Socialists to know that some of our Grand Lodge officials are spreading the light, and I for one earnestly hope that it may long continue.

Any carman who reads the letters and editorial notes of our Journal must admit that it's for the good and welfare of our order to educate the carmen politically. So keep it up, Brother Editor, the more we have from your pen the more good results we are likely to get, when voting day comes around.

I see there are one or two letters against the Journal being used for political purposes. I think it's time that these writers studied their position a bit more from the workers' standpoint, and not be so narrow minded. The Journal is out to broaden the minds of the carmen and make life worth living, and this can only be brought about by voting the working class (our class) into power.

I notice that Brother Martin was severely mauled in the past two issues. Well, he asked for it and no mistake, for he wrote about something he admitted he didn't know much about, so what else could one expect? He says that he read the Appeal to Reason for two years. It appears that the Appeal to (reason) has failed. Using a carpenter's phrase, nails are hard to drive into some wood.

Now, as to Brother Von Cannon's letter in the March issue, in supporting Brother Martin, he says in one part of his letter: "This part of the country is not infected with Socialism as some parts of the country, and we thank God for it." Does our worthy brother thank God for the conditions which our capitalist masters have given to the workers, or what? Does he know of the condition of some of our brothers out on strike on the Harriman lines? Let him look around at the labor revolt all over the world, and it may teach him something, and if he is satisfied with the conditions of life where he resides, I would ask him to give a thought sometimes to conditions of life elsewhere.

He goes on to say in another part of his letter, "Has the Socialist party ever done anything for the workers?" I say, yes, they have tried to better the conditions of all workers and have done their best to show them their true position at the same time. What have capitalists ever done for the working class? Nothing only ride on our backs, and it's up to us to shake them off, and it is soon done when the workers see their way to vote straight. We are the great majority, but we allow the small minority to rule. What fools we workers have been to stand it so long. It's about time we had the scales removed from our eyes, and the chains of capitalism removed from our limbs, and be able to say, we are free at last.

We are still going ahead here in Moose Jaw and hope in the near future, having bought a good plot of land, to build a carmen's hall that shall be a credit to our order and to our town, and who knows but what we may be able to have a convention

held in its rooms at some future period; anyhow I earnestly hope so.

I may say that all last winter we have held a series of socials, and taking them all round they have proved a big success in keeping our members together, and I must not forget that their success is due to the ladies of Golden West Lodge No. 47, Loyal Star, for without them we could not have managed, and what little profit that has been made will go towards giving the kiddies a good time this summer, and the ladies will see to that, all right.

They are a good bunch of girls, although it does not do to tell them so, and this being leap year, one has got to be careful. Good luck to them.

Yours for the Brotherhood,
HARRY WARD.

FROM A MEMBER OF LAUREL LODGE
NO. 195.

Laurel, Mont., March 17, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Will you please allow space in our worthy Journal?

I do not agree with Brother J. K. O. in the March number when he says that the major part of organized labor are Socialists, for if that were so there would be more of them in power, and then I think that Brother O. had better take some of his advice in the last paragraph of his letter to himself.

Now, political discussion is all very well, but there are very few men who can keep their tempers at the normal when their views are opposed to each other in that field.

Now, Brother C. C. C. on page 152 of the March number asked what program either of the old political parties had to offer the working class. In ten states of this noble Union the legislatures have passed compensation laws for the working class and I do not think that the Socialist party had a working power in any of those legislatures, but that united labor showed the dominating power in every party in the law making bodies of these states and got it passed as they have other laws for the benefit of the working class, as they will doubtless continue to do in the future, but I am woefully afraid that the political rock will disrupt our noble order.

Yours fraternally,
MARK.

FROM CUMBERLAND SOUND LODGE NO.
303.

Fernandina, Fla., March 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me space in the Journal for just a few lines in reference to the boys on the Harriman lines, Illinois Central and M., K. & T. who are out on strike.

I have been reading my monthly Journal and seeing the good letters from the boys concerning the strike makes me anxious to have something to say. We all at this point have been watching the Journal closely to see how the boys were getting along with

the strikes. We certainly realize that the boys are having a tough pull, and what we want to say is this: All the boys here at Fernandina are standing ready for any assistance or any assessment that may come before us for the benefit of the boys on strike, for we all realize that five months' fighting is tough, and we all sincerely hope that it will not be long before the boys will gain the victory. As previously stated, we are here ready and waiting to render any assistance that we may be called on for, as we all realize what the gaining of these strikes mean for every man in the car department. We certainly can gain it without doubt. Just let the boys give them an everlasting battle and the rest of us will back them up. As we are all ready to back the boys in every way possible, for we glory in their spunk. We are anxious each month to get our Journals so that we may see how they are getting along, but we soon hope to see in the Journal where they have gained the victory. We are all sorry to see that we had in our union any scabs at all.

Well, brothers, such men as these were never true blue, and we are proud to see that they have been sifted out, as we don't need such men around us at all, and are glad to see that the boys have put them where they belong. If the scabs only thought the matter over, they would know that they are only going to last for a short time where they are, as union men and scabs don't work under the same roof.

Yours fraternally,

T. A. DANA, Jr.

FROM A MEMBER OF SALT LAKE LODGE No. 83.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 24, 1912.
Editor Journal.

I will try to write a few lines for our worthy Journal. It is now six months since we were called out, not only for an increase in pay or eight hours, but for a principle, and I am very proud to say that we have not had anyone return to work for the last five months. I am also glad to say that the strikers try to help one another, which goes a long way when men are in trouble, for we must not wrangle among ourselves. Let us have a kind word for each one. We have a scab here that comes when you call him Andy Joynt. He is a very funny looking thing.

Everything is looking good here for the strikers. The power is going to the bad as fast as it can and the trains are late and bad order cars you can see all over. We have a brother here, J. M. Hay, who has worked very hard for the strikers and has given his time and labor freely, and when he is appointed on a committee he is always willing to do all he can, and I myself, wish to thank him for his loyal work for the strikers. I wish to say a few words to the brothers who are not out on strike at present. I think that it is your duty to pay your dollar a month. You have it if you

want to pay it. Some men, however, would rather go to a saloon and treat everyone in the house to a drink before they would be willing to give the striking brothers a dollar. All you men, when you go to bed tonight, think of the strikers and ask yourselves, "Have I done my duty, or have I not?" I am very much interested in some of the brothers who write to the Journal, and it is a very good thing to read, as that is the way you learn things you don't know. This is all for this time. With best wishes to all and hoping that the strike will soon be over, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

ALFRED HENKEL.

FROM FT. WORTH LODGE No. 23.

Ft. Worth, Texas, March 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations from the lodges whose numbers appear opposite the amounts received in response to our appeal for aid, sent out some time ago, for the relief of Brother George Butler, his wife and children:

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
122.....	\$ 1.00	422.....	\$.50
525.....	1.00	442.....	1.00
238.....	1.00	87.....	1.00
517.....	2.00	340.....	2.00
275.....	2.00	168.....	2.00
309.....	2.00	109.....	1.00
228.....	1.00	152.....	1.00
390.....	1.00	338.....	1.00
271.....	2.00	406.....	1.00
480.....	1.00	33.....	1.00
1.....	1.00	520.....	1.00
231.....	2.00	70.....	2.00
206.....	1.00	543.....	2.00
260.....	1.50	165.....	2.00
189.....	2.50	58.....	1.00
226.....	1.00	101.....	1.00
278.....	2.00	83.....	1.00
544.....	1.00	158.....	1.00
22.....	2.00	157.....	1.00
430.....	3.00	53.....	1.00
150.....	1.00	212.....	2.00
413.....	2.50	6.....	2.00
35.....	1.00	252.....	1.00
91.....	1.00	380.....	4.00
319.....	5.00	353.....	2.00
188.....	5.00	428.....	6.30
142.....	2.00	124.....	5.00
190.....	5.00	360.....	1.00
363.....	2.00	235.....	5.00
169.....	1.00	245.....	1.00
139.....	5.00	3.....	2.80
399.....	1.00	249.....	1.00
149.....	1.00	310.....	4.00
		Total Amt. ...	\$135.10

Yours fraternally,

A. TURNER.

FROM MUSKOGEE LODGE No. 99.

Muskogee, Okla., March 24, 1912.

Editor Journal.

This is my first attempt, and possibly the first attempt of anyone from this lodge to

ask for a hearing through the Journal. To commence with, we have a live, wide-awake bunch here and a splendid set of officers, who conduct meetings in a harmonious and satisfactory way. Our last meeting was a grand success. A team captain was named and measures taken to exemplify the degree work properly, and there is much enthusiasm along this line. The proposition to hold a convention this year is lost as far as Muskogee lodge is concerned, the brothers expressing themselves more in favor of helping the brother strikers now out on the different railroads. I read the Journal from cover to cover and especially the letters from the different brothers. Bro. Mahon strikes my point of view of diverting the convention fund to our brothers on strike, which is worthy of much agitation to that end, and Bro. Geo. Baker, in March Journal, expresses my sentiments exactly. I would like to shake hands on it. Come again, Bro. Baker. I have about run down, so will bring this to a close, and will write again later when something happens, or I have a stronger impulse to say something.

Yours fraternally,

W. L. WARRELL.

**FROM A MEMBER OF ZURI MOUNTAIN
LODGE No. 493.**

Alamosa, Colo.

Editor Journal.

I thought I would drop a few lines to let you all know a few things. I belong to No. 493, at Gallup, New Mexico, and have been booming since January 15. Have been in Los Angeles, Mojave, Bakersfield and vicinity and will say I certainly met some loyal brothers. But failing to land any work, I started east, over the Santa Fe, and come here where I am now working on the D. & R. G., as car repairer. Have a good bunch of boys here, all being solid Brotherhood, and you can get no favors here without a paid up card. Speaking of the Santa Fe, I think that is one road that needs lining up, as I find that too many of the boys have got the safety habit. I think the brothers on the Santa Fe should try and do better than they are in getting applications and attending to business. I don't mean all of you, but I found several cold feet. Of course I know it is hard times now, and the Santa Fe doesn't offer anything to Carmen, but I think it is the duty of every Carman, as a man to live up to the oath he took upon himself when he became a Carman. The Santa Fe doesn't stand alone when it comes to having cold feet. I find one Carman working for the C. S. at Denver, the rest being non-airs, and I think it a shame that the boys at Denver and other places on the C. & S. don't encourage these non-airs at Denver a little more to come in and be men among men, and not be cowards. I find all C. S. boys along the line true blue except at Denver. At Denver I talked with some of them and I think if they got a

little more encouragement that they would come in. Now, brothers, I make an appeal to you all as brothers to get as many as possible lined up in this time of peace. I would like to hear more from Air Brake Boomer and Silver Shorty. I can back up the Air Brake Boomer's statement in the February Journal, saying they have inspectors at Trinidad, no near inspectors, and that I hope that we will see the time when we will have proper laws governing inspectors. I also find a fine set of boys at Pueblo and Denver.

Well, I will ring off, hoping to see this in the Journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

MYSTIC MAY.

**FROM A MEMBER OF TWIN LODGE No.
127.**

East Vaughn, N. M., March 27, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me space for a few lines in our Journal. There is one point I never see much about. Machinists and boiler makers receive from 38c to 45c per hour for their work. Now, how do they do it? It is not by each individual going before the officials and asking for it, but by organization. Now I think it requires as much technical knowledge to make a good car man or inspector as it does a machinist or boiler maker, and if the car men will organize (which I note they are doing pretty well), and respect their order and themselves, they can command respect from their officials. I would sure like to see this federation of federations organized at a very early day, and not only in the industrial field, but in politics as well. I think there is only one party for the workers, and that is the Socialist party. We have a pretty good bunch of brothers here. I will close, with best wishes for the order.

Yours fraternally,

P. H. T.

**FROM A MEMBER OF DE QUINCY
LODGE No. 91.**

DeQuincy, La., March 24, 1912.

Editor Journal.

After being a member of De Quincy Lodge No. 91 for about one year, and failing to see anything from any member of this local, I decided to try my luck at writing to the Journal.

Everyone here in the car department is pretty well lined up. Of course we have our drawbacks, but we are coming along just the same. We have just secured a set of shop rules, which took effect March 1. It doesn't amount to a great deal, but yet it shows that the carmen on the N. O. T. & M. are not all dead yet. As I said at first we have our drawbacks. Our biggest drawback is our meetings, as most of us are not familiar with the constitution. We have a hard time getting along, and it is 12 or 1 o'clock before we get through. Bro.

A. will get out his constitution and read a section on some minor question and then Bro. G. will take his turn and so on until Bro. P. gets sleepy and he and Bro. B. gets up and goes home, and so on until the officers are all that are left, and they are all worn out before they close the meeting and go home.

There is one thing about the brothers here, however, they are always ready to pay their dues and to help a brother, and they have the utmost faith in a brother carman.

Well, I will ring off for this time, or I will wear out the editor's good humor.

Yours fraternally,

A. MEMBER.

FROM FRENCH BROAD LODGE NO. 271.
Asheville, N. C.

Editor Journal.

Have just finished reading the April issue of the Journal, and if you will allow me space I will try to write a few lines.

I am only a new member and haven't seen anything from French Broad lodge. The older brothers seem dilatory about writing, so I just thought I would try my luck.

Our lodge is just fine. We have lots of work. All the boys are lined up except two or three, and we are after them and will do as the Lord says, "Pray without ceasing" until we get them. The only bad luck we have had was the death of Brother George Kyker, who died in March. We are all in sympathy with the brothers who are on the strike and sincerely hope they will win. I hope the union men will all stick to it.

Well, I haven't said anything about myself, but I suppose it will be sufficient for you all to know I am a union man.

With best wishes for success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A. S. MOORE.

FROM A MEMBER OF SEQUOYAH
LODGE No. 525.

Henryetta, Okla., April 1, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I notice, in reading my Journal for the past few months, that there are some good members who are good Socialist believers and some few who do not believe in Socialism at all. I suppose these brothers who do not believe in Socialism are just as good B. R. C. of A. men as those who do.

My brother, you who do not believe in Socialism, I would like you to get some good Socialist paper, say the Chicago Daily; I mention this paper because I like it better than any other; in fact, it is the only Socialist paper I ever read. If you will read this paper for four months I believe you will change your tune and say "hooray" for the Socialist, the working man's friend. This paper will not cost you very much. You can send Bro. Adames \$1 and the paper will come to you for four months, and if you will read and study it, you will see what the Socialists are doing. I am

not a man with very much schooling, and I do not think Bro. Adames will have to hunt up any of my big words in Webster's to see what they are. Nevertheless I have read some in my time, in fact, I read everything I can get that I think will give me any light, or that will help the working men. I fail to read or see anything that the old parties have done, and I am unable to see where they intend to help the working man. Now my brother non-air Socialist, you may ask, can you show me where Socialism has helped the working man? I must admit it hasn't done much yet, but it has not had the chance yet to show what it can do, but look back as far as you wish and show me where either of the old parties have helped you. You may look back and figure this out and I think that you will find that all the old parties have done for you is to pat you on the back and promise you if you will vote for them that everything will be in your favor after they are in office. When I am approached in this manner, I say "NIT," not me, I have been fooled long enough. I am going to try something that I think is good. I am a working man and won't vote along that line, SOCIALISM for mine.

Yours fraternally,

J. L. HENSLEY,

DON'T CARE.

I don't care who found the pole;
Don't care if England's short of coal,
Or if that fighting suffrage band
Breaks all the windows in the land.

Don't care to hear or know
What's going on in Mexico;
Don't care about that Chinese muss;
For Knox's trip, don't care a cuss.

Don't care about men who try to fly;
Don't care who's nailing campaign lies;
And worry, I am sure I shant,
About that hopeless case of Brandt.

Don't care one straw for politics;
Don't care who wins or who's licked;
Don't care who's right or who's wrong;
Don't care about that "houn' dawg" song.

Don't care if Wickersham shall bust
Each robbing, law-defying trust;
Don't care who's hat is in the ring,
It's just another real "con game."

I don't care about "Wee Willie" Taft;
Or the rest of his respected (?) class;
Tariff, oh, my; I am sick of that, too;
Wish they would quit harping that, don't you?

I don't care if I never get work;
I don't care about those that shirk;
Don't care about things they say;
Socialism will surely rule some day.

Don't care what the women have done;
 Don't care if I do or have been stung;
 Don't care if you don't like my life;
 Don't care if you don't like what I write.

You can knock, jest and declare;
 Do anything, I don't care;
 Don't care what happens, what may be;
 There's nothing makes a hit with me.

There isn't any kind of news
 Can get a rise out of my muse;
 Now of all the don'ts I do say,
 I wish success to the B. R. C. of A.

SIPE H.,
 "The Hoosier Kid."

FROM FT. CONCHO LODGE No. 516.

San Angelo, Texas, March 24, 1912.
 Editor Journal.

This is the first attempt of any of No. 516's bunch to write to our Journal.

Well, we are a new lodge, about one year old, but everyone is lined up with us but one, a coach cleaner, and he said his church wouldn't allow him to join.

Well, we have been before the management for a system contract, but haven't done anything only got another date soon. It seems like everybody wants to see what is going to happen on the Illinois Central and Harriman Lines. Well, I think if we can go to their assistance they will win and seems like this being election year we would have a better show and less expense than to wait for them to pull off a Santa Fe stunt. I may be radical, but let me tell you, the boys on the K. C., M. & O. are in a hard shape, all working on a wage scale that is away below anything in the country, so you see how we feel. I think there is a bunch of about fifteen or twenty here on the Orient that would go some if they had a chance to show what they were made of. We are not getting money enough to do anything, but I would like to see everything west of the Mississippi in one federation and then we might get something like our rights.

The explosion that happened at San Antonio, Texas, I guess will be charged up to organized labor, if it can possibly be, as it seems like they are giving it to us on all sides, but right and honor will win, so here goes for all we are worth. I guess I will close this or will take up too much space. This expresses the sentiments of most all our boys here, for we are up against it.

Yours fraternally,
 RES DELL SWIFT.

FROM CHAIRMAN J. P. B. ILLINOIS
 CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Council Bluffs, Ia., March 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As it has been some time since I have written anything for the Journal, I will try and write a few lines in regards to conditions upon the Illinois Central System. I will say that the Carmen are mak-

ing history for themselves. If there ever was a time in my life that I was proud that I am a Carman it is now, for the Carmen throughout the whole strike zone are showing that they are just as good union men as anybody else. As to the meeting called by our international president, I will say that the Carmen will be on the job. Always ready to do anything that will better the conditions of our craft. Bluff City Federated crafts are in favor of anything that will bring this strike to a settlement, and if this April meeting will call together all crafts west and south of Chicago—so let it be—the quicker the better—but don't let anyone think that we, after so long a time on strike, will ever settle without recognition of the system federation. One word to my brothers from the Illinois Central, M. K. & T. and Harriman lines, remain the same true blue Carmen and victory is ours, and then we can be proud of our victory. After all that has been said, we must not lost sight of the fact that we must keep upon the firing line, and don't neglect the picket line. Look after our interests, keep a close watch on all that is going on, and remember your obligation and duties as Carmen.

Yours fraternally, O. L. SANBORN.

FROM A MEMBER OF BEAVER LODGE
 NO. 258.

Toronto, Ont., April 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Brother Smallwood, in April Journal, asks the question, "Do the Socialists propose to take the railroads and factories that are built and operated by individual enterprise and money, without compensating the owners; if not, where is the money to come from?" The brother also cites a case of a brother carman who by hard work has been able to buy a lot and build a house, and then bought another which he is renting. This is a question that many Socialists are divided upon. The evolutionist says, pay for them; the revolutionist says, take them. There are just reasons for both views. Congressman Berger believes in paying for them. His view is that it is the cheapest way in the end, and quotes as an example the Civil war of 1861 for the abolition of slavery, a war which cost 10 billion dollars and one million lives, whereas it would only have cost one billion dollars to have bought the slaves outright. Now, let us take the view of the revolutionary. He maintains firstly, that there is not enough wealth to pay for them. Secondly, as Socialism exists to abolish rents, interests and profits, could it consistently pay for them, as the compensation they received could not be reinvested with the idea of returning profits, as the community would own and control the means of production, distribution and exchange.

Now, in answer to the question of the brother as to wealth, the Socialists will allow the workers to buy, own and control

property; Socialism does not intend to abolish private property, except in the means of production. It is capitalism that is against it. Today only the few have private property. If such is not the case, how is it that out of 10,488,000 homes or alleged homes, 6,351,000 are occupied by renters, 1,101,000 are mortgaged; in fact the majority of the workers possess only sufficient property to place in a two-horse wagon, and that of the cheapest. Undoubtedly some will say, will there be no way of investing my money without working? I can positively assure you, none; all who will not work, neither shall they eat.

In conclusion, I will answer Brother Smallwood as to the Socialist position in regard to protection. As such exists in the interest of the ruling class, I can safely affirm that there is as much poverty in America as there is in free trade England. Undoubtedly it is a beautiful bogey. Recently in Canada we were treated to the cry of reciprocity. The majority of the workers heard the cry for the first time. National patriotism was stirred. No let us have Canadian made goods for Canadians. What does it mean? Simply this: let the Canadian capitalist fleece us, if we have to be fleeced, rather than the Yankee.

Brother Smallwood, I would advise you to study the social conditions in free trade countries and those of protective countries. The conditions of the workers are similar, the workers receiving only what it costs to maintain and reproduce his species. You maintain that protection could be made by legislative action a blessing. How so? Are your ruling class going to make laws detrimental to their own welfare? It is not logical.

Do not be deluded any longer when you hear protection for the benefit of the working class, free trade for the benefit of the working class, prison reform for the benefit of the working class. This is the only seriously meant word. It can be summed up in the sentence, the capitalist exists for the benefit of the working class. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

S. F.

FROM COPPER LODGE No. 430.

Butte, Mont., March 20, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have been contemplating writing to the Journal for a long time, and if you will allow me space for a few lines, I will do the best I can. I notice that letters from Copper Lodge No. 430 to the Journal have been very few, not because we are dead, for we are alive and climbing to the top rapidly. There are very few of the boys here who are not lined up for as soon as a new one lands we are right after him and you can bet your life he is soon lined up. There is one thing in particular I wish to say and that is in regard to members who have nothing to say in lodge, but can tell

you all about it next day on the rip track, or in the yard. I write this for the benefit of such members, as I think a man should say what he wants to in lodge and not on the rip track or in the yards. I suppose this is practiced all over. These kind of men do not seem to know that it is the members that make the lodge. They seem to think that the lodge is a show or something of that kind and they go there to see and hear what they can and talk about it next day. Now as for traveling Carmen, they never leave Butte hungry. There is a meal ticket at each depot for the benefit of traveling Carmen and the brothers who have charge of the ticket can easily be located. I will ring off for this time.

Yours fraternally,

"WILLIE SET BACK."

FROM A MEMBER OF PADUCAH LODGE NO. 14.

Paducah, Ky., April 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As there was nothing from this lodge in the April issue of the Journal I will write a few lines for our welcome and ever increasing Journal.

I read all the letters that were published in it and was glad to note especially those of our brothers who treated on the M., K. & T., I. C. and Harriman strikes. When the strike was called six months ago, the 30th of last month, we came out with the exception of six men, over 300, and up to the 15th of March we had lost 13 more by desertion, or a fraction less than 2 per cent. Spring is knocking at our door and I believe that a good many of our brother will, and some have already, secured other employment and say they will stay out until doom's day.

I believe that at the present time (yet I am not opposed to politics), it would be better for the brothers to discuss through the columns of the Journal ways and means to assist the boys who are in the trenches fighting for themselves as well as those brothers who are still at work, and have not been effected by this, the greatest labor struggle that has been before the people in a great many years.

Now, you brothers who are at work, place yourselves in the same position that we are in, six months of the hardest winter we have had in years; the men who came out did so on their own resources. Our Grand Lodge did not have enough in the general protective fund to pay strike benefits with. (Why?) Because we have been to near sighted to see where our organization needed the most strengthening. The question is, how are we going to finance the proposition so we can be able to pay strike benefits? It can be done in this manner: Instead of levying the assessment on the individual members, levy it on the lodge; say, for instance, a lodge having 200 members, \$20, or at the rate of 10 cents per member. We have approximately 35,000 members; that

would net our general protective fund about \$3,500 per month, besides what would be placed there from the per capita. Well, we multiply this by 12 and we have \$42,500 per year outside of per capita, and estimating the per capita about \$3,000 of \$4,000 per quarter, would add an additional \$12,000 or \$16,000 more. Now, say this plan was carried on three or four years, look what it would amount too. Also our G. S. and T. could place this amount in bank on time deposit of say 6 or 12 months at a rate of say 2 or 3 per cent interest. That would make more money. In the event of a strike or lockout, all that would be lost by the time deposit method would be the interest.

I also note the editor's remarks under the letter from G. L. Deputy W. H. Ronemus in regard to convention the coming fall. I want to say that as we have the referendum the convention can be postponed another year, and I for one hope we will not have any convention this year. (Why?) Because the lodges that are now on strike, I am satisfied, will not be able to replenish their treasuries by the time it is called, so as to be able to send delegates.

Well, brothers, I believe I have said about all I can think of on this subject, and hope that our editor will see fit to give this space in the Journal. Also hoping to see a good many discussions on this subject pro and con, in the Journal, I am,

Yours fraternally,

A STRIKER ON THE I. C. FOR FEDERATION.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

Sparks, Nev., April 10, 1912.

"Say, are you a car knocker?"

This explosion caused old "Hawk-Eye" Jim's head to pop up from over his plate of pork and beans while he gave the impertinent (new) "hash-thrower" one of those (what's the capacity, contents, defects, last date, etc.) looks of his for a full half minute before he replied, "Well, yes, to some darn fools."

Rather taken aback, the other hastily continued (but in an apologetic tone of voice), "What I was going to say is that you fellows are all right. I always took you as being dreamy, ignorant sort of cusses, but now I see that you're right there at the first table; know just what you want and what's the matter with things. You've sure got an up-to-date journal; it can't be beat. Say, how do you account for there being so many Socialist carmen?"

"Force of habit, I guess," answered old Jim (calmly lighting his pipe.

"How's that?"

"Well," (adjusting pipe into the other corner of his mouth) "it's like this: You see our daily work pertains to examining, testing, fault-finding, condemning, repairing, renewing, etc. We come in contact with all the latest up-to-date equipment and improvements. By experience we've learned to not always 'take things as they're labeled. For

instance, a car marked 'sugar' might prove to be loaded with rock salt, or 'explosives' and contain cotton bales or sawdust. We look on the inside to make sure. You see there are several different companies or styles of air brakes, but only two of these are in general use. These two are continually striving to outshine each other. They both have a wide adoption, but—"

"Yes," I guess that's right; but what does that have to do with Socialism?"

"Well, I'll tell you, sonny. It appears to me that the working man occupies a position in the political machinery similar to that of the brake shoe. He always gets the rub. Now, we've had Democratic and Republican government equipment in this country for the last forty years, but they both keep wearing the life out of the poor working devil. Their equipment is different, but they are both subject to the 'emergency' and when this occurs the whole country feels the jar.

"Now, when this International Red Special first showed up I gave her a thorough inspection myself. I soon discovered she was a working man's train of a distinct type. She was made for smooth running and didn't have any superfluous parts about her. For example, she didn't have that noteworthy supplementary reservoir, namely, the Senate; or that conspicuous patent slack adjustment called the supreme court; also the retainers, alias those 'patriotic' state militia, were another noticeable omission.

"Those aforesaid brake shoes (working men) were stenciled '8 hours or less.' They served in a double capacity, as controllers and lubricators. Otherwise there was no speed or distance limit. I also noticed a private scrap box for 'worn outs' marked 'Veterans of Industry.' Naturally I was most interested in the running gear and didn't pay much attention to the other parts. They're only an after-thought when it comes to a show down.

"They claim this old girl has never been known to 'take emergency;' has been almost continually on the move since starting; has run over numerous large obstacles; has plowed through snow drifts of condemnation and ridicule; and (strange to say) has never yet been vitally damaged or laid up for repairs.

"Considering her special make and purpose, I take it (and it is widely rumored) that she is the coming model. She gets my 'O. K.' every time I get a chance to mark her, you can bet, sonny."

Yours fraternally,

A. B. RIGGLE.

FROM A MEMBER OF ROSE LAKE LODGE NO. 35.

East St. Louis, Ill., April 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

While reading the interesting letters in the April Journal I concluded I would express my views on progressive policies for the good and welfare of the order.

The local organizer can and will be of material help by adding new members and keeping them in good standing. We learn by experience that our members lapse for non-payment of dues and special appeals, and I am convinced this trouble can be eliminated and our order show a good, healthy growth if the rank and file will but form themselves into a committee of one to have this plan adopted as a part of our constitution. I notice several of our members are becoming alarmed as the rank and file of the producers of all wealth have become aroused and are ready to break the chains that have bound them so long to the two old political parties who have failed to make good their glowing promises. It is rather amusing to receive and read the political tricksters' literature as they appeal for support at presidential primaries to carry out the wishes of the common people. The presidential primary that we enjoy is the natural outcome of the Socialist growth in the United States today. They were so anxious to give us a voice in the nomination and lost sight of the Australian secret ballot when primary choice was made a law. In Illinois you are compelled to announce to judges in election booth what party ticket you wish to support before receiving a ballot. Can you not readily see the two old political parties realize if some concessions are not made to appease the people some political action will manifest itself and bring certain defeat to interests that are practically the same? It is only necessary to stop and consider, for the time has arrived that they are allied to defeat the Socialists in municipal as well as national affairs. What has been done in Los Angeles and Milwaukee is still fresh in our memory. This rule has worked so well that good use has been made of it in other places to serve the special interests.

If you wish permanent relief from graft and corruption in office, elect such type of men as Berger to Congress, who has served us so well. The working man in politics is the only means of getting results.

Stop and consider how many metropolitan papers controlled by special interests are espousing the Harriman System Federation, and yet going and coming from our daily toil we patronize such sheets and in a financial way assist their high priced writers to keep us in ignorance of the real state of affairs in the laboring world. It's an old saying, "As you sow, so shall you reap."

Yours fraternally,
JUSTICE.

FROM SEQUOYAH LODGE NO. 525.

Muskogee, Okla., April 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have never seen but one letter from Sequoyah Lodge No. 525 I thought I would tell our brothers how we are getting along on the M. O. & G.

First of all, we are affiliated with the

other shop crafts and have strictly union shops here. When a carman drops in without a card he has to make out an application card and put up his initiation fee before he can go to work. We have just got rid of our general car foreman because he was unfair. The new one is working as coach carpenter until he can get a card. That looks like 100 per cent strong to me.

I like to read my Journal every month and to hear from the other boys and what they are doing, but I can't see why we can't leave politics out of our Journal. I can't see why we want to tell the other fellow how to vote, as I think every sensible person will vote for what he thinks is right and what is the use for some one else to be hollering about it? So let's hear what is going on at other places and get 100 per cent strong everywhere and then we can show them what we can do.

As this is my first trial, I will try and do better next time.

Yours fraternally,
THE RAMBLING BOY.

FROM A MEMBER OF EL PASO LODGE
NO. 152.

El Paso, Tex., April 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I saw an article in the April Journal from Texline Lodge No. 255, wherein the brother expresses his dislike for the Mexicans.

Now, brother, we have a great number of Mexicans in our order today, and several here who receive their Journal the same as you or I. We have offered them protection and friendship and they will certainly feel hurt by what has been said. I won't quote the ritual, but you know what the president says on opening the meeting and what the chaplain says in invoking the divine blessing. That is enough. I will clasp their hand any time just as I work with them side by side.

When the strike was called the Mexicans, who later joined our order, came out like the men they are, and they deserve great credit. They are the last ones to kick or get cold feet because they are idle. They have done good picket duty and have persuaded several scabs to quit. I have been on the job with some of them at 3 a. m. to meet some of the early rising scabs. The Mexican brothers whom I know are all to the good, and I believe the majority of them are throughout the country.

As for being a violation of the constitution, I beg to differ with you. A white man means a Caucasian. They belong to the Caucasian race the same as an American, German or Frenchman. Besides, they are Americans. All the constitution bars is the negro, Indian and Chinaman, and it wouldn't hurt us to take them in, for it might make union men out of them. We should let our race prejudices drop in a case of this kind. We have had only one or two Mexican scab herders here; the rest are all our pale friends, the enemy.

I am glad to see by the brother's letter that he is one of those things, a Socialist, as I believe we nearly all are, with the exception of Brother Martin, from Show Me county, state of Missouri, U. S. A., and the other gink who upheld Brother Martin, saying he thanked God there were not many Socialists in his burg. The capitalists sit back in their easy chairs and laugh when they hear such cracks and think how loyal those poor deluded chumps are. But I think we will make the old parties hard to catch at this coming election. They are beginning to notice the Socialists now instead of ignoring them as they did before.

We are still on the job here and it looks like the company will have to call on their friends, the strikers, to help them out soon. It is fine to see the letters and poems from the ladies in the Journal. It shows there is something worth working and fighting for. The women and children deserve praise for their courage and patience.

I will jar loose now, as the car foreman here said when they hit him in the face with a time check. Best wishes to the brothers and their families.

Yours fraternally,

G. E. HANKINS.

FROM A MEMBER OF RIVER CITY
LODGE NO. 108.

Portsmouth, O.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me space in your Journal, if possible. This is my first attempt. Never seeing anything from River City I thought I would try to write.

I believe I understand union principles. The thing we need is honest representation, and to stand shoulder to shoulder all the time and especially on election day, and vote the straight Socialist ticket. Brother, can't you see that we cannot be represented by the system that we have now? We must have our servants to represent the working man. The man that produces the wealth of the world should vote for the referendum and recall. The class struggle will last until class rule is abolished. The man who denounces a thing that he has not properly investigated makes an ass of himself and is a dangerous man to society. The Socialist party stands for collective ownership of the means of production and distribution of the things which the public stands mostly in need of, such as necessities and comforts of life. It does not advocate the collective ownership of the things which are for private use. This distinction should be carefully kept in mind and made plain to the people. Thus the issue is squarely drawn. You can't tell enough difference between the two old parties to stir up a racket, and to keep the people, especially the working man, divided, the managers of the two old parties are in the sweat box and the Socialist party is going to close the lid some day before long. Watch if we don't. They are between the devil and damnation. Brothers, stand

together, shoulder to shoulder, and don't forget our brothers who are out on strike. Pay our assessments as they are assessed on us. We are gaining ground, and it is going to surprise you how fast things will come after this presidential election.

We had our worthy John Schmitt with us a few nights ago. Mr. Schmitt has been all through the West, North and East, and he has got the thing all sized up.

The working men are asleep at the switch, but the railroad companies are wide awake. They have the organization, which is all right so long as they use it to get business and improve their property, but when they use it to kill out organized labor it is time for the working man to wake up and get ready to fight. We have a good number of union men at Portsmouth in the Carmen's lodge, something like 221, and are still taking in a few members every meeting night. We have a good bunch of officers here, some young and some old.

I must say that we have a real Journal now that is interesting to read.

If you see fit to print this, all right. If not, all right.

Wishing all carmen good luck, and as for Mr. Scab, hope he will get out of it if he can, I am,

Yours fraternally,

O. W.

FROM A MEMBER OF QUEEN CITY
LODGE NO. 109.

Latonia, Ky., April 6, 1912.

Editor Journal.

The seemingly reversal of the situation in Milwaukee is in reality a great Socialist victory. While the Socialists failed to return their candidates to office, they have increased their vote from 27,608 two years ago, to 30,200 in an election with every known force arrayed against them. Beyond a doubt the oft repeated assertion of the Socialists, that when the leaders of the old parties saw they were going to be beaten they would unite and all support one candidate; to all who wish to see, this has been proven in Milwaukee. For near fifteen years I have been maintaining there was no Democratic party in this country; only a lot of piratical Republicans, sailing under false colors; for well the leaders of this fake Democratic party have always known there was not the least provision made to give the people true Democracy. The leaders of both old parties have stood for representative government; and the dictionary says (a representative government is a republic), then one who believes in representative government must be a Republican. A democracy (a government by the people, a Democrat, one who adheres to democracy). This Milwaukee affair is not a case of the children of Israel, longing for the flesh pots of Egypt; but a combination of the Egyptians, that has for the time being again gotten the upper hand of the downtrodden slaves in the city of Milwaukee. It is now up to the people of Wisconsin to send two or three

more men to Congress to keep Berger company, and it is my opinion they will make good. Let us not forget, five years ago in Germany, the death knell of Socialism was sounded, and five years later, all that the Socialists had seemingly lost was recovered and a considerable number of seats won they had never held before.

Yours fraternally,
M. A. LOWE.

DENISON'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCABS.

Air, "Casey Jones."

Come all you rounders, if you want to hear
The story about the scabies here;
This is Denison, of strikers' fame,
And there's only a few that's quit the game.

Now, there is G. N. and C. C. Baker,
Two brothers that turned traitor early in
the game;
We sometimes think it is a record breaker,
That they haven't died with softening of the
brain.

There is Dad Franklin, the old hypocrite,
Who sold his honor for a foremanship,
Old Fred Downing, foreman of the air gang,
Says, "I know I am scabbing, but I don't
give a d—n."

Abe Wagoner a scab was bound to be;
He was fired for scabbing from the M. O.
& G.

He went to J. D., says he to John,
"Won't you please give me a job so I can
scab on?"

Walter Hobson from the coach cleaning
gang,
Says I will go back to be with my kind,
Says, let all these union men go and be
hanged,
I'm scabbing on the Katy with the skunks
and shines.

Old Joe Seward says I will scab, I think,
I'll go back to inspecting, I will by jink,
So to J. D. a running he went,
I'm not broke, but on scabbing I'm bent.

To scab by himself Dan Lane wasn't game,
So a great big plot he began to frame,
He says to Bart, Finley and Geo. Stewart,
Come go with me, you will make good scabs,
I'm sure.

And then another one, C. Y. Blacknall is his
name,
Who says to treat the Katy this way is a
dirty shame;
Oh, why don't they call the strike off today,
And let me go back to work just any old
way?

A few others over their eyes have pulled the
wool,

For instance, Billy Sereles and Ikey Good,
Foreman Deering, and old Nic. Larson,
Oh, why don't they die and then send for
the parson.

And there is Dutchy Bill Huseman, too,
Who in the hall used to get up and spew,
And say he would stay out to the very last
rut,
But now he's gone back to fixing the trucks.

Now, brothers, I think it is mighty grand
That out of the 250 that took their stand
On September 23, nineteen hundred and
eleven,
There are only a few that can't go from here
to heaven.

Now, my dears, keep up courage, my
brother,
Always remember that there are others,
In this free born American land,
That will fight for the rights of their fellow
man.

Now, boys on the Katy, listen to me well,
For to you this is what I want to tell,
The suspension of work recognition was our
aim,
And you may bet we will whip the Katy
just the same.

A STRIKER.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE TEXAS LEGISLATIVE BOARD, BROTHER- HOOD RAILWAY CARMEN, IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED.

San Antonio, Tex., April 11, 1912.

Whereas, your committee having been in-
formed that certain individuals of certain
organizations in the railroad service on the
striking roads in Texas have violated to
some extent the principles of organized
labor in that they have voluntarily per-
formed certain duties that under normal
conditions would not be performed by them
only in cases of extreme emergency;

Whereas, the violation of these principles
by any member of organized labor is detri-
mental to the best interest of the labor
movement and to the best interest of those
involved in the present struggles with the
railroad corporations of this state in de-
fense of these principles, be it

Resolved, By the Brotherhood Railway
Carmen of America, in convention assem-
bled, that we condemn such action of those
individuals. Be it further

Resolved, That we call the attention of
the other brotherhoods to the above
reports of these violations, that they
may take such action collectively or
individually as may be deemed advisable
to prevent further encroachments on the in-
terest of the organizations involved in this
struggle for the principles of organized
labor. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
be spread upon the minutes of this conven-

tion, one copy forwarded to the chairman of each railroad brotherhood assembled in San Antonio, and one copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

(Signed) S. H. NICODEMUS,
G. T. JOHNSON,
L. B. SHIPP.

FROM COBURG LODGE NO. 323.

Kansas City, Mo., April 17, 1912.

Editor Journal.

The following contributions for Brother Snider are hereby acknowledged:

Amount previously received.....\$38.25			
Lodge No.	Amt.	Lodge No.	Amt.
67.....	\$1.00	130.....	\$2.50
26.....	1.60	521.....	2.00
479.....	1.00	275.....	2.00
215.....	1.50	442.....	1.00
543.....	2.00	257.....	1.00
69.....	2.00	124.....	2.00
538.....	1.00	22.....	1.00
90.....	2.00	187.....	2.50
494.....	1.00	353.....	1.00
251.....	1.00	212.....	2.25
2.....	5.00	282.....	5.00
179.....	3.25	457.....	1.00
82.....	1.00	112.....	2.00
176.....	2.00	491.....	2.00
91.....	1.00	45.....	1.00
266.....	1.00	200.....	2.00
23.....	1.00	422.....	1.00
504.....	1.00	412.....	2.00
53.....	1.00	451.....	1.00
195.....	1.00	227.....	1.00
44.....	1.00	96.....	2.00
184.....	3.00	216.....	1.00
151.....	3.00	246.....	1.00
6.....	3.00	540.....	2.00
306.....	2.00		

Total amount received to date....\$122.85

If there are any errors, please write me. Some remittances were not accompanied by any letter; many did not use their seal; some gave no lodge number.

In behalf of the family we wish to thank you for giving help and words of sympathy.

Brother Snider was buried March 28.

GEO. H. COOK, Secretary,
118 N. Drury Ave.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Cotulla, Tex., April 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am trying to locate one Harold Adolph Marins Hansen, occupation, car repairer, car inspector, carpenter, bridge man and machinist. Born in Denmark in 1860, he learned the miller's trade. Came to this country in 1878, spent three years at Carbon, Medicine Bow and Laramie, Wyoming, and was then known as Hans Hansen. At Omaha, Neb., in 1881, he took the name of Chas. H. M. Rosenbraus, found employment in the Union Pacific shops and remained with that company in the capacities named until 1901. Was for a few months in 1902 in the hardware, furniture and undertaking business at Welsh, Okla.

From January to September, 1903, he was assistant foreman in Swift & Co.'s car shops at South Omaha.

No reason is known for his having changed his name in early life. He is 52 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighed 160 pounds, brown hair, turning gray, blue eyes, one leg shorter than the other, result of hip broken in railroad accident, causing noticeable limp. Any information you can give will be greatly appreciated, as I am trying to locate this man in connection with the closing of an estate.

Yours fraternally,

H. HILLINGS,
Cotulla, Tex.

FROM SUGAR LOAF HILL LODGE NO. 140.

Sapulpa, Okla., April 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have not seen anything in the Journal for a long time from any of the members of Sugar Loaf Hill No. 140 I thought I would try to write a few words for the good of the order.

On March 8 No. 140 had an open meeting and invited all other labor crafts. We had Brother H. C. Gerlack with us from Ft. Worth, Tex., who made a very interesting and agreeable talk on labor. Now, brothers, you don't know how much good you can do with a meeting of this kind. We had a crowded house of men and their wives and sweethearts. We were well represented, as we had with us machinists, boiler makers, firemen, engineers, and in fact lots of labor crafts out of the city that are not railroad men. So, now, brothers, if your lodge has not vim and stands back for the lack of interest, just try a meeting of this kind and see how much good it will do.

If there is no one in your own lodge who will make a talk you can invite a brother from a neighboring lodge who will entertain the meeting for a while and do a great deal of good.

Hoping to see this in the next Journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
R. M. KNIGHT.

FROM CHAFFEE LODGE NO. 478.

Chaffee, Mo., April 6, 1912.

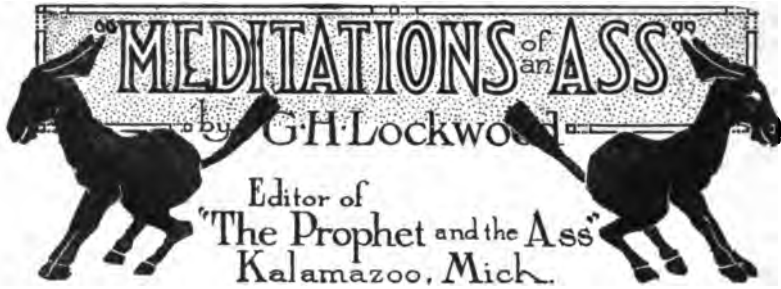
Editor Journal.

Please publish in the Journal that Wm. Linon is expelled from Chaffee Lodge No. 478 for deserting his family and leaving them in destitute circumstances, and beating his board bill at Wagoner, Okla. Charges were brought by Lodge No. 318, Wagoner, Okla., and No. 525, Muskogee, Okla. He holds a receipt from No. 478 up to March, 1912.

Any brother will confer a favor upon this lodge by taking up this receipt if presented and returning same to Chaffee Lodge No. 478.

Yours fraternally,

B. B. LUNDY,
Financial Secretary.



THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE WORKING CLASS.

The Ass wants to give a little talk about "psychology." Now, what the Ass don't know about this subject would fill several large volumes. He has, however, found out a few things worth knowing.

Now, "psychology" is not a new kind of breakfast food—but it has to do with helping you to get your breakfast—or keeping you from having a breakfast.

I can tell you only a little about the psychology of the working class, but if you will get this "little" you will learn a lot more yourself afterwards.

Through centuries and centuries certain ideas that were once new, and NOT accepted, finally became fixed habits of thought and rules of life. Enforced bondage, physical and intellectual, finally becomes "accepted" bondage, and eventually all resistance ceases and finally the "bound" hug their chains and DEFEND THEIR MASTERS. They do this because they have become "psychologized," dominated, controlled by certain ideas, ideas that were FORCED upon their early ancestors, but trained into their children and their children's children.

The original idea was that the earth is COMMON PROPERTY, and that the fruits thereof belonged to EACH INDIVIDUAL in proportion to what he found and could use, and what he produced by his effort, either individually expended or expended in co-operation with his fellows.

The idea that one should sow and ANOTHER reap the harvest, this is an idea that was "psychologized" into the minds of the working class after many, many centuries. But the trick has been accomplished very successfully, and as a result millions of human beings are perfectly contented to be only "sowers" with no more interest in the harvest than the beasts that pull the plow, getting out of it merely a "subsistence," necessary to their continued efforts.

Through centuries and centuries the working class have been psychologized with the ideas of their MASTERS, and their masters have also psychologized their own children and children's children with the idea that they are RIGHTEOUSLY MASTERS, and so we have today the strange phenomenon of two classes BOTH DEFENDING what was originally known to be wrong by both,

but now psychologized with the idea that wrong is right. It's really about time some Ass was kicking the everlasting stuffin' out of some of these ideas that hold the entire race in both physical and mental bondage.

There are so many of these "inbred" false ideas, these ideas that are not the result of THINKING, but the result of training and inheritance, that the Ass hardly knows which one to whack first. Perhaps the greatest of them is this—that the class that toils and produces ALL wealth should be satisfied with a SMALL PROPORTION, merely a subsistence fund, of what they produce—and sometimes can't get even a small portion, and millions of individuals of this class walk the streets, ragged, hungry and homeless, surrounded by a great abundance of the things they need AND THEIR OWN LABOR HAS CREATED.

Now, one who THINKS can easily understand that the product belongs to the producers—but—another but—the simple truth is that the working class that produces the product DON'T THINK, as a class, and thinks very little as individuals. It is certainly time the workers were doing a little THINKING, just a little will lead them out of bondage into freedom. When the workers think—then the Ass will assume all responsibility.

THE NON-PARTISAN PARTISAN.

About this time of the year there are a bunch of fellows who bob up and show their ignorance of the great class struggle that is now on by declaring that they are "independent voters" and propose to select the "best men" regardless of party affiliations.

When one of these phonograph records gets this off he puffs up and struts around and seems to think that he has really said something worth while. The poor chump don't understand that he is making a fool of himself, or rather that someone has made a fool of him and he is just demonstrating the fact.

It takes very little thinking to convince anyone that the great questions of the day are not individual questions, but class questions that affect the people in accordance with their position in society as either "workers" or "masters," or members of that nondescript intermediary class—that makes an effort to serve itself by serving both of

the main classes—or else skinning them.

Here usually is where the "non-partisan mania" breaks out. Some little petty merchant or dealer or professional man or "hanger on" of some kind, who can't see through a pane of glass, locates all the difficulties in the present industrial chaos as coming from "bad men" in politics, and thinks that if we had "honest men" in politics everything would be lovely. Realizing that both old parties are honeycombed with political tricksters and dishonest men, this fellow takes upon himself the task of PICKING OUT THE GOOD ONES—and sometimes he even boasts of his intentions to do this.

In reality this "non-partisan," "independent" citizen is one of the greatest jokes of the times. He don't know it, of course, but he is just a case of "individualism" gone to seed.

The plain facts are that any solution to the great problems of the day must come through CO-OPERATIVE action—and that in order to co-operate it is necessary to form organizations with definite principles and purposes.

EVERY political organization is so formed. And every individual in that organization but represents the principles of the organization.

The trouble is that few people understand these political formations, and are often found SUPPORTING THE WRONG ONE, and this is particularly true of the working class.

To analyze these political parties and show just what each stands for is a big question. The Ass may take it up later, but to say that the fellow who cuts himself loose from ALL such organizations and expects to do things "independently" is suffering from a bad case of over exalted ego, and hasn't yet started to understand the real problems of the age. If someone will just bore a hole in his head, gently, mind you, and let the hot air out—the Ass will take all the responsibility.

THE GREATEST WORK OF ALL.

As the Ass sees things, every movement is made up of two kinds of people, the pullers or pushers, and the riders or "go-alongs."

Of course these "go-alongs" are better than the outsiders who either pull back, or refuse to even notice the movement. But the real important members are the fellows who get in the harness and help lift the load.

In the labor movement there are many fine workers—and a good chance for a lot more.

There never was a great movement before that offered such a good chance for the earnest individual worker to help push or pull. In the first place, as an ordinary member of the rank and file his voice can be heard and his vote can, AND SHOULD, decide everything. To properly function,

then, as just a member of the rank and file is of very great importance, the very life of this wonderful new movement depends on this intelligent individual action, collectively exercised.

But to be merely a speaking and voting member is not enough. Each individual member, as well as the organization, should help to reach the unconverted and uninformed.

The individual has but one voice. Few are public speakers. Even the public speakers reach but a comparatively few of the unconverted, the bulk of their audience is already converted. Public meetings give added strength and understanding, enthuse new life and are important, BUT—

THE GREAT WORK of the movement must be done by the individual members of the rank and file, it is the work of distributing literature, pamphlets, papers, magazines, books, and especially taking subscriptions to papers. The individual pamphlet or book may be forgotten, but the constant knocking of the periodical at the doors of intelligence is sure to open the way for the truth.

The great NEED of the movement today is more active workers among the rank and file. In every group of 10 members it is safe to say that not over one is a native literature hustler. THERE SHOULD BE TEN.

There is not a person but can secure a few subscribers to papers and magazines; not one but can own a few good books and pamphlets and keep them in constant circulation; not one but CAN REACH OTHERS BY PERSONAL WORD AND INFLUENCE, who can't be reached by any other way.

To join the great labor movement, the real labor movement for the complete emancipation of the working class, this does not relieve you from personal responsibility. True it greatly strengthens your individual power, but it opens the door to new duties and obligations.

In movements of the past, movements that belong to the old regime, when the individual joined, he almost ceased to function, he became but a part of a great whole that had swallowed him. In our movement it is different; here the rank and file are the movement, and it is up to the individual members of the rank and file to SEE TO IT THAT THEY CONTINUE TO BE THE MOVEMENT.

Above all else the rank and file should push the literature. People must read to understand a movement like ours. And this literature campaign must be aggressive on the INSIDE as well as on the outside of the movement. See that ALL people are properly informed—then the Ass will take all the responsibility.

"SLAVES, OBEY YOUR MASTERS."

The Ass congratulates himself—even though he is an ass he has a right to "bray"

whenever he pleases, or oftener—and that's worth something in these days of suppressed utterances.

I have, in my possession the press proof of a two-column article headed, "SOCIALISM"—and written by the editor of a large Republican daily paper. The article in question was sent me by the editor with permission to use it as I see fit, inasmuch as it had been "blue penciled" by the "men higher up" on his own paper—or rather the paper he was hired to edit—and that, mind you, even after it had been put in cold type.

I find this article a very conservative effort to place certain ABSOLUTE HISTORIC FACTS before the readers of this Republican sheet. The article is not an indorsement of Socialism, but a fair statement of existing conditions and the causes that have led up to the wonderful growth of the Socialist movement today. The editor is clear sighted—he sees the inevitable results of the present policy of the master class, and he warns them—but his warning is of no use—they refuse to listen, even to their own men who have brains enough to understand the situation. **AND THEY REFUSE TO LET THE PEOPLE LISTEN** through this great daily paper they control.

No wonder the people are losing faith in the capitalistic papers. Certainly things have already gotten to a pretty pass when the EDITOR of a paper can't say what he pleases and his carefully and thoughtfully written article is turned down by the pin-headed men of money who own the paper and, for the time being, the brains of the man who edits it.

The master class has been given credit for possessing a considerable amount of brains. From the way they are acting now there is every reason to believe that the report has been unduly exaggerated—and that the gawd's truth about the matter is that they are really a lot of sapheads, utterly incapable of understanding anything outside the "GAME" they are playing—and some of them don't even understand that.

If these men think, through their present control of the press and the pulpit, that they can SMOTHER the truth, and keep the people from understanding their rights, powers and privileges, they are badly mistaken. No doubt but thousands of articles, like the one in question, are blue penciled. This one just happened to be discovered by accident, but—that don't stop the movement for economic justice for a moment. To quote direct from this article:

"It is idle to attempt to blot out this movement called Socialism, or that portion of it that contains elements of truth. Socialist candidates may be defeated here and there, but that does not prove the great movement is annihilated. It is a part of a world movement for greater industrial freedom. It is a protest against the existing order of things which all concede is far from perfect."

There are undoubtedly thousands of So-

cialists, or people friendly to Socialism, working on the capitalistic papers. It is their means of making a LIVING. They do what the masters tell them; they are powerless to do otherwise. These editors and reporters and the entire working force of a newspaper office are comparatively well informed people. They rub right up against the rottenness of the old regime and are wise to it—and many are sick and disgusted with it—but their "job" depends on a show of loyalty—and the poor devils smother their better natures and stay in the grind. That's why the Ass again feels like congratulating himself because no one has a mortgage on his brains. He Haw! He Haw!

OUR NON-PARTISAN PARTISANS.

The fact that the working class is commencing to stand up on its hind legs and use its political power is scaring the supporters of the capitalistic regime almost into fits.

These old party politicians who have for years spent their energies in dividing the people into political parties under the pretext that each of the old parties represented something "ENTIRELY DIFFERENT" from the other, now are commencing to see that after all there IS NO DIFFERENCE—they are BOTH SERVICE TOOLS OF THE MASTER CLASS—and if BOTH can't serve the masters, then they are perfectly willing to bunch up into ONE, the great "REDEMOCAN PARTY."

They did it in Milwaukee. They did it in Flint—AND THEY WILL DO IT EVERY PLACE where the workers have a ghost of a show to win out on a three-cornered fight against them.

Here in Kalamazoo, this year, we almost got their goat. Our candidate of the Socialist party beat the Republican candidate and was but very few votes behind the Democratic candidate. Had both old parties been true to their party we would have WON. When they found out how things were going they, the Republicans, deserted their own candidate and voted for the Democrat.

Now they know what they are up against, listen to what the retiring mayor has to say: "Mayor Charles H. Farrell, in his farewell heart-to-heart with the members of the city council and city officials, at the banquet in his honor Friday night, sounded the key note for a non-partisan citizen's ticket to replace the Republican and Democratic tickets in the spring city election in 1913.

"The mayor urged this combination as for the good of the citizens, for the good of Kalamazoo and as a surety of the election of an able mayor. This sentiment has been voiced on the quiet by men prominent locally. The talk by the mayor last night was the first time anything has been said in a meeting of this sort favoring such a plan."

I suppose these political tricksters think they will make the Socialists of this city

feel very sorry when they combine against us—but, as usual, they have another “think” coming; we are tickled to know it; it is the very thing we want them to do—and intend to FORCE them to do—and after they have done this we intend to lick the two of them to a frazzle.

There is nothing that will help so much to educate the working class Republican and Democratic voters that the old parties are BOTH SIMON PURE CAPITALISTIC PARTIES as this combination deal.

Of course it will be easy for the “leaders” to get together; they have always known that there was no difference—that the two parties were but a “Punch and Judy” show to fool the people—BUT—

They have spent a good deal of TIME and lots of money teaching the workers that these old parties are different—and lining them up one against the other, and when they frankly admit that they are NOT different, but one and the same thing—the workers are going to get wise to their new game and turn them down good and hard.

The truth is that these political tricksters have fooled the working class just about as long as they can; the handwriting is on the wall—their days are numbered. The working class are soon to come to their own, to line up in their own party for their own interests, and when they do the Ass will gladly take all the responsibility.

ELECTION RETURNS.

A few years ago if the Ass had announced that he had just been elected as a Socialist alderman of a city the size of Kalamazoo, it would have been “wonderful” news. Now it is just an ordinary occurrence, and, while it is a fact, and another comrade was also elected, giving us two seats out of 11, you are apt to ask, “Why didn’t you do better and elect the mayor and all the other officers?”

Well, comrades, we did the best we could—and, taking everything into consideration, it was a GLORIOUS victory for working class principles.

Curry, our candidate for mayor, who made such a splendid run last year, pushing up our vote from about 400 to 1,600, this time stood SECOND place, having defeated the Republican candidate by a good majority, and given the successful Democratic candidate a run for his life. The vote is as follows: Republican, 1,614; Socialist, 2,163; Democrat, 2,319. Our two aldermen won out with about 60 plurality over their three opponents. The Prohibition party had candidates up for all the offices, but their candidate for mayor pulled only 135 votes.

The old parties have been for weeks conducting a very vigorous campaign. Each party controls a daily paper fully committed to the support of its candidates and principles(?) joke—please laugh. Their candidates salted the town with their beautiful pictures which were displayed from almost

every lamp post. Cards were distributed by thousands and the usual “good-fellow” act was played; generous quantities of cigars were passed around—to say nothing of other things. In fact the old party candidates were up to their usual tricks trying to play the workers for suckers.

The Socialists conducted a CLEAN campaign from start to finish, a campaign of EDUCATION. We made it a CLASS ISSUE. Not a single Socialist candidate made a personal appeal for votes, not a card was printed, not a cigar given out, not an hour was lost from our usual tasks, with the exception of our candidate for mayor, and we arranged for him to speak at the factories during the noon hour. NOT ONE PENNY WAS SPENT BY THE SOCIALISTS FOR ANYTHING BUT LITERATURE.

Our platform stands for the great international principles, with immediate demands as secondary, and comparatively unimportant. We made an appeal for class conscious votes—and we got them. WE HAD MORE STRAIGHT VOTES THAN EITHER OF THE OLD PARTIES, AND IN SOME PRINCIPALS WE HAD MORE STRAIGHT VOTES THAN BOTH OF THEM PUT TOGETHER. We lost on the splits, the political trading between the old parties gave extra votes to the Democratic candidate—or we would have beaten them beautifully.

On election day the old parties had every available auto and livery rig in the city scouring around for voters. The Socialists did not have a single rig out. It was a very nasty, rainy day—but our voters WALKED to the polls through the rain and mud—THEY WENT TO VOTE FOR THEMSELVES.

Here is a warning to the working class—Don’t PLAY POLITICS LIKE THE OLD PARTIES. Don’t do ANYTHING they do. Cut our your individual cards with candidates’ pictures and all that sort of rot—STAND ON YOUR CLASS PRINCIPLES—as a class—and when you do that the voters will respect you and WALK to vote for the movement you represent. Conduct your campaigns along educational lines only, openly, frankly, vigorously and fearlessly, and when you do that the Ass will take all the responsibility. Written by “the Ass himself” (who is now a Socialist alderman—now what do you think of that?)

“THE DREAM OF AN INTELLECTUAL ASS.”

In the first place the Ass who writes this article wants it to be distinctly understood that he is not an “Intellectual Ass”—he is just one of the common working class variety that has helped to bear the burdens of the world, in fact he is the real article, and has the courage to admit it.

The “Intellectual Ass” never admits it, he has to be told—and even then he won’t believe it. But that don’t make much difference as long as other people know it to be true.

The particular "Intellectual Ass" that this article is about is the fellow who wrote the article in the Chicago Evening American date March 25, and headed "When Will Newspaper Editors of the Country Unite for effective Work?"

In this article this short eared Ass takes some time to prove that "Public welfare depends first of all upon the people's THOUGHT. And to an extent that is not appreciated the people THINK what the editors of the country make them think."

This is true—but he should have added, "And the editors of this country MAKE THEM THINK WHAT THE MASTER CLASS WANT THEM TO THINK"—and then he would have let the cat out of the bag and shown what an awful power for evil would be this very newspaper unity he is advocating.

If the editors of this country were perfectly FREE to express themselves this idea of a unity to determine on what the "people should think" might be excusable. BUT—the writer of this article knows as well as any man living that editors are NOT FREE TO EXPRESS THEIR OWN CONVICTIONS—that they are but "paid hirlings" of the master class, and must jump when their masters pull the string—nice bunch of mental prostitutes to tell the people what to THINK, to mould the "public mind." This fellow says, "The editor decides what the public shall read. What the public reads makes the public mind." And again, "It is one thing, and a comparatively simple thing, for a convention of manufacturers to

decide what the people shall use or eat or wear, for a convention of politicians to decide whom the people shall nominate and hire. It would be an infinitely greater thing for the working newspaper men (the editors) of the country, united, to decide what the people shall THINK, what shall be the intellectual influences brought to bear on the thinking machinery of 90,000,000 of human beings."

Now, if that isn't the "Dream of an Intellectual Ass" I don't know what to call it.

The "dear pepul" would certainly be a nice lot of mollicoddles after the "Editors' Trust" had taught them how to think and WHAT to think for a few years.

As a matter of fact about the only really THINKING people are the ones who are already FREE from these "Influences and suggestions" of the Intellectual Prostitutes of the Capitalistic press. A good many of us read the capitalistic papers today not to believe what they say, but just to see what the darn chumps are up to.

The sooner the people really understand the source of their general information is ABSOLUTELY UNRELIABLE the sooner will they commence to make real intellectual progress—not by thinking what they are "told to think"—but by doing a little actual thinking on their own account—and when they do the "Intellectual Asses" of the capitalistic press will be given a better job. Instead of "moulding" public thought, they will have a chance to mould clay or bread dough, or do something more useful and equally as dignified.

OFFICIAL

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Kansas City, Mo., April 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

The past month has certainly been a busy one at headquarters. We have had our General Executive Board here for their semi-annual audit, and as soon as they were gone, the brothers began to arrive for the meeting called by the International Presidents of the different crafts on all railroads west of the Mississippi river, south of Chicago to New Orleans. We had the privilege of a visit from a large number of delegates and each one expressed himself as pleased with the Grand Lodge headquarters and with the system of doing business. They also stated, without exception, they were proud of their printing plant. We have an up-to-date plant and we are in a position now to quote prices on union made paper and all jobs will bear the union printers' label, as has been the rule heretofore. We have been quite a long time trying to get union made paper, but it seemed to be impossible until finally through the courtesy of Brother

V. V. Stewart, secretary of Red River Valley Lodge No. 22, at Shreveport, La., who supplied us with the address of a firm making this kind of paper, we sent for a trial order and as a result the paper houses here are now in a position to supply us and anyone else with this stock. Most anything can be gotten, bearing the union label if we are persistent enough in our demands. I can truly say I am at this time wearing shoes, clothes, hats, etc., all bearing the union label, and I had no difficulty whatever in purchasing these articles here in Kansas City. We expect that everything we send out from headquarters will be strictly union made, as it ought to be. The paper house that has been supplying us heretofore has been told by our worthy editor and manager that they will supply us with union made paper hereafter or we will send away for all our paper, and it made them sit up and take notice, as our printing plant has required a large amount of paper each month, and we are too good a customer for them to lose and the old cry, "We can't get it," is played out.

Now, brothers, patronize your own printing plant, even if as it sometimes happens, it costs a little more. It is your plant, and any profit made goes back to you. Our printer carries a union card and any help that he has carries union cards, too.

I have had our printer print several thousand supply order blanks, as I felt it would prove a great convenience to secretaries and trustees ordering supplies. I mailed one as a sample to each secretary on April 17, and will be glad to supply them free of charge to any secretary who will drop me a line requesting some.

On April 19 I mailed two copies of our financial statement to all lodges and on April 17 I mailed a copy of the convention vote and copy of vote taken in January on the question to add five sections to our constitution, governing the election of delegates to the A. F. of L. convention. I may say this last one carried by a large majority and as there are some more changes to be submitted for a referendum vote in June, it was thought advisable to print the five sections that carried and send a sufficient number of copies to each lodge, so each member could have one to put in his constitution, thereby saving much expense. Our printer is doing this now and I hope to ship them out sometime in May, and I trust all secretaries will read these five sections to the lodge and give one copy to each member. If any more are needed, please let me know how many and they will be forwarded at once. You will see from the vote on the convention that our members have voted by a large majority to postpone the holding of a convention for another year. We expect, therefore, to take another vote in March, 1913, all being well.

Our printer has a copy of all money received and disbursed in response to special appeals sent out by our General President on behalf of our brothers on strike. I expect this will be ready to mail about the time this journal reaches you. I will mail one copy to each secretary, so you will see how much money has been received and to whom paid in detail.

Paducah Lodge No. 14, Paducah, Ky., submits for referendum vote of our membership a proposed change in Sections 17 and 99, Subordinate Lodge Constitution. These proposed changes have been indorsed by five lodges in as many states in accordance with Section 8, Grand Lodge Constitution, as follows:

Violet Lodge No. 34, St. Louis, Mo.

Eureka Lodge No. 73, McComb, Miss.

Chickasaw Lodge No. 116, Memphis, Tenn.

Twin River Lodge No. 13, Princeton, Ind.

Argentine Lodge No. 353, Kansas City, Ks.

These proposed changes will be printed and mailed to each secretary some time in May. Please take the vote first meeting in June and make returns on regular ballot under seal of lodge, provided for that purpose. Proposed changes follow:

Section 17, page 32. A member who

severs his connection from the order in the manner provided in the preceding section and afterwards desires to be re-admitted, must, when making application for re-admission, present with said application his withdrawal card, or if said card be lost or destroyed, he must then present some proof of such loss.

He must make application in the same manner and form as that provided for admission to membership, said card to be accepted by a two-thirds (2-3) majority vote, and his dues to commence from date of acceptance of said card; and a member depositing a withdrawal card shall not be required to pay any fees whatever.

Add to Section 99, page 57:

No lodge shall be required to pay fees into the General Protective Fund on a member re-admitted by deposit of a withdrawal card.

I append also Brother Staggenborg's letter, which accompanied the proposed changes.

Fraternally,

E. WM. WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Paducah, Ky., April 1, 1912.

E. WM. WEEKS, G. S.-T.,

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:—Inclosed please find proposed changes in constitution, which Paducah Lodge No. 14 desires you to submit to a referendum vote June 1 in accordance with law.

Now, Brother Weeks, Paducah Lodge has investigated from the other organizations as to a withdrawal card and we found out that in all of them that when a former member turned his card in and it was accepted, all he had to pay was his dues and go on. Now, Brother Weeks, if you will look at this special section as it is at present, a withdrawal card is nothing more than a card showing that a member had left the organization in good standing and then when he wishes to rejoin he must pay another initiation fee, the same as a new man, therefore deriving no benefit from his first fee; this we consider is not treating him right.

Now, for illustration, as to how hard a hardship it works on him, not saying anything of the lodge. We will use the name of Jno. Smith, and say he calls for a withdrawal card; we say he is leaving the service of the company to try something else. Well, he tries it one month and quits that and gets a job back at car work; then he deposits his card and has to pay the minimum fee, \$3. Now, our fee is \$6 initiation and the proviso that we have for a card lets him off with \$3. Now back to the old subject: Six months previous he paid his \$6, now he has to pay to get back in the fold, another \$3 when he has once paid to join; this we think is not right.

I know at least ten men who have let themselves go suspended and said, "What is the use of taking a card; it isn't worth

anything, it only shows that I left in good standing, and if I want to come back, I will have to pay, whether one month, one year or ten years, afterward, the initiation fee, where if I go suspended inside of one year all it will cost is three months' dues and if any assessments, that too; if after one year the fee will be all I have to pay." Now, I will take up for a little discussion the part the lodge has to play.

First, we will say that the man quit the first month in the fourth quarter and dues paid to date. Well, we pay per capita on him for the quarter (using our dues for figures), he has paid 75 cents; now, 60 cents belongs to lodge, 15 cents to J. P. B.; we pay out the per capita, 70 cents; we have only received from him 65 cents, thereby showing a deficit of 10 cents, not saying anything about the notice, postage stamp and envelope, when if he had come forward the next month to call for his card he would have had to pay \$1.30, or showing the local treasury a gain after per capita was paid of 50 cents.

Now, Brother Weeks, I believe that if this one clause is changed you will see more men take cards than will be suspended, also that I firmly believe (more especially in open shops) that there will be more of our men who have taken cards will put them back and pay their mite into both the Grand Lodge as well as the local treasury.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) W. P. STAGGENBORG.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Mechanical Department—Rules, Regulations and Rates of Pay Allowed Carmen.

Effective January 1, 1912.

Article I—Nine hours shall be considered a day's work at El Paso, Big Spring, Baird, Mingus, Ft. Worth, Texarkana, Marshall and Goulsboro. Other points on the line to work ten hours per day except Saturday afternoons, when one hour will be allowed to all employes of the car department except inspectors.

All time over the regular working hours, such as Sundays, New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day, Christmas and Madri Gras day (the latter in Goulsboro only) shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half per hour.

When standard day for shop men is reduced to eight hours, overtime shall prevail at the expiration of said standard.

Regular every day ten-hour men to be paid straight time including Sundays and holidays; viz: inspectors, safety appliance men and oilers.

Article II—In case car men are sent out on the road they shall be paid straight time for the regular working hours and time and a half for extra hours and an additional allowance of \$1.50 per day for expenses.

Two competent men will be sent out to do such work as putting in draw bars, draft

rods, arch bars, center pins, putting cars on center, truss rods, wheels, etc.

Car men will only be allowed to work on cars at all main points on the line.

Article III—Regular every day car men to have one hour uninterrupted noon or lunch time between the hour of 11:30 and 1:30 o'clock, and, if for any cause such men are requested to work 20 minutes of said hour they shall be paid for the entire hour.

Article IV—Wrecking crews will be all around car men and will be appointed by the car foreman or master mechanic and such men will be required to go each time the wrecker is called out on the line. They will be allowed 27 hours for every 24 hours on the road and an additional amount to cover reasonable expenses, where the company does not furnish provisions for wrecking car.

Article V—In case a man is requested to fill another's place who is receiving a higher rate of pay he is to receive the same rate as the man in whose place he is working provided he works three or more days.

Article VI—When car men are called after working hours they shall receive 5 hours if they work three hours and twenty minutes or less, and if they work over three hours and twenty minutes they shall receive regular overtime rates.

When it becomes necessary to have car, coach or tank work done at night, Sundays or holidays, the regular coach car or tank men must be called. The foreman to divide all overtime between the week day men and his craft.

Article VII—When it becomes necessary to curtail expenses the number of hours shall be reduced to as low as eight hours per day before any man or men are laid off, but in no case shall a day's work consist of less than eight hours per day for six days per week. If it becomes necessary to further curtail expenses, a reduction of force shall be made, those having others depending on them to be given preference of employment, seniority and proficiency to govern. All right to promotion shall be governed according to merit, seniority and ability. In case of reduction of force, those taken out of service shall be given preference over new men, when force is again increased.

A man longest in the service of the company shall have preference, providing he is a competent man.

The general car foreman, master mechanic and chairman of local committee to decide as to competency.

Article VIII—When requested the company shall grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over its line to car men who may desire to go before the management for the adjustment of grievances, and shall in no way discriminate against such committee.

Article IX—Such transportation will be granted as is given to other employes.

Article X—No employe shall be suspended

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without just and sufficient cause. In case a man is dismissed, clearance papers shall be given showing cause of dismissal. If, after proper investigation, it shall be found that a car man has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost, provided he presents his grievance within five days.

Article XI-A—Apprentices or helpers in freight car department to receive a minimum rate of 20c per hour, and at the expiration of six months, an apprentice or helper shows adaptability for learning the work, his pay shall be raised 2½c per hour. If he does not show adaptability for learning the work he must be dismissed from that department, and all apprentices or helpers retained in any department shall receive a raise of 2½c per hour every six months until they receive the rate highest in the department in which they are employed.

Article XI-B—Apprentices and helpers having served two years shall be advanced to the maximum rate in the department in which employed. Others not in the service two years shall be advanced at the expiration of their two years' service.

One apprentice or helper may be employed to every five car men.

Article XII—Car men will be required to have two years' experience as car repairers or others, and have a fair knowledge of M. C. B. rules and safety appliance law before being advanced to position as inspector.

Article XIII—Any car man whose duty it is to inspect cars shall be classed as car inspector and receive car inspectors' rate of pay. Inspectors will not be required to

put in couplers, lug bolts, draft bolts, brake beams, bottom rods, or anything that requires their going under cars in yards where there are rip tracks, except in cases of emergency, such as live stock and perishable.

Article XIV—Car men shall not be required to make other than light repairs or to go under cars to make repairs on tracks where switching is done. All cars set out for repairs shall be set out on regular repair track and switches on such repair track must be locked with a private lock by a man in charge of the repair track and no one shall be allowed to unlock switches except man in charge of such repair track.

The master car builder or master mechanic will instruct foremen to acquaint themselves with this rule and also the printed rules and rates of pay governing the car men on the Texas and Pacific Railway and abide by them.

Article XV—When an employe of the car department is sent out on the road to fill another man's place temporarily he shall be allowed \$1.50 per day for expenses for any period of time less than 30 days.

Article XVI—This agreement shall take effect January 1, 1912, and remain in effect for one year, and thereafter until superseded by another agreement, either party hereto to give the other party thirty days' written notice of desire to change.

Rates of Pay in Effect January 1, 1912.
Marshall, Tex.

Air Brake Shop—

Foreman, per hour 37½c
Air brake rack man, per hour 35½c
Air brake men, per hour 31½c to 35½c

Hand Car Shop—

Hand car builders, per hour.... 31½c & 34½c

Planing Mill—

Foreman, per month \$100.00
Millwright, per hour 37½c
Scratch boss, per hour 34½c
General machine men, per hour. 27½c to 34½c

Upholsterers—

Foreman, per month \$100.00
Upholsterers, per hour 32½c to 35½c

Locomotive and Cab Shop—

Tank and cab builders, per hr. 27½c to 35½c

Machine Shop—

Wheel borers, per hour 24½c
Drill press men, per hour 23½c
Bolt cutters and nut tappers, per hour. 23½c

Inspectors—

Day foreman, per month \$97.60

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Night foreman, per month..... 92.60
 Car inspectors, per month..... 84.60

Running Repairs—

Foreman, per month\$110.00
 Car repairers, per hour.....27½c

Freight Car Shop—

Caboose builders, per hour.....32½c
 Car builders, per hour.....31½c
 Car repairers, per hour.....27½c to 30c

Texarkana, Tex.

Car foreman, per month.....\$100.00
 Wrecking boss, per month..... 92.60
 Coach carpenter, per hour.....32½c
 Round house carpenter, per hour.....32½c
 Car carpenters, per hour.....30 c
 Air brake rack man, per hour.....31½c
 Air brake coach man, per month....\$92.60
 Air brake yard man, per month..... 84.60
 Rip track foreman, per hour.....30 c
 Night foreman, per hour.....30 c
 Coach truck men, per month.....\$92.60
 Inspectors, per month..... 84.60
 Car repairers, per hour.....27½c

Clarksville, Tex.

Inspector, per month.....\$84.60

Paris, Tex.

Car foreman, per month.....\$94.60
 Inspector, per month..... 84.60
 Car repairers, per hour.....27½c

Bonham, Tex.

Round house carpenter, per hour.....32½c
 Car repairers, per hour.....27½c

Sherman, Tex.

Inspector, per month.....\$84.60
 Car repairers, per hour.....27½c

Whitesboro, Tex.

Inspector, per month.....\$79.60
 Car repairers, per hour.....27½c

Longview Junction, Tex.

Foreman, per month\$100.00

Night foreman, per month 84.60
 Inspectors, per month 84.60
 Car repairers, per hour27½c

Big Sandy, Tex.

Joint inspector, per month.....\$89.60

Mineola, Tex.

Inspector, per month.....\$95.00
 Car repairers, per hour.....27½c

Terrell, Tex.

Inspector, per month.....\$84.60
 Car repairers, per hour27½c

Dallas, Tex.

Inspector, per month\$92.60
 Inspectors, per month 84.60
 Carpenters, per hour.....30 c
 Car repairers, per hour27½c

Fort Worth, Tex.

Foreman, per month\$120.00
 Wrecking boss, per month 92.60
 Inspector, per month 92.60
 Inspectors, per month 84.60
 Air brake rack men, per hour.....35½c
 Air brake men, per hour.....27½ to 30c
 Coach carpenters, per hour.....32½c
 Car carpenters, per hour30 c
 Round house carpenters, per hour.....32½c
 Car repairers, per hour27½c
 Coach truck men, per hour30 c

Weatherford, Tex.

Inspector, per month.....\$87.60

Mingus, Tex.

Foreman, per month\$125.00
 Air brake men, per hour31c
 Car repairers, per hour27½c to 30c
 Inspectors, per hour31c

Cisco, Tex.

Inspector, per month.....\$87.60

Abilene, Texas.

Inspector, per month\$84.60

Baird, Texas.

Inspector, per month\$92.60
 Inspector, per month 84.60
 Car repairers, per hour.....30½c
 Round house truck men, per hour....30½c

Sweetwater, Texas.

Inspector, per month\$84.60

Big Spring, Texas.

Foreman, per month\$120.00
 Inspectors, per month 92.60
 Carpenters, per hour.....32½c
 Air brake rack men, per hour.....35½c
 Car repairers, per hour.....27½ to 31½c

Toyah, Texas.

Wrecking boss, per month.....\$92.60
 Inspector, per month 84.60
 Car repairers, per hour.....20c

Sierra Blanca, Texas.

Joint car inspector, per month.....\$97.60

El Paso, Texas.

Inspector, per month\$102.60
 Inspector, per month 97.60
 Air brake rack man, per hour.....34 c
 Coach man, per hour32½c
 Car repairers, per hour32 c

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Shreveport, La.

Car foreman, per month.....	\$97.60
Inspectors, per month	84.60
Car repairers, per hour	27½c

Boyce, La.

Wrecking boss, per month	\$92.60
Air brake men, per hour	30 c
Car repairers, per hour	27½c

Alexandria, La.

Car inspector, per month	\$84.60
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Addis, La.

Foreman, per month	\$100.00
Wrecking boss, per month	92.60
Car repairers, her hour	27½c

Westwego, La.

Car repairers, per hour	27½c
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Gouldsboro, La.

Foreman, per month	\$100.00
Wrecking boss, per month	92.60
Carpenters, per hour	32½c
Air brake rack man, per hour.....	31½c
Car repairers, per hour	27½c
Inspectors, per month	\$84.60

New Orleans, La.

Inspector, per month	\$89.60
Car repairers, per hour	27½c

No changes in these rates or classifications must be made without proper authority.

F. S. ANTHONY,

Superintendent of Machinery.

Committee:

Thos. W. Saling, Marshall, Tex.
J. M. Bedford, Ft. Worth, Tex.
E. O. Prichard, Big Spring, Tex.
A. B. Nunely, El Paso, Tex.
C. W. Andrews, Baird, Tex.
J. N. Williamson, Mingus, Tex.
E. L. Price, Dallas, Tex.
J. W. Lewis, Texarkana, Tex.
H. C. Jefferson, Bonham, Tex.
R. H. Smith, Gouldsboro, La.
W. A. Nichols, Addis, La.
J. T. Berry, Shreveport, La.

THE VIRGINIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Federated Rules and Regulations for Boiler Makers, Helpers and Apprentices—Machinists, Helpers and Apprentices—Blacksmiths, Helpers and Apprentices—Car Men.

1. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, same for night, for boiler makers, helpers and apprentices; machinists, helpers and apprentices; blacksmiths, helpers and apprentices; and car men, except where the work is continuous during twenty-four hours and one force relieves the other.

2. Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half time, this to include work outside of bulletin hours, Sundays, New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day, Christmas day, day and night shifts. When a regular holiday falls on Sunday, the day set apart by the government will be observed. Men called back to work after bulletin hours shall receive

five hours' pay for three hours and twenty minutes or less from time reporting for duty, unless notified before leaving the shop to remain or return.

3. Men sent out on the road will be paid as follows:

Time and one-half while traveling.

Time and one-half while working.

Time and one-half while actually waiting for train.

Men to pay their expenses.

When attending court for the company, men will be paid time and one-half for time lost, and time and one-half for traveling outside of bulletin hours.

4. The company will not in any way discriminate against any employee who will from time to time serve on a committee.

5. Should it be necessary to reduce the expenses in any branch of the service at any shop, time in that branch of service will be reduced at that shop until the hours have been reduced to forty hours per week; any further reduction in expenses that may be necessary in that branch of service will be made by reducing the force at such shop, seniority to prevail. Employees laid off shall be given preference in re-employment, if available. Vacancies occurring while working under reduced hours will not be filled until the regular working hours have been restored. Five days' notice shall be posted by the company before any reduction in force or hours is made, and notice in regard to full time one day previous.

6. Men who have given the company long and faithful service, and who, by reason of their age and physical disability, are unable to continue at their usual work, shall be given such light employment as may be available, at a rate of pay applying to such occupation.

7. When it becomes necessary to work overtime, men will not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize time; overtime will be equally distributed as far as practicable. Men sent to relieve men regularly assigned to outside points will receive overtime for the first three days for actual hours worked; after three days, regular shop rates to apply. Time to be calculated from reporting time.

8. Good water will be furnished for drinking purposes, and ice when necessary. Heating and sanitary condition of shops and roundhouses will be given best possible attention. Provision will be made for washing accommodations.

9. Men will not be discharged or suspended without a just and sufficient cause. If desired, the case will be promptly investigated, and should the action taken be without foundation, the employee will be reinstated and paid for time lost.

When an employee has a grievance, he shall first make personal efforts to adjust same with the immediate foreman and officers. Failing to make a satisfactory settlement, the case may be placed in the

hands of the shop committee, who should try to settle it with the master mechanic, or foreman in charge. Still failing to reach a satisfactory adjustment, the grievance, stated in writing, should be turned over to the district committee, or president and executive board of the federated organization, to be taken up with the superintendent of motive power.

10. All shop employes in the motive power department, and those dependent upon them for support will enjoy equal privileges in connection with free transportation.

11. Men working night shifts will be given preference for day work when a vacancy occurs, if they desire the position.

12. Men will be allowed their regular rate of pay when filling temporary vacancies carrying a lower rate. Men filling vacancies for a period of three days or more, carrying a higher rate, will be allowed the higher rate while so employed.

13. Employes will be paid on company's time on a regular date.

14. The number of special technical apprentices in each department shall not exceed one-fifth of the total number of apprentices employed in such departments, nor shall such apprentices be allowed more than two years on their apprenticeship.

15. These rules and regulations to become effective March 1, 1912, and shall remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by either party to this contract, at least thirty days' written notice is to be given.

Rules and Regulations to Govern Boiler Makers and Their Apprentices.

1. When vacancies occur in the ranks in boiler shops, boiler makers will be given consideration for promotion; efficiency, character and seniority to prevail. When vacancies occur in the ranks in the round house, back shop, boiler makers at that point will be given consideration for promotion; efficiency, character and seniority to prevail.

2. Two boiler makers, or a boiler maker and a competent apprentice will operate a long stroke air hammer when used for expanding or prossering flues and driving rivets $\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter, or over. Pneumatic stay bolt breaker will be operated by boiler maker or an experienced apprentice.

3. There shall be one apprentice to each shop, and in addition, not more than one apprentice for every five boiler makers. The apprentices at large shall be confined to the district in which the shops to which they are assigned are located. In computing the number of apprentices to be employed at each divisional shop, all boiler makers employed at outlying points under the jurisdiction of such shops shall be counted. Regular apprentices will not be employed under sixteen years of age, nor over twenty-one years of age.

A regular apprentice shall serve four years of 300 days each, shop bulletin hours. If within six months an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade, he shall be dismissed. No apprentice shall be employed at outlying points where no machine tools are installed. No apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime or work on night shift for the first three years of his apprenticeship unless to complete work that he started during the day, or in case of emergency. When boiler maker force is reduced, the number of apprentices shall be reduced to maintain the established ratio; seniority to govern in reduction of force and in re-employment when available. Boiler maker apprentices may be chosen from boiler maker helpers who have had not less than three consecutive years' experience as such and who are not more than 25 years of age. Such apprentices shall serve 2 years and receive third year apprentice rate for the first year. During the four years' apprenticeship, regular apprentices will be given ample opportunity to enter the different departments to learn the various branches of the trade. The above rules do not apply to special apprentices at present in the company's service.

4. Boiler makers shall be competent to do the following work, which will be given to boiler makers and their apprentices: Rolling, bending, diamond pointing, riveting, chipping, calking, removing and replacing flues, and all classes of repairs; or new work pertaining to steam, oil, air and water-tight work; all steam tight studs applied to inside of fire boxes, also washout plugs, netting and grates, all sheet metal work 1-16-inch gauge and heavier; this to apply to building of ash pans and other work done in boiler department.

5. At all shops where facilities will permit, the company will install electric lights in round house and boiler shops. Each boiler maker will be furnished with electric light cord extension when practicable.

6. Engines will have steam blown off and boiler provided with blowers before boiler makers, helpers or apprentices will be required to work in fire boxes. No boiler maker or apprentice will be required to work in front end, ash pan or fire box when engine is fired up. Boiler makers, or their apprentices will not be required to work flues with hot arch in fire boxes. In working flues, boiler shall be properly cooled.

7. Boiler makers who have been working on hot work will not be required to work on dead work until they have had a reasonable time to cool off.

8. Tanks requiring repairs will be cleaned out when necessary before boiler makers or their apprentices are required to begin work on same.

9. When necessary to send a boiler maker out on work requiring a helper, one will be provided.

Rates of Pay.

10. Boiler makers, 38.75 cents per hour.

Flange turners and leading men whose responsibility in the company's opinion justify the same, will be paid 41 cents per hour.

Regular apprentices:

- 10c per hour for the first year.
- 12½c per hour for the second year.
- 15c per hour for the third year.
- 17½c per hour for the fourth year.

1. Boiler Makers' Helpers.

Per Hr.

First class	20 c
Second class	17½c

9 hours to constitute a day.

Boiler washers	20 c
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12 hours to constitute a day.

Boiler washers' helpers	18 c
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12 hours to constitute a day.

2. All extra work shall be equalized as nearly as possible.

Rules and Regulations to Govern Machinists and their Apprentices.

1. A machinist shall be either a competent floor, lathe, vise, milling machine, planer, slotter, shaper, or boring mill, hand, die sinker, or tool maker. Gisholt, or Jones & Lamson machines, or machines of this type will be operated by machinists, or their apprentices. The assembling of all parts of a machine or a locomotive, which is now being done by machinists, also cast iron stack bases, locomotive rod and valve motion, boring bar work, not including drilling done on drill press, shall be done by machinists or their apprentices. All repairs to gasoline or stationary engines and water pumps, air compressors and portable engines coming under the motive power department, shall be done by machinists, or their apprentices.

The laying out and fitting up of driving spring rigging now being done by handy men will revert to machinists or their apprentices when vacancies occur.

2. There shall be one apprentice to each shop and in addition not more than one apprentice for every five machinists. The apprentices at large shall be confined to the district in which the shops to which they are assigned are located. In computing the number of apprentices to be employed at each divisional shop, all machinists employed at outlying points under the jurisdiction of such shop shall be counted. Regular apprentices shall serve four years at 300 days each year, shop bulletin hours. During the four years' apprenticeship, regular apprentices will be given ample opportunity to enter the different departments to learn the various branches of the trade; this time shall be divided as nearly as possible between machines, special work and general floor work, but not to exceed four months on one class of work. If within six months an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade, he shall be dismissed. Regular apprentices shall not be under sixteen years of age, nor over twenty-one years of

age when employed, and shall have had a fair common school education. Apprentices shall not be required to work on regular night shifts. Apprentices shall not be allowed overtime on their apprenticeship.

Helpers now in the service of the company under 25 years of age will be given an opportunity in their turn to serve an apprenticeship; such apprentices shall serve three years and receive second year apprenticeship rate for the first year; but those employed in future shall serve regular apprenticeship should they desire to learn the trade; this will not affect helper apprentices already in the service.

The above rules do not apply to special apprentices at present in the company's service.

3. When necessary to send a machinist out on work requiring a helper, one will be provided.

Rates of Pay.

4. Machinists, 38½ cents per hour. Leading machinists whose responsibility in the company's opinion justify the same will be paid 39½ cents per hour.

Regular apprentices:

- 10c per hour for the first year.
- 12½c per hour for the second year.
- 15c per hour for the third year.
- 17½c per hour for the fourth year.

Rules and Regulations to Govern Blacksmiths and their Apprentices.

1. The company will as far as possible see that blacksmith shops are properly ventilated.

2. A competent hammer driver will be employed. When the regular hammer driver is absent from the service a competent man will be selected to take his place.

3. When vacancies occur in the ranks, blacksmiths will be given consideration for promotion; efficiency, character and seniority to prevail.

4. A blacksmith shall be considered competent when able to work from drawings and prosecute the work to a successful conclusion in a reasonable length of time. Anvil forging, welding and shaping, making and dressing of tools and all work that requires a blacksmith's outfit to accomplish shall constitute blacksmiths', or their apprentice's work.

5. There shall be one apprentice to each shop and one additional apprentice to every five blacksmiths. In computing the number of apprentices to be employed at each divisional shop, all blacksmiths employed at outlying points under the jurisdiction of such shops shall be counted.

6. When necessary to send a blacksmith out on work requiring a helper, one will be provided.

Rates of Pay.

Per Hr.

Heavy fire smith	40 c
Tool dresser	38 c
First class blacksmiths	37½c

Second class blacksmiths	35 c
Third class blacksmiths	32½c
Flue welder	30 c
Car shop smith	29 c
Bolt maker	25 c

Scale of Wages for Car Men.

1. Car men who are required to furnish and use edged tools employed in the building, rebuilding or repairing of classes of work coming under the jurisdiction of the car department, shall be classed as carpenters.

2. Car men will not be required to work under the cars on tracks where switching is done without proper protection. On regular repair tracks switches will be locked with a private lock and key, and the same to be in charge of a designated individual.

3. Car men whose principal duties are to pipe cars for air, inspect or repair air brakes, shall be classed as air brake men.

4. Train inspectors must have had some experience as car repairers, builders, or oilers, and must have a fair knowledge of M. C. B. rules and safety appliance laws.

Rates of Pay.

	Per Hr.
Train inspectors	25½c
Twelve hours to constitute a day.	
Train oilers	20 c
Twelve hours to constitute a day.	
Air brake and pipe men on coach work	30 c
Air brake & pipe men, freight car work	27½c
Test rack men	27½c
Triple cleaners	21½c
Leaders and layer outs, steel car work	26½c
Steel car men—first class	25½c
Steel car men—second class	23½c
Freight car repairers—first class, including men employed on coach, caboose and engine work	27½c
Freight car repairers—second class	25½c
Freight car repairers—third class	22½c
Freight car repairers—fourth class	20 c
Helpers	17½c

Tank and Pilot Overhaulers—Back Shop.

	Per Hr.
Leading tank man	29c
First class tank man	25c
Second class tank man	24c
Tank helpers	18c

Tank and Pilot Overhaulers—Round House.

First class tank man	21½c
Second class tank man	19½c
Cabinet makers	33 c
Coach carpenters	29½c
Engine carpenters	28 c
Bench carpenters	28 c
Caboose carpenters	28 c
Saw filer and tool dresser	33 c
Wheel Borer	30 c
Axle lathe men making pressure fits	25½c
Axle lathe men not making pressure fits	21 c
Layer outs and machine operators	28 c
Woodworking machine operator	23 c

Dimension planer operator	20 c
Wheel press men	23 c
Machine operators' helper	18 c
Lumber checker	28c
Lumber yard men	16 c
Coach painters	31 c
Stripers	29 c
Engine painters	27½c
Freight car painters	23½c
Painter helpers	17½c

Rates Not Otherwise Classified.

	Per Hr.
Machinist helpers	18 c
Heavy fire smith helpers	21 c
Blacksmith helpers, first class	19 c
Blacksmith helpers, "others"	17½c
Flue welder helper	17½c
Drill press men permanently assigned to large drill presses engaged on particular work	22 c
Drill press men operating permanently on other work	19½c
Bolt threaders	19 c
Crane director	18 c
Spring rigging man	28 c
(This rate of 28 cents will be abolished after the present man leaves the position.)	

Truck men and brake rigging men employed in back shop getting out and assembling new parts	22 c
Brake rigging and truck men employed in the round house stripping and assembling brake rigging, packing driving boxes and filling rod cups, etc.	20 c
Men engaged in removing and replacing headlights, headlight brackets, hand rails, hand rail columns, smoke box fronts, lamp brackets, flag brackets, etc.	22 c
Oil house men (12 hours to constitute a day)	18 c
Helpers running Gisholt tool grinder and twist drill grinder	18 c
Supply man equipping locomotives with supplies (12 hrs. to constitute a day) ..	16 c
Flue borer (12 hrs. to constitute a day) ..	16 c
Babbitt man	19 c
Pipe fitter helpers	17½c
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Hostlers (12 hrs. to constitute a day) ..	21½c
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Chute and pit men (12 hours to constitute a day)	14 c

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:: OBITUARY ::

No. 57, Boston, Mass.—Brother W. A. Silva; killed while at work, December, 1911, and Brother H. A. Andrews, died december, 1911.

No. 205, Salisbury, N. C.—Brother J. W. Fisher; died Jan. 15, 1912, from injuries received while at work.

No. 29, Shawnee, Okla.—Brother E. J. Neal; died Jan. 11, 1912.

No. 117, Yoakum, Tex.—Brother Hugo Bressell; died February, 1912.

No. 273, Davenport, Ia.—Brother Wm. Epping; died Feb. 9, 1912, following a surgical operation.

No. 115, Los Angeles, Cal.—Brother Geo. Vickers; died February, 1912.

No. 144, Sheffield, Ala.—Brother H. L. Spurrier; died January, 1912; and Brother J. Sianey, died Feb. 13, 1912.

No. 371, Dauphin, Man., Can.—Brother J. Murphy; died February, 1912.

No. 216, Alamosa, Col.—Brother John McMullen; died Feb. 18, 1912.

No. 14, Paducah, Ky.—Mrs. Susan Gish, mother of Brothers J. C. and Harry Gish; died of lagrippe Feb. 23, 1912. Also Brother Patrick McGonigal; died Feb. 26, 1912, following a surgical operation.

No. 37, El Reno, Okla.—Brother Frank Roberts; died March 1912.

No. 322, Jamestown, N. D.—Brother A. F. Lee; died March, 1912.

No. 192, North Bay, Ont., Can.—Brother D. Conley; killed while at work at Schreiber, March, 1912.

No. 271, Asheville, N. C.—Brother Geo. Kyker; died March 22, 1912, after an illness of two years.

No. 1, Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Brother Frank Mashek; died March 28, 1912.

No. 344, Eldon, Mo.—Brother John Schupp; died March 17, 1912, from injuries received the previous day.

No. 148, Hurley, Wis.—Beloved wife of Frank E. Prosek; died march, 1912.

No. 99, Muskogee, Okla.—Beloved wife of Brother J. C. Talby; died March 3, 1912. and child of Brother W. L. Boreland; died February, 1912.

No. 179, Roanoke, Va.—Beloved wife and mother of Brothers George E. and Woody Keene; died February, 1912.

EXPULLED.

No. 427, Mounds, Ill.—Ed. Baggett; expelled March, 1912, for mishandling the funds of the lodge.

No. 372, South Cle Elum, Wash.—John Sutherland; expelled March, 1912, for misappropriating lodge funds.

No. 479, De Queen, Ark.—E. M. Grandon; expelled Feb. 12, 1912, for drunkenness and abusing his family.

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Washington.—There were 30,657 aliens, naturalized citizens and native Americans who got information from the government regarding opportunities for employment and places for home building in this country in the fiscal year of 1911, as compared with 18,239 in 1910, according to a statement just submitted by the chief of the division of information of the Department of Commerce and labor. This work has been undertaken by the United States to more equitably distribute the immigrant population and as a means of relieving the congestion of aliens in the eastern part of the country. The statement declares that the need for agricultural help is so great that in many instances farmers do not hesitate to intercept help directed to their neighbors and by offering larger inducements secure their services. The wonder is that many more are not turned aside from their destinations.

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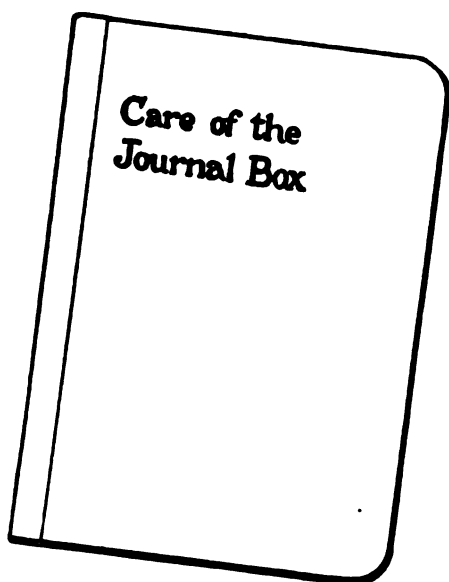
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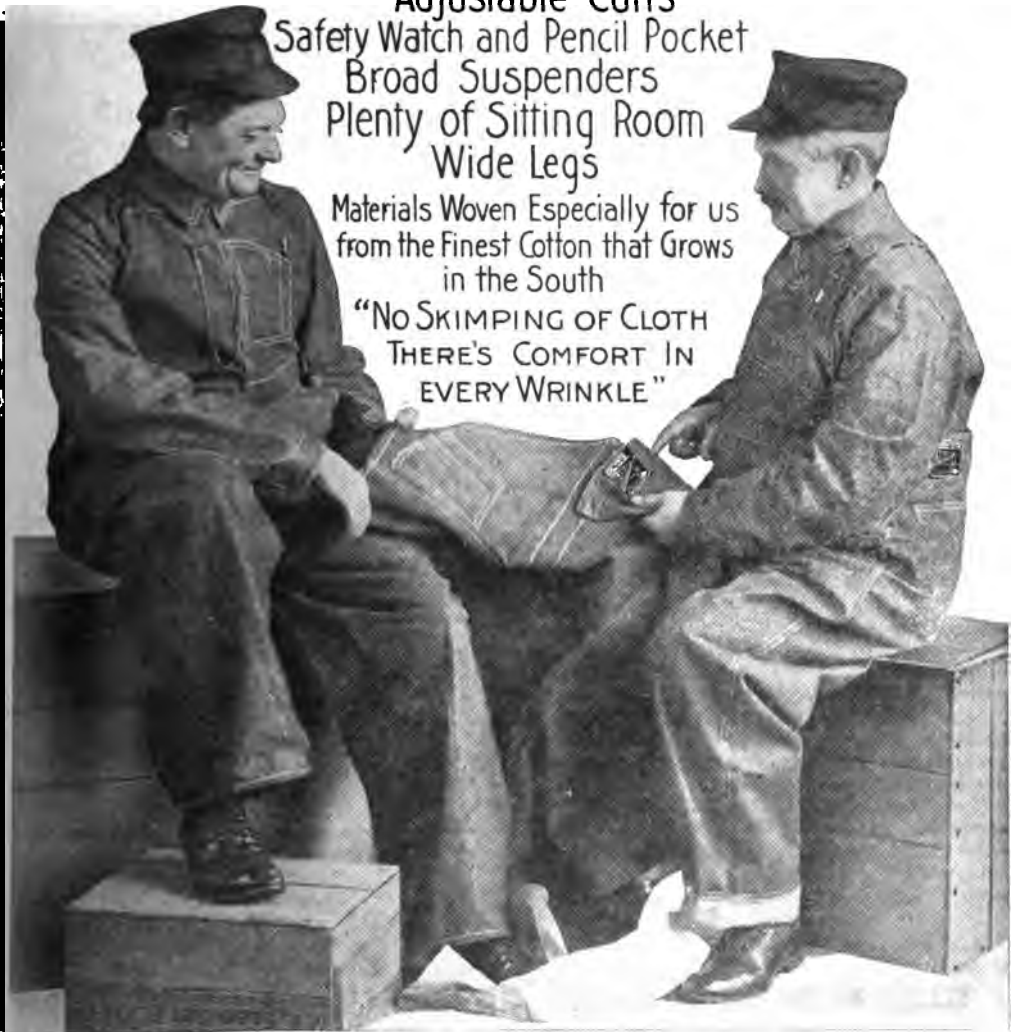
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Vol. XVII

JUNE, 1912

No. 6

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USE THE REFERENDUM.

In several issues of the Journal prior to the referendum vote taken in March in accordance with Section 7, Grand Lodge Constitution, on the proposition "Shall the Grand Lodge convene this year?" several correspondents who favored the holding of a convention at this time, gave as their reasons therefore, the necessity of amending our constitution and the need of many additions thereto to meet the changed conditions prevailing in our organization at present, overlooking completely the provisions provided by the Atlanta convention for amending the constitution through the medium of the initiative and referendum as outlined in Section 8, Grand Lodge Constitution. Whether this oversight was accidental or otherwise, we are not prepared to say, but in view of the peculiar position of our Brotherhood at this time, with practically one-fourth of our entire membership on strike, many of whom are in practically destitute circumstances, we felt that the holding of a convention this year at a cost of approximately \$40,000, when the only intelligent reason advanced therefor was the need of amendments and additions to our constitution, which even if made at a convention would have to be ratified by the membership afterwards through the referendum as though they had merely been initiated by the required number of lodges, was wholly unnecessary and a financial extravagance, under existing conditions, wholly out of proportion to the results, if any, to be secured thereby. Consequently we felt it our duty to call attention to these features just before the vote on the convention proposition was taken, in as direct a way as possible without our motives being misunderstood and without giving the ap-

pearance of trying to influence the membership one way or the other on the subject; the result being that the membership voted by an overwhelming majority against the holding of a convention this year. The wisdom of such action, time alone will demonstrate.

Our purpose at this time, however, in writing this article, is to call attention to the recently adopted amendments to our constitution, which Brother Weeks, G. S. and T., has quoted in whole in his communication in this issue relative to the election of delegates from our Brotherhood to the next A. F. of L. convention to be held in Rochester, N. Y., next November; also to the proposed amendments to Sections 17 and 99, subordinate lodge constitution, relative to the issuance of withdrawal cards, initiated by Paducah Lodge No. 14, and endorsed by the necessary number of lodges in accordance with Section 8, Grand Lodge Constitution, which is now before you for your approval or rejection (see Brother Weeks' article in regard to this subject on page 327, May issue.)

In accordance with the recently adopted amendments to our constitution providing for the election of delegates from this Brotherhood to the next A. F. of L. convention, by the membership through the referendum, all lodges, as explained by Brother Weeks in this issue, are expected to nominate three members as delegates to this convention (said members not necessarily being members of the lodge nominating them), on the first meeting night in July, said nominations to be forwarded to the G. S. and T. on ordinary lodge stationery under the seal of the lodge as soon after the meeting at which the nom-

inations are made as possible. For the benefit of lodges who may not know just who to nominate, we desire to say, that inasmuch as being a delegate to this important convention is an honor much coveted by Grand Lodge officers, organizers and other prominent members, such as joint protective board chairmen and others vitally interested in the general labor movement, owing to the experience and the information to be secured and derived by attending, anyone of all such we feel assured would appreciate being nominated as candidates and later, as provided, elected as delegates thereto. We have been affiliated with the A. F. of L. since August, 1910, and owing to the absence heretofore of any constitutional provision providing for the appointment or election of delegates to the annual conventions thereof we have been represented at the last two conventions by delegates appointed by the General Executive Board as follows: At the St. Louis convention, November, 1910, by Brothers M. F. Ryan, General President; Frank Paquin, First General Vice-President; J. J. Gallagher, Fourth General Vice-President, and W. J. Adames, editor and manager Journal, and at the Atlanta convention, November, 1911, by Brothers M. F. Ryan, General President; J. J. Gallagher, Fourth General Vice-President; G. F. Mounts, Secretary General Executive Board, and Geo. A. Nolte, Grand Lodge Deputy. As provided for in the new law, Brother M. F. Ryan, General President, is a delegate ex-officio, therefore he does not require to be nominated and elected. This leaves three positions to fill and each lodge as previously stated, is required to place in nomination three candidates, either from their own membership or from the membership at large, the candidates receiving the largest number of nominations to be given precedence upon the official ballot to be used at the election at the first regular meeting in September.

We hear much about the initiative, referendum and recall these days. Many of our members are advocating the adoption of these forms of legislation as applied to municipal, state and national affairs. Here is our opportunity to put them in practice within our own organization. We trust our membership will take the interest anticipated in this proposition and that the G. S. and T. will in due time hear from at least 75 per cent or more of our lodges with nominations for the positions to be filled.

INJUNCTION LIMITATION BILL PASSES.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday, May 14, passed the Clayton injunction limitation bill by a vote of 243 yeas to 31 nays. The Clayton measure is practically a committee bill. The original anti-injunction bill was introduced by W. B. Wilson, coal miner, and chairman of the House labor committee. The bill came up for discussion pursuant to a rule introduced by the

rules committee, and upon the passage of the rule took the measure from the calendar for general debate and action. The rule under which the discussion proceeded provided that only one amendment should be offered by the judiciary committee opposition to the bill, which was presented by Congressman Sterling of Illinois. The prominent features of the bill as passed provide that no injunction shall be issued without previous notice, giving an opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined, but if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court or judge that irreparable injury is likely to ensue, authority is given to issue a temporary restraining order, but such order must define the injury and state why it is irreparable, and why the order was granted without notice, and the effect of the order shall only run for seven days unless extended or renewed for a like period. It is also provided that in the issuing of injunctions security must be given by the applicant conditioned upon the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any party who may be found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained thereby. Also that every injunction issued shall set forth the reasons for the issuance of the same in specific terms. The concluding paragraph of the bill provides that no restraining order shall prohibit any person or persons from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means to terminate their employment or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business, or happens to be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from work, or from ceasing to patronize, or to employ any party to a trade dispute, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do, and concludes that any individual shall not be enjoined from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of any dispute between an employer and employees. The bill now goes to the Senate for action.

JUST BREAD AND BUTTER.

Lincoln Steffens, or, as he has been dubbed, "Lickem Stuffsins," of Los Angeles, McNamara confession, "Golden Rule" buncomb notoriety, has been traveling through Europe trying to find an ideal for the American people. Don't be too high-toned, Link. How's this:

"Bread and butter for all!"

"Looks homely," you say, Link? But it isn't—it's simply beautiful. "Too material," you remark. Not a bit! Can you think of anything more spiritual? Turn the question around: What is less spiritual, more sordid, more destructive of all noble aspirations, than an empty stomach? Ever try it? Makes you feel so mean you could pas-

ture a goat on your grandmother's grave—if you only had the goat!

Until all men shall know what they are to eat and drink, and wherewithal they shall be clothed; until all men have where to lay their heads, as the foxes have holes and as the birds of the air have nests—there is no other ideal worth talking about.

Achieve that, then watch us soar! Then see us fill the world with beauty and melody! But first—"Bread and butter for all!"

GUARD WELL THE DOORS.

We are all familiar with the admonition of the president of a lodge to the warden upon the opening of the lodge to "Guard well the inner door," etc. This injunction has set us to thinking and we find that there is much in this command. The charge "to allow no one to enter that is not entitled to admission," etc., is only half so important as the charge each member should impose upon himself to so guard the inner door that anything transpiring within its confines never find its way outside of it. Our lodges suffer more as a result of their transactions finding their way to the outside world than they do from imposters or spys finding their way past the vigilance of the doorkeepers and intruding their presence upon the lodge. Care with reference to what enters is entrusted to two people, but it should be the duty of every member to guard what goes out. All discussions and differences should be shut inside when the lodge door closes, for if we can not keep our own secrets we need not expect any one else to keep them for us. Ponder upon this and let us all help to guard well the inner door.

ISN'T THIS THE LIMIT?

For unsophisticated gall, indifference, selfishness, short sightedness and what amounts to practically the same as knavery in accepting conditions of employment from a source that has made such conditions possible without rendering in return any financial or moral support for benefits received, the two following excerpts from letters addressed to the G. S. and T. explaining the reasons for the lack of interest at their points and their inability to keep up their lodges, we think, takes the cake.

Our sense of propriety renders impossible any expression of our feelings on the attitude of the men at these two points which for various reasons shall be nameless, but if any other lodge or set of men can equal this, we would be glad to hear from them:

The following is from a point in Indiana:

"As I have no quarterly blanks and do not think No. — will need any in the future, I will make my report on letter paper. At close of last quarter we had just nine members in good standing, so I inclose \$6.30 per capita tax. We still have a balance of \$16.30 in the treasury, but will have half

rent to pay for one month. I am sorry to say that we will have to drop out and send in our charter as we now have only five members in good standing. Our last meeting will be April 22, at which time we will pack up the books and charter and return them to you. The C. I. & L. Co. have granted the carmen everything we have asked for since September last. On the work we do as day work we have been raised from 19½ to 27½ cents per hour, the coach and mill men in proportion, with time and a half for over time, and when on the road \$1.50 per day for expenses. This is what has worked our ruin, but when once they find the union is busted, I expect there will be a little chopped off here and a little there, until we are back to the original 19½. Then I think the men will see their mistake, but too late, as the door will be shut and we can't get in. This is the third union of carmen here for me and will be the last with this bunch of men. I do not think it necessary to note the names of the brothers delinquent, as all will be closed up on the 22nd."

This is from a point in Oklahoma:

"Now, the trouble here is just this: The boys here have received an increase of pay, that is, we were raised up to schedule last October, and they don't think it worth their trouble to pay any more money out until we want another contract, and then they will be the ones to raise the biggest howl for more money. Now, we have a few men here who think the foreman and master mechanic will think more of them if they drop out of the order."

THE FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS' EFFECT UPON WAGES IN THIS COUNTRY.

Immigration has checked increase in wages for the native-born American worker. This conclusion is declared in "The Immigration Problem," a new work just issued by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, and is drawn from a great mass of digested figures and facts. The book says:

"As regards the effects of the employment of recent immigrants upon wages and hours of work there is no evidence to show that the employment of Southern and Eastern European wage earners has caused a direct lowering of wages or an extension of hours of work in mines and industrial establishments. It is undoubtedly true that the availability of the large supply of recent immigrant labor prevented the increase in wages which otherwise would have resulted during recent years from the increased demand for labor.

"The low standards of the Southern and Eastern European, his ready acceptance of a low wage and existing working conditions, his lack of permanent interest in the occupation and community in which he has been employed, his attitude toward labor organizations, his slow progress toward

assimilation and his willingness seemingly to accept indefinitely without protest certain wages and conditions of employment, have rendered it extremely difficult for the older classes of employees to secure improvements in conditions or advancement in wages since the arrival in considerable numbers of Southern and Eastern European wage earners.

"As a general proposition it may be said that all improvements in conditions and increases in rates of pay have been secured in spite of their presence. The recent immigrant, in other words, has not actively opposed the movements toward better conditions of employment and higher wages, but his availability and his general characteristics and attitude have constituted a passive opposition which has been most effective."

THE BOY SCOUTS(?)

In view of the many conflicting assertions and denials regarding the nature of the Boy Scout movement, the following "exact information" from the headquarters of the movement may be of interest to our readers, and if after you have carefully read what follows, you can come out with the feeling that all is clear and simple regarding the nature of this movement you have indeed done well:

The following is from Baden Powell's office, London: Sir Baden Powell desires to say that we do not train scouts in any military duties, nor do we concern ourselves in any way with strikes.

Here again we have a statement from James M. West, executive secretary of the Boy Scouts of America:

1. The Boy Scouts of America is not a military organization.

2. The organization of the Boy Scouts of America is only of value to the future U. S. army, in so far as the training which boys receive would prepare them to be strong, healthy men, who know how to take care of themselves under all circumstances.

3. The scouts have never been and never will be trained in the breaking of strikes. That is the business of the police and militia.

The following statement was prepared by the general staff and sent out by Major General Wood, chief of staff, War Department, U. S. A.:

"There is no doubt that a boy who makes a good scout will make a good soldier. There is no doubt, also, that were rifle practice added to the requirements the first class scouts would have most of the training necessary for soldiers in the ranks; and, should they have absorbed thoroughly the ideals of honesty, courage, loyalty and patriotism, a company recruited from their ranks need fear comparison with no organization ever mustered into the service of the United States."

In the light of these statements, gentle

reader, will you allow your boy to be a bullet-stopper?

SPECIAL OFFER.

The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of a photograph of a flash of lightning, taken on the night of July 11, 1911, by Brother J. C. Taylor, secretary of Bushnell Lodge No. 473, Springfield, Ohio. The singularity about this photograph is the fact that very few good photographs of a lightning flash have ever been taken. One photographer informed Brother Taylor that he had been trying for thirty years to get a picture of lightning, and in that time had never secured one, on one occasion exposing as many as thirty-six plates



during one storm without securing a trace of a picture.

This photograph is copyrighted by Brother Taylor, all rights reserved. It makes a nice appearance mounted and as stated its principal value is in its uniqueness and oddity. Brother Taylor has a special proposition to make to all lodges or members regarding the sale of this picture, part of the proceeds of which he will donate to the M. K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman Lines strike fund, particulars of which will be given to all who write him. His address is 1322 Maryland Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

LOS ANGELES UNIONS MAKE GREAT GAINS.

Otistown No Longer Home of the "Open" Shop—10,000 Workers Organized in Less Than Two Years.

Los Angeles can no longer be considered as the "city of the open shop."

Nineteen months ago it was pointed to all over the country as the city where the enemies of the working men, the representatives of "big business," had successfully smothered the movement of the union wage earners and had stifled all organized attempts on the part of the union men to have

anything to say about wages or the conditions of employment.

Today it is regarded as a stronghold of union labor and in practically all of the crafts the union shop prevails. Better wages are paid in practically every trade, the men work fewer hours, and the conditions of employment and the sanitary surroundings are all for the better.

During those nineteen months the labor movement has gone forward by leaps and bounds in Los Angeles. The number of men actually affiliated with the different unions has more than doubled. The actual percentage of increase in that short time has been 160.5 per cent. Here are some figures furnished by L. W. Butler, secretary of the Central Labor Council, that will show the wonderful growth of the labor movement in Los Angeles:

July 22, 1910	6,182
Jan. 20, 1911	7,035
July 21, 1911	11,072

Jan. 26, 1912 16,105

These are the figures for those unions within the corporate boundaries of Los Angeles alone. A proportionate increase has been made throughout the county.

The above numbers include those who pay a per capita tax into the Central Council. A number of the unions where men are on strike have men who are exempt from a per capita tax, so that the total number of union men in the city of Los Angeles exceeds 17,000.

During the time of this truly remarkable growth the biggest strikes ever known in Southern California were carried on, including the brewery workers and the metal workers. Despite the prediction that the unlooked-for close of the McNamara trial would seriously cripple the local labor movement, the local leaders say that the unions are increasing in numbers, in finances and in efficiency every day.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Organize, educate, federate.

"Bite your teeth and organize."

There are many who have nothing to give but advice.

Members, stand firm, be true to yourselves and to each other.

The union man who can not read the signs of the times is indeed blind.

The accumulated wrongs of centuries can not be righted in a day, a week or a year. It takes time.

May the spirit of true fraternity, justice, freedom and solidarity imbue our every thought, word and action.

The brotherhood is founded upon sound and legal business principles, and every member is a partner in the enterprise.

Strange, isn't it, how the politicians are manifesting such a lively interest in the general run of humanity just now.

Some one has said, "Pat me on the back now while I can feel it. But do not pat too hard, or it may seem like a knock." Pretty good advice, eh?

Our attention has been called to an error in the Technical Department in the May issue on Page 284. The answer to Saturday's question, "Series A, No. 7," should be, according to Rule 58, M. C. B. rules (1911), "Cars equipped with air brake hose other

than M. C. B. standard 1½ inch," etc.; instead of "One-inch air brake hose on 1½-inch train line."

The paid-up membership statement of the American Federation of Labor for April, 1912, shows an increase of 149,046 over that of April, 1911.

There are now fifteen trade union members of Congress. With a little effort this number can be increased to thirty. Let's do it.

The non-union workman who accepts the benefits of the battles and sacrifices of organized labor and contributes nothing to its support, accepts what is not his and is no better than a thief.

The Brotherhood is made up of lodges and the lodges of individuals. Just so far as the individual member is true to the lodge, so is the lodge faithful and true to the Brotherhood.

E. E. Greenwalt, ex-president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and a member of the cigar makers' union, has been nominated for congressman-at-large in Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket.

Sense and cents are as necessary essentials for the successful running of a labor organization as they are for the successful running of any other institution.

On to Washington, state capitols, city councils, etc. Remember the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November this

year. Try striking on that particular day during certain hours at a particular place in your precinct, ward, city and state. A word to the wise should be sufficient.

With fifteen trade unionists in Congress results are being accomplished. Efforts should be put forth to elect at least fifteen more at the next general election. It can be done. Get busy.

We should so live our unionism that it will teach others what it really is and what it truly means. No brotherhood man should be ashamed to talk unionism to his friends, and so make friends for the organization.

Locomotive engineers on the Grand Trunk system in Canada and the United States have been granted an increase ranging from 9 to 11 per cent, under a three-year agreement, the new wage scale dating back to April 1.

Editing a labor paper is much like befriending a drunken man by taking him home—you bear the brunt of his condition, and have to take the blame for all evil consequences if everything doesn't go just right.

There are now seven textile unions affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America in Lawrence, Mass. They are all on a sound basis, both numerically and financially, and have instituted a strong textile council.

The good brotherhood man will try to interest others in the order and carry the good cause onward. It has helped you and it will help others. It is not a selfish cause, but if living wages and decency are considered selfish interests it helps in that direction also.

Six hundred firemen on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad have been granted an 8 per cent increase in wages and a revision of their working schedule. Other matters relating to the schedule of the engineers and conductors were also satisfactorily adjusted.

The number of preachers who are Socialists or who have Socialistic tendencies and sympathies is one of the remarkable developments of the present day. They are to be found in every city and of every denomination.

The report recently issued by Postmaster General Hitchcock in reference to postal savings banks shows that on March 31, of this year, there was approximately \$16,000,000 on deposit with Uncle Sam in thirty-two cities having a population of 150,000 or

more. Can any one when confronted with these figures, which have been amassed under a very primitive and crude system, question the soundness of this plan of saving or the necessity for a widening of the scope under which deposits may be made?

Don't forget that every member who becomes suspended and whom you persuade to reinstate is as good as a new member acquired.

Many labor organizations nowadays taboo the practice of holding meetings in halls connected in any way with bars or saloons. Many, in fact, have enacted laws making it an offense subject to a penalty for any affiliated local to display its charter in any bar or room connected therewith.

Do you wear the Brotherhood emblem at all times? If not, then let us urge you to do so. It means many a friendly hand grasp and the rendering of some service of value when you find yourself in a strange community. It also indicates your loyalty to the order and your pride in its achievements.

It is a well known fact that the women do two-thirds of the shopping, and the merchants know it. One woman can do more propaganda work by asking for the union label than ten men. They have a way of asking for an article that carries conviction. We should make it a fad with the women to insist on union label goods, and union clerks and organized labor will receive the biggest boom ever known.

Careful and aggressive management supplemented by the zeal and loyalty of its members, is what has placed the Brotherhood in its present position of efficiency and strength, and nothing more is needed to keep it at the front and advance its strength and usefulness in the field of organized labor.

Lodges should be watchful for traitors in their ranks, and none but faithful men of true and tried experience should be elected to office. These alone are the only ones who can be trusted with the responsibilities of office. The obligation we take is solemn and binding and those who have a faithful and wholesome respect for it should have first consideration when leaders are to be selected.

The Hughes-Borah bill to create a commission on industrial relations has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives by the House committee on labor. This measure was recently advocated in a special message by President Taft. The bill provides that a commission of nine members, named by the President, shall make a study of the relations between employees

and employers; the cause of industrial unrest; the general condition of labor, and shall endeavor to discover the underlying cause of industrial dissatisfaction in this country and abroad. The commission will be required to report its findings to Congress, together with such recommendations as may be deemed pertinent to the questions under consideration.

Congress, state legislatures and city councils are mighty good places for working men to invade. Put a few in and see if they won't help "some" in the struggle on the industrial field for better working conditions and increased wages. Patronize the fellow in overalls once at the polls and pass up the silk hatted, frock coated professional lawyer or politician once, be he a Republican, Democrat, Independent, Prohibitionist, or even a Socialist.

A pension bill introduced in Congress by Congressman Sherwood, a member of Toledo, O., Typographical Union, has been adopted by Congress and signed by the President. The bill, as finally agreed to, carries an increase of \$35,000,000 for pensions during the first year of its adoption. Trade unionists do things in Congress as well as elsewhere. Let's put more of them there.

It should be the purpose of every member of the order to speak well of it at all times. The world has a place for the booster, but has little consideration for the pessimist and the knocker. Sunshine and flowers and hopeful dispositions are more admired than long faces, dark days, and gloomy nights. Let cheerfulness and an optimistic spirit characterize us in our actions always. Such a condition of temperament makes life more worth the living, both for ourselves and for those with whom we associate.

Some members and individuals seem to think that every once in a while it is part of their duty to hand the editor a package or administer him a slap, as it were. The mayor of Rock Island, Ill., undertook to get fresh with an editor in his town some time ago and it took a whole regiment of state militia to stop what followed. An editor is only human like anyone else and it frequently happens that he has more real friends than might be surmised.

As a result of a 15 per cent advance made in the textile industry the paper manufacturers commenced to show activity looking toward increases in wages and betterment of conditions in the paper mills. A notice was recently posted in the paper mills of the Crocker McElwain company to the effect that beginning May 6 there would be a three-shift crew to operate the machines, each crew to work eight hours. The Taylor-Burt company followed suit. This change of working plan was not followed with a

cut in wages, the men working eight hours receiving the same wages as formerly when working 11 and 13 hours. It is given as a further reason for this concession that organization among the paper mill workers has been steadily advancing and that the mills are fairly well organized at the present time.

The employment of children under 16 years of age in factories and textile mills of the United States has been strongly denounced at the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at its annual convention held recently in Minneapolis, Minn. A commission of ministers has been provided for the purpose of formulating an appeal to all churches to fight for national legislation against child labor.

A movement which aims to make \$1,000 the minimum salary of clergymen in the Methodist Episcopal church has been launched in Boston, Mass., by a member of the board of foreign missions. In support of the statement that preachers are underpaid a declaration is made that of the 101 churches in a certain district in New England only twelve pay their pastors more than \$700 a year. It is further stated that one-half of the churches are paying far less than a living wage.

The following new lodges have been instituted since last issue: C. & N. W. Banner Lodge No. 541, Chicago, Ill., and Cabinet Makers' Lodge No. 499, Milwaukee, Wis., by First General Vice-President Frank Paquin; Forward Lodge No. 196, Windsor, Ont., Canada; Sarnia Lodge No. 295, Sarnia, Tunnell, Ont., Can., and Bridgeburg Lodge No. 542, Bridgeburg, Ont., Can., by Second General Vice-President Alfred Chartrand, and Bay Lodge No. 269, Bay City, Mich., by Brother A. Buchanan.

The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in session in Harrisburg, Pa., has given the indorsement of the organization to the legislation being sought in Congress in the interest of labor. In a resolution adopted, specific indorsement is given to the injunction limitation bill, which has passed the House and now before the Senate. The convention also indorsed the immigration restriction bill and also the workmen's compensation bill now pending in Congress.

Congressman Isaac R. Sherwood of Ohio, a member of the International Typographical Union, recently made a brilliant and illuminating speech in the house. The house had resolved itself into a committee on the state of the union, having under consideration the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913. The subject

of the address was "Judicial Tyranny and the Remedy." It was one of the clearest expositions of the usurpations of the judiciary ever delivered in the house, and marshaled an array of questionable decisions handed down by the courts that was appalling. During a portion of the speech the congressman referred to the contempt case against President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison, and scathingly arraigned Justice Wright for the part he played in the contempt case. This speech appeared in the Congressional Record of May 3, and is well worth perusal.

Labor unions, like other societies, are sometimes unfortunate in their selection of leaders. Some men of light mental caliber who have a nice easy flow of language by this means become popular with the membership, while the broad minded, sensible man who can not speak as fluently takes a back seat with the result that sometimes the leaders do not really represent the majority in the union, but exploit their own individual ideas, thus becoming mere agitators and disturbers of the peace. Beware of such men.

A bill providing for the recall of the judiciary has passed both houses of the Arizona legislature with but two dissenting votes in the senate, and has been signed by the governor. This is in accordance with the wishes of the people of that state, and is the provision that Arizona had to consent to strike out of its constitution before President Taft would sign the bill admitting it to statehood, although it was known at the time that the acquiescence was hypocritical and that exactly what has happened would happen.

The threatened strike of locomotive engineers of the 50 railroads east of Chicago has been averted by the signing of an arbitration agreement between the two committees representing the railroads and the engineers. The arbitration committee will consist of seven members, one from the railroad, one from the engineers and the other five to be appointed by the first two selected. If the two fail to agree on the five umpires, Chief Justice White, Commissioner of Labor Neil and Judge Knapp, commissioner of the United States Commerce Court, will be asked to make the appointments.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor addressed the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on Friday afternoon, May 17, at Harrisburg, Pa. There were over 800 delegates present and all gave close attention to the address. The officials of the engineers' organization some time ago invited Mr. Gompers to address the convention, and from the discussion which came

as a result of the address by the Federation's president there is being developed, apparently, a sentiment that the engineers should seriously consider the advisability of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor.

The attention of all officers and members is called to the fact that we have recently printed for the various organizations represented therein the constitution adopted at the convention of the recently organized Federation of Federations held in Kansas City, April 15 to 23, and the minutes thereof in book form. A limited number over and above the number ordered by the various organizations are still on hand and will be sold to any of our lodges as long as they last for five cents each, charges prepaid. Send orders to, and make all money orders, etc., for this purpose payable to E. Wm. Weeks, G. S. and T., 507 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Alluring advertisements are being inserted in the newspapers in various parts of the country offering special inducements for working men to come to the city of Detroit where work and good wages are supposed to be plentiful. Any one contemplating a visit to Detroit expecting these conditions to exist is warned that at present the exact opposite are the conditions in the city of Detroit. There are thousands of workmen unemployed there and those going there would only swell the number, besides demoralizing the conditions those who are employed are now working under. Don't be misled by what you see in the daily press. Think the matter over seriously and do not be one to flood the city of Detroit with labor where there is no market for it.

The labor forward movement, now in full swing in Minneapolis, Minn., is proving to be an unqualified success. Meetings have been arranged in numerous halls in every part of the city for afternoon and evening of each day of the two weeks to be devoted to the forward movement, and practically all of the large international unions have representatives here, and they are covering in their addresses every phase of the organized labor movement. There are a large number of business and church people, as well as unorganized workers, attending these meetings. In each meeting an opportunity is given to all those who desire to ask questions relative to the organized labor movement. Upon the conclusion of the campaign in Minneapolis a similar one will be inaugurated in St. Paul.

The Granite Cutters' International Association of America held a convention in Quincy, Mass., recently. This is the first convention held by the Granite Cutters' International Association in thirty-two years and one month, the last convention having

been held in Boston in 1880. This is no doubt a record that can not be equaled by any other organization in America. The business of the international has been successfully conducted, both as to legislation and election of officers, by the initiative and referendum. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. and Carl Legien, president of the Federation of German unions, also secretary of the International Secretariat, who is making a speaking tour of this country under the auspices of the A. F. of L., addressed the convention before its close.

Senator Warren of Wyoming is championing a bill in Congress for an appropriation of \$100,000 yearly for rifle practice in public schools and colleges, or under the direction of the War Department. The executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has passed a resolution disapproving of the Warren bill, as follows: "We protest against the enactment of the Warren bill, or any other movement toward militarizing our school system; that such a purpose or tendency contains serious and dangerous possibilities to divert the activities and ideals of American boyhood to the destructive and brutal art of war, rather than to the activities and ideals of the arts of peace; that the proposition contained in the Warren bill is un-American and not calculated to develop the best conception of patriotism or the maintenance of the national spirit of liberty."

"Labor's Great Victory in England" is the title of a striking and interesting article by the famous British labor leader, J. Keir Hardie, M. P., which appears in the Metropolitan Magazine for June. The Minimum Wage bill, which the government was compelled to enact in order to end the recent

great general strike of British miners, is regarded by Mr. Hardie as an epoch making victory for organized labor, as well as involving an unlooked for but important constitutional change.

Mr. Hardie explains the Minimum wage bill at length and analyzes its probable effects. This is the first authoritative expression on the subject that has been written for American readers. Mr. Hardie also takes up the question of "Syndicalism" as it affects the British labor movement, criticizing it vigorously and defending the policy of the Labor party, which was formed mainly through his efforts.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor directed the executive council to thoroughly investigate the boy scout movement, relative to its influence, economic and otherwise. Pursuant to that recommendation James E. West, chief scout executive, and Edgar S. Martin, scout commissioner and superintendent of play grounds of Washington, D. C., appeared before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and explained in detail the movement. The representatives of the scout movement explained that the organization was designed for the character building of boys, the teaching to them of self-help and helpfulness to others, and that the movement was not military in character and that it was in no manner hostile to the aims and purposes of organized labor. It was explained that there were two boy scout movements in this country, the one named the American Boy Scout Movement being of a military character, but not recognized by the regular movement, which is non-military in character. The executive council will make a full report on this matter to the next convention.

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTOR'S BULLETINS.

Series B, No. 4.

Monday—If the brakes apply with the emergency when a moderate service reduction is being made: (a) what is the trouble? (b) how do you locate the defective brake?

Tuesday—Is a brake more liable to stick when next to the caboose than when next to the engine?

Wednesday—What will you do if you discover a hose leaking badly?

Thursday—Why should hose couplings be parted by hand?

Friday—Is there any difference in charging a car the first or second time with Pintsch gas?

Saturday—What is the Consolidated Company's direct steam system for heating cars?

Series B, No. 5.

Monday—How should you operate the air signal?

Tuesday—Explain the meaning of two, three and four blasts of the air whistle.

Wednesday—How do you overcome a leaky gasket in an air hose coupling?

Thursday—Explain how the brakes should be tested at a terminal before pulling out: (a) on a passenger train; (b) on a freight train.

Friday—Name two methods of lighting cars by electricity.

Saturday—How is a train heated by the Consolidated Company's hot water system?

Series B, No. 6.

Monday—Why should a terminal test be made with a service application and not with an emergency?

Tuesday—Within what limits should the piston travel be maintained on a passenger car and on a freight car?

Wednesday—How would you measure the piston travel on a freight car?

Thursday—How does slack affect the smooth handling of a train?

Friday—What are the main parts of the plant used in the axle light system?

Saturday—What is the Commingle system of heating cars?

Series B, No. 7.

Monday—How can you tell the condition of the triple piston packing ring without taking down the triple?

Tuesday—How do you adjust the brakes in a car?

Wednesday—How does the car discharge valve operate?

Thursday—How does the high speed automatic reducing valve work?

Friday—What is the purpose of the storage batteries carried on cars lighted by electricity?

Saturday—What is the Baker system of heating cars?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGES 283 AND 284, MAY ISSUE.

Series A, No. 9.

Monday—Car should have defect card attached covering the improper repairs if the delivery company is responsible, or it should have repair card attached and joint evidence should be furnished by the delivering road.

Tuesday—It should be in safe and serviceable condition if the company making repairs is responsible, and it should also have defect card attached if delivering company is responsible.

Wednesday—The evidence of a joint inspector, or of two persons, one representing the owner of the car and the other representing the delivering company.

Thursday—A joint evidence card.

Friday—A description of the wrong repairs and a description of the repairs that should be made; also a copy of M. C. B. repair or defect card found on car.

Saturday—An M. C. B. defect card should be attached to car showing what wrong material was used.

Series A, No. 10.

Monday—A card describing certain defects on a car at the time of its receipt in interchange.

Tuesday—The inspector of the delivering road.

Wednesday—It is attached with four tacks to the outside of intermediate sill between cross tie-timbers.

Thursday—When delivering company is responsible for the defects for which card is requested by the receiving inspector.

Friday—When the owner of the car is solely responsible for the defects.

Series B, No. 2.

Monday—No. It shows that the air is in the train pipe of the last car. If the brake

on the last car sets when you open the last angle cock and releases when you close it, it shows that the air is coming through from the engine.

Tuesday—It may have a leaky packing ring in the triple or the strainers may be stopped up. To test this, open the bleeder a very little so as to allow air to escape from the auxiliary slowly; if the triple is all right the brake will release at once. If it does not, cut out the triple.

Wednesday—To allow small amounts of air to escape that come into the cylinder when the triple moves and closes the exhaust port.

Thursday—It allows the cylinder air to escape slowly till the cylinder pressure drops to 15 pounds, when it retains the remaining air in the cylinder.

Friday—Not perfectly. This lighting system has the gas compressed to a high pressure and stored in a reservoir under the car. It is allowed to pass through the reducing valve into the pipes which conduct gas to the burners at the proper pressure. (See Instruction Paper on Car Lighting, page 2, Art. 2.)

Saturday—One in which the live steam from the engine is carried in a train pipe direct to the radiating pipes in the cars.

Series B, No. 3.

Monday—This leak is usually caused by the emergency valve being defective or off its seat. Jarring the triple valve will sometimes seat this leaky valve; if not, apply the brake in emergency and release. Locate the leak, and if it can not be remedied on the road and does not pass sufficient air to affect the work of the brake, let it leak; otherwise cut out and bleed this brake.

Tuesday—Close the cut-out cock in the cross-over pipe. If it is a train-pipe leak, the brake will set; if the brake does not set, then set it; and if it is an auxiliary leak, the brake will release.

Wednesday—Set the brake with full service reduction. Turn up retainers. Release the brake, and after the air stops blowing out the 1-16-inch hole in the retainer case, wait about 2 minutes and turn down the handle. If the retainer holds its full pressure, the air will blow out strong from the retainer opening.

Thursday—Couple up all the hose. Close the last angle cock and see that all the others are open, and that all the cross-over cut-out cocks are open also. Be at the head-end of the train to couple up the engine.

Friday—One atmosphere is 15 pounds; ten atmospheres are 150 pounds. (See Pressure Measurement by Atmospheres, Car Lighting.)

Saturday—To answer this question will take several pages of manuscript, as there are two systems of direct steam furnished by the Gold Company. It is fully answered in Car Heating.

Railway Department, International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.

FACETIOUS

GENEROSITY.

Patrick worked for a notoriously stingy boss and lost no chance to let the fact be known. Once a waggish friend, wishing to twit him, remarked:

"Pat, I hear your boss just gave you a brand new suit of clothes."

"No," said Pat, "only a par-rt of a suit."

"What part?"

"The sleeves iv the vest."—New York Times.

SOME MOORNER.

Down in Georgia a negro, who had his life insured for several hundred dollars, died and left the money to his widow. She immediately bought herself a very elaborate mourning outfit.

Showing her purchases to her friend, she was very particular in going into details as to price and all incidental particulars. Her friend was very much impressed and remarked:

"Them sho is fine cloes, but, befo' heaven, what is you goin' to do wid all dis black underwear?"

"Chile, when I mourns, I mourns."—Harper's Magazine.

HER TWO COMPLAINTS.

Edward, the colored butler of a lady in Washington had recommended his mother for the position of cook, but when the applicant came the lady noticed that she was not very strong looking.

"Do you suppose you will be able to do the work, Auntie? You don't look very healthy."

"Yes, ma'am, I is'able; I ain't nuvver been no ways sickly in my life—ain't nuvver had nuthin' but smallpox an' Edward."—Lippincott's.

A LOW CALL.

"I understand," began a friend entering into conversation with a clergyman of our acquaintance. "I understand that the people of Jimville are anxious to have you take charge of the new church they have just built."

"There has been some talk about it, I believe," answered the reverend gentleman, "but I don't think I shall go there."

"Don't you think that the Lord is calling you to this new field of endeavor?"

"No, I don't believe He is. If He were, he would certainly put it into their hearts to offer me a much bigger salary. I perceive no divine call and I shall continue in my present field."

MINISTER WITH THEM WHEN DYING.

A clergyman, who was not averse to an

occasional glass, hired an Irishman to clean out his cellar. The Irishman began his work. He brought forth a lot of empty whisky bottles, and as he lifted each one, looked through it at the sun. The preacher, who was walking on the lawn, saw him and said:

"They are all dead ones, Pat."

"They are?" said Pat. "Well, there is one good thing about it—they all had the minister with them when they were dying."—Tit-Bits.

TAKING HIM DOWN.

An old Irish woman, who kept a fruit stall, had some melons given to her, which she exposed for sale. A smart Yankee, wishing to take a rise out of the old lady, took one of the melons, and said:

"These are small apples you grow over here. In America we have them twice the size."

The old woman slowly removed the pipe she was smoking from between her lips, and in a tone of pity, exclaimed:

"Sorr, ye must be a stranger in Ireland, and know very little about the fruit ov our country, whin ye can't tell apples from gooseberries."—Exchange.

MILITARY PIETY.

During the Civil war the late Col. Gabe Bouck organized a regiment which he controlled as a dictator.

"I am an humble servant of the Lord," said an itinerant evangelist who had wandered into camp one day, "endeavoring to save the souls of the unfortunate. I have just left the camp of the —th Massachusetts, where I was instrumental in leading eight men into the paths of righteousness."

"Adjutant," thundered Col. Bouck, after a moments pause, "detail ten men for baptism. No damned Massachusetts regiment shall beat mine for piety."—Success Magazine.

"Father, you were born in California, you say?" "Yes, my son." "And mother was born in New York?" "Yes." "And I was born in Indiana?" "Yes, my boy." "Well, father, don't it beat the Dutch how we all got together?"

THE PRAYER.

A little boy, who, on account of his naughty behavior, was about to get a thrashing, left his mamma's rooms and went to his own. Kneeling down beside the bed, and with hands clasped, he offered up the following prayer:

"If you please, Dod, if you are as good to little children as they say you are, now's your chance."

MISCELLANEOUS

Needed Labor Legislation and How to Get It.

Address of A. A. Graham at the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Kansas Society of Labor and Industry at Representative Hall, Topeka, Kas. Feb. 6, 1912.

In the largest view, the relation between capital and labor, master and servant, employer and employe, is an anthropological rather than an economic question.

Whether approached philosophically, scientifically or historically, we find the origin of human society in bands of roving savages in continuous warfare with one another, but among themselves, as individuals, living on terms of perfect equality. When these bands domiciled themselves in particular places, we see the beginning of cities; and, as they spread to the surrounding country with their flocks, or settled upon the soil, we see the beginnings of the pastoral and the agricultural life, and, at the same time, the rise of diversified employments.

A fixed habitation made permanent shelter a necessity, diversity of employment gave rise to diversified wants, so that here we have the beginnings of the arts.

We need not follow the dead drag of history through the labyrinth of ages, but instead may mount the wings of our imagination, and, soaring aloft, may see the course of human events, from this primitive beginning of man, run quickly through the stages of war, adventure, trade, agriculture, manufacture, commerce, arts, sciences and literature, with their unnumbered diversities of employments requiring all degrees of endurance, knowledge and skill.

Taking another glance at this panorama, we may observe that, from the condition of perfect equality among men in the beginning, in the savage state, inequality arose and progressed keeping in exact proportion, both physically and mentally, with the onward march of what is commonly called civilization.

When men were fiercely savage and densely ignorant, they could not but be equal; when, however, the great problems of science, of astronomy, of chemistry, of history, of politics, of the arts and industries, are ripe for solution, men can not but be unequal; and mental and physical inequalities increase with the progress of the race; but the greatest of all human inequalities is founded on wealth, and that has reached a maximum in our own time and now.

That all men are created equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, is fine, sentimental philosophy, but impossible of realization, except in the savage state.

The doctrine of universal brotherly love, to always return good for evil, and to pre-

sent your left cheek in an inviting attitude to your adversary, after having been smitten on the right, unlike the doctrine of equality, has no human exemplification, and is, therefore, nonexistent, and is impossible also.

If, while still on the wing of our imagination, we view the march and progress of the race for helpful examples, we see China in long periods of dormant stagnation marked off by tremendous revolutions like great earthquakes, but settling down again into a condition of apparent apathy. In India, the institution of castes settled everyone in a definite place in society whence he could not move. In Egypt and in Greece, we see all human schemes and expedients tried out and abandoned. Coming now to Europe in general and to America, we find only a state of chaos reaching to our own time. In this condition, with the smoke from the smoldering ruins of the past obscuring our vision, we face unsolved all the questions of man and society.

Gliding now to earth from our fancied flight to examine specific instances, we find that, not long ago, not long at least in the history of the race, the servants, corresponding to employes and professional men now, of each man, each free man, or citizen as now understood, even to his physician, serfs or slaves or chattels, possessing no civil or personal rights.

Still, considering the question anthropologically, the evident disproportion in the increase of these two classes of society, little by little, through the manumission of the master, the revolt of the serf, and later by legislation, the rights of citizenship have almost everywhere become universal, establishing an abstract equality, however, nominally in law, but their equal exercise and enjoyment impossible.

We may, indeed, all vote; but, unless we are profound in the secrets of foreordination, or have consulted the oracle, we can not exercise the slightest influence on the event.

In the largest sense, the explanation of the difficulty is, because the masses have not yet been fully, completely and effectually enfranchised. They may lend force but not direction to events; and, having helped, feel satisfied, entirely overlooking the deception of interposed direction or control practiced upon them, the loose wheel, the hidden spring.

After these general and somewhat philosophical observations I am about to express my views specifically on what labor laws are now needed to correct these evils and

how to get them; but, before doing so, I had perhaps, better review the difficulties heretofore encountered and likely to continue obstacles of hindrance and distress:

In the present state of the industrial, the commercial and the financial world, almost all, so very nearly all, business is transacted by corporations, organized capital, that, for practical purposes, the individual employer may be eliminated from consideration, particularly when speaking of organized labor, so that we might use only the terms, organized capital, organized labor.

The people of this country, by a popular uprising, the American Revolution, achieved independence for the United States of America, and made us a nation; but capital organized the government, and framed our constitution.

In the first movement, we see only patriots, in the second only politicians, with little change in personal identity.

The patriotic and great George Washington, when he took office as the first President of the United States, was truly "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," but, on vacating that office eight years later, was a much criticized and roundly hated politician. In him, patriotism had become politics, and principle, policy; and this has happened to every patriot turning politician.

The government of the United States has since, with a very few exceptions in recent years, been a government of organized capital, an oligarchy, a government of the few, of a class, a diminutive class, and not of the classes, as some suppose.

The exceptions referred to have been due to the ability of a few of our smoothest politicians to interpret the handwriting on the wall, and of others to observe that, when the sky is clouded all over, raining all round and pouring down in the middle, it is going to rain.

The government of our states exhibit a complete parallel with our nation, in that their constitutions have been framed, policies dictated and laws enacted under the complete dominion of organized capital, until recent years have furnished the exception in the adoption of the constitutions of a few of our younger sisters, and the enactment of a few salutary laws in others.

We are now in the days of the agitator, the man acting from apprehension for the safety of his own position. "We got him scared, and he promised to do what we wanted, and now we are going to elect him," was sworn testimony recently given before a congressional investigating committee; and both kept their word. This needs the commentary that "we," as here used, is an editorial or imperial expression, grammatically meaning I, and the office, that of President of the United States.

The day of the reformer has yet to arrive, the man fearless to perform without concern for the effect of his actions upon his position. This man must be prepared for

the effects of his disinterestedness, to bear disappointment, to brave martyrdom, because the people have never yet shown a lively appreciation for a benefactor, at least not until he is dead.

How to obtain desired and desirable laws in such a political chaos brings us face to face with a dilemma rather than a question; but, before we undertake to scale the dilemma or solve the question, a statement of just what laws we want may furnish a suggestion for *modus operandi*:

1. We want to eliminate over production, and thus regulate, by a finer adjustment, the law of supply and demand, by a further restriction of immigration. I do not believe that any country should place an absolute prohibition upon the entrance of well-to-do and intelligent foreigners. When we do this, we cripple our trade relations, as we may expect others to retaliate. Please note that I have said "a further restriction of immigration."

2. We want safer places in which, and safer appliances with which, to work, that life in our mines and limbs in our factories be more secure.

3. We want humane laws, providing just and reasonable care and compensation for the sick and the injured in the course of the employment, and, when death ensues, a like provision for their dependents.

4. We want a law declaring the abrogation of the fellow-servant doctrine in all employments, and that hereafter the negligence of a fellow-servant shall no longer anywhere be a defense.

5. We want a law declaring that assumption of risk and contributory negligence, in view of modern conditions, throw an unfair and unjust burden and responsibility on the employe, and that they belong to the savage and not to the civilized state.

6. We want a law that, when an employer, his officer or agent, knowingly exposes an employe to great danger, whether



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or not with the knowledge of the employe, such as sending out on the road a defective locomotive that explodes and kills the employe, that he, the employer, upon proof of such knowledge, shall be convicted of manslaughter and sent to the penitentiary.

7. We want a law requiring the same competency and good character of corporation officials as is now required of employes, by physical, educational and moral showings in their examinations. For this purpose, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Utilities Commissions of the various states might furnish the national and the local boards of examination.

8. We want a law preventing corporations from paying exorbitant and extravagant salaries to officials, and also eliminating the unnecessary and supernumerary, that more money may be available for the payment of just and reasonable wages to employes. We believe that almost all the financial embarrassments of corporations result from official incompetence and foolish extravagance, and for these the employes have to suffer.

9. We want a law giving a voice to employes where their industrial welfare is concerned or their personal safety put in jeopardy.

10. We want what we want.

Following the plan I have set for myself, perhaps, before offering my suggestions as to how to obtain these laws, I might profitably spend some time in telling you how you have been deprived, and are still kept out of them, or most of them:

Legislation, both state and national, is a feature in the organization as well as a working detail of every great corporation, and organized capital in general. Their law departments are organized and maintained chiefly for this purpose, for the purpose of seeing that the right men are brought forward, elected and do the right thing, in the right service to the men and the interests putting them in office. This condition is so open and notorious, and the examples so numerous and so well known that no proof is, perhaps, necessary; but the rules of logic are better satisfied with at least one example:

Very recently I read a newspaper eulogy on the life and character of a high corporation official, killed in Illinois, in a railroad collision. That not even the headline reader might escape the point, the statement was there made that he "was a great power in legislation."

This statement is general and indefinite, but my personal knowledge of where and how and to what end and purpose he exerted this great power in legislation, enables me to state that his was an opposing, not a helpful or constructive power, a power opposing the enactment of any, every and all measures in the interests of the employes, of organized labor in particular, of opposing all plans and measures looking to a better understanding between the great public, the

people at large, and the corporations, of opposing all measures for the reasonable public control, by the government, of the operations and doings of the public service corporations.

A few days later, in a news item, I read that, at the time of his death, he was maturing plans to quit public business and become a farmer. What a great pity he had not been seized with the back-to-the-farm idea long ago! He might still be living in peace and plenty in pastoral musings among his flocks and herds, and how much, too, might not the public and the employes alike have gained by the expenditure of his energies on the farm instead of his great power in legislation! We might be justified in the reflection also that, if, instead of having been a great opposing power in legislation, he had given his force and energy to the details of train operation, a department under his especial care, he might have so increased the safety and efficiency of that service as to be now alive and enjoying that self satisfaction always coming to the originator of a great benefit or invention.

Instead, however, his great power in legislation was used against the enactment of that long delayed law limiting hours in service of railroad employes, as well as every other salutary and needed law, even where the railroads themselves were chiefly benefited.

I must here give an instance of this:

Because, among the earlier attempts, the railroads fought hardest the enactment of a law requiring the installation of safety and automatic couplers; yet the amount saved annually, in the operation of every great railroad system by reason of increased safety to their trains, to say nothing of their employes and the public, more than pays for the cost of making the change; and, still discarding the safety of the employes and the public, this change has enabled the increase of train tonnage two, three or four times over, and a consequent reduction in the number of employes in the operation of the road in the same ratio.

Had such a result been achieved by an individual, the railroads would long ago have erected a monument to his memory; but, having come as a public measure encountered the united opposition of all railroad officials in the exercise of their great power in legislation.

Not only have corporations, through their high officials, been a great power in legislation, but also as the united influence of organized capital, they have been able to secure and hold more than their just share to the loss and detriment of the other two elements of the community, their employes and the public, in the oppression of their employes by low wages and the public by high charges.

Prior to the abrogation of free passes, special rates and rebates, the public service corporations were undisputed cover-

eigns, dictating what laws they chose; and, for reasons and in manners policy forbids me to detail, were not without their influence with the courts.

These things, however, have been undergoing change, with the exception of the United States courts, as exemplified by the "rule-of-reason" decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, where the Sherman anti-trust law was repealed by the very decision pretending to uphold it.

I will mention only one more of the many remaining methods used by corporations to interpret legislation needed by the public or in the interests of their employees, and I will not speak in general terms, but with the force of a concrete example:

For a number of months before, during and for such time after as decency seemed to demand, the last session of the legislature of the state of Kansas, held in these halls, certain public service corporations propagated a continuance and tremendous campaign among their employees everywhere on all occasions, exhorting them to loyalty to the interests furnishing them employment and paying them wages, as if in the enjoyment of a great privilege, a sort of franchise, and not as having given value for every dollar received.

Officials of these corporations everywhere warmed up to the employees, telling them what a great honor they had in the privilege of meeting and talking with them; they sang to the employees all the songs they knew; but all to the same tune and with the same chorus, often mystical, often obscure, often uncertain, but sometimes clear: "Vote in the interests of your employer."

At this very time, other officials of these very same corporations were closeted with members of the legislature lobbying, within these sacred precincts, against the passage of the Employers' Liability act and the Employers' Compensation act, as well as every other measure in the interests of labor.

These corporations, acting through their officials, standing in close embrace with their employees, stroking their faces with the left hand, encircled their waists with the right, which held a dagger to stab them in the back.

Be loyal to your employer, as he is just to you. This should be the golden rule of every employe. Requite kindness with kindness, but injury with justice.

For a like purpose, the schoolmen, the churchmen and the professional politicians, in their relation and attitude to labor, are following a similar course, all telling you that, oh, you should have justice, but denying you the means of redress, some of them even advocating for you a "square deal," all the time knowing the presence of a joker in the deck. The justice they would give you is the old fashioned sort, where they themselves are the judges without interference or even a suggestion from you.

To this end they are uniformly opposing any and all legislation looking to the readjustment of our laws to meet ever chang-

ing and progressive conditions. With one voice they oppose the initiative, the referendum and the recall as well as all other legislation giving the people a voice and a hand in the government. They flatter and cajole you by telling you that we have a popular government now, but they regard themselves as the people. They admit and philosophize that all power is inherent in, springs from and may be exercised only by, the people; but they are afraid to let you go out of their sight, for fear you might hurt yourselves. They tell you of your boasted possession of equal rights, but they are only the rights to bear their burdens. They ask you to give your money, not to them, oh, no, but to the cause! Who are the beneficiaries of their cause?

Be undeceived now!

Much as I would like, I cannot, with propriety, longer delay my suggestions as to how to secure the enactment of laws covering the matters I have outlined.

If we approach the task fundamentally, we might, perhaps, not find the difficulty altogether insurmountable. As an elementary principle, in order to the enactment of laws, we must have legislation, and, specifically, for the enactment of a given law, legislation in favor thereof.

This fundamental principle conceded, we are now able to attain the desired end, if we can but command the proper instrumentalities.

I very well understand and better appreciate the delicacy necessary when speaking of another's religion or politics.

With a courtesy and deference for personal feelings and a finesse only known to the inhabitants of the "Flowery Kingdom," the Chinese speak of all religions as equally excellent.

With a frankness only known among ourselves, I speak of all political parties as equally damned.

Government by party is not government by the people, never has been, never can be; and, if we are ever to have a government by the people, we must eliminate political parties, and this would be an easy thing to do.

We should have but one ticket, without party designation, having the names of all candidates for any particular place following the designation of the office. The man and his qualifications would then be the first inquiries, his party politics the last. Under this plan, the hide-bound and the wool-dyed might still cling to their traditions by ascertaining the party affiliations of the candidates, so that no personal rights would be interfered with. Such an arrangement, I believe, would soon eliminate party prejudice and political animosity, and establish instead a rule of qualification.

Under our present system of party emblems, we cast our votes for the Eagle or the Solomon of the barnyard, noble birds, indeed, whose effigies appear at the head of the ticket, and overlook entirely the fact

that the flocks below are only buzzards and capons.

We must, however, face existing conditions, do the best under the circumstances, and correct evils when we can.

How labor can secure the enactment of needed laws, without legislators to work in their interests, I confess I do not know; and how such legislators can be elected, under our present political organization, by those who will not take a part in politics, I also confess I do not know; but I am equally free to confess I do know that, so long as labor as an organization or as individuals keep out of politics, organized capital has every reason to be happy, and nothing to fear.

I am sure that labor will never be able to organize its own political party, and thus become a distinct element in government, for the all-sufficient reason of lack of numbers.

I also feel equally sure that labor should not ally itself with any of the existing political parties, or with any hereafter existing, but should be an independent factor; and, as such,, may then become the balance of power.

I am also at a loss to know how I could catalogue needed measures, and advance plans to get them enacted into laws, without talking politics. A permission coupled with a prohibition is nugatory.

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"

"Yes, my darling daughter,
But hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
And don't go near the water."

On the present occasion, I see no reason for stripping off my thoughts, and only for the purpose of gratifying my vanity, parade the beauties of my naked rhetoric up and down, much as that might entertain the boys!

Please do not understand me as here exhorting you to do, for the purpose of political control, what I have just been condemning in organized capital; and I am sure you are not seeking any such unjust, undue and underhanded advantage and dominating control. All you want, and all you seek to secure, is but a fair share, a reasonable participation, candid treatment, honest business methods, just and equitable laws honorably obtained.

Fight manfully in the open, like the good and brave soldiers you are, and only take to the brush in pursuit of your enemies.

When candidates are up for the legislature or for Congress, for governor or President, you should submit to them all a list of questions, making them declare, or refuse to declare, themselves, over their personal signatures, on the subjects of interest to you. Do not take the "direct-me-to-say" of a secretary. You will then know where to cast your vote. When elected, see that these men recommend, introduce and advocate your measures.

Forget politics and be wise. Vote for the man and not for the politician. Avoid the

quicksands of side issues that can never become dominating elements, too often introduced by the opposition only for the purpose of scattering your strength. These, like all other fads, will eventually find their own solution.

More, however, than a personal effort must be made. You should place every local and national legislator and executive on the mailing list of your official publications. They may not read many or any of them, but their constant dropping in on them will remind them of you.

But this is not enough publicity, the one element of all you so much lack as well as methods and means. You must reach the public, and that must be done through the daily press. This method you have not heretofore used, but you must begin.

A noted exception, however, is the Topeka Daily Capital, where a page in the Sunday issue of that most excellent paper, through the courtesy of the publisher, Mr. Arthur Capper, is given over to labor news. The matter there appearing should be, I think more of a general nature, and of interest to the public at large, not too exclusive, else the public will not read, and then you might as well not print. Your own official journals are the proper places for matters of only private concern.

The public wants to hear from you; you have now the chance of your life; improve your opportunity.

In conclusion, let me speak a word of consolation for a great sorrow:

"Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil?"

If the great Master, aided by the prescience of omniscience, the potentiality of omnipotence, was unable to select twelve men good and true without a Judas among them, what excuses have not you, you of human frailty, to offer, when there is a traitor in the camp, a betrayer of the faithful, whose treachery results in the crucifixion of the Master, the dispersion of the flock and disaster to the cause!

Take courage, my brethren, be of good cheer; this martyrdom will be your triumph. Great catastrophes always somewhere, some time, somehow, come to the cause of truth; but beyond the crucial ordeal, the awful agony, awaits the reward of the faithful!

THE IMMORAL TENDENCY OF HIGH WAGES.

One of the most amazing and naive explanations as to why some big business interests do not pay their men more money, even under the pressure of competition, is to be found in Frederick W. Taylor's book, "The Principles of Scientific Management."

Mr. Taylor has succeeded in raising the working capacity of ore shovelers at the Bethlehem Steel Works from a day's work of 12½ tons to 59 tons. The wages of the workmen had been increased from \$1.15 a day to \$1.88. An agent from a Pittsburg

firm, however, came to Bethlehem, and offered the men a higher rate of pay.

Thus it was "up to" the management either to increase the wages of these trained workers, and keep them, or refuse to make any change, and let them go.

Then comes the reason why the management determined to let them go:

"A long series of experiments, coupled with close observation, had demonstrated the fact that when workmen of this caliber are given a carefully measured task, which calls for a big day's work on their part, and that when in return for this extra effort they are paid wages up to 60 per cent beyond the wages usually paid, this increase in wages tends to make them not only more thrifty, but better men in every way; that they live rather better, begin to save money, become more sober, and work more steadily."

Excellent! But now listen:

"When, on the other hand, they receive more than a 60 per cent increase in wages, many of them will work irregularly and tend to become more or less shiftless, extravagant, and dissipated. Our experiments showed, in other words, that it does not do for most men to get rich too fast."

Imagine workmen getting "rich too fast" at Bethlehem. The Pittsburg survey shocked the whole country when it told the truth about the iron districts. Imagine, further, the possibility of getting rich on \$1.88 a day! And once more, admire, if you can, the solicitous kindness that, for the sake of the workmen's morals, keeps their wages under \$2 a day! This is Capital in the strange and touching role of kind Providence!

It is not obvious why more than a 60 per cent increase of wages should tend to make men shiftless, extravagant, and dissipated. Suppose that instead of \$1.88 a day, the workmen had received \$2. Why

should the munificent sum of 12 cents a day, 72 cents a week, be the cause of shiftlessness and dissipation?

Mr. Taylor assures us that "many experiments" were made, so he must know. This may be the germ of a science of wages. It will be capital capitalist doctrine to find the amount of prosperity workmen can stand without running the danger of becoming shiftless, extravagant and dissipated!

Not all the workmen were debauched, however, by an increase of 60 per cent in their wages. What, then, of those that, without harm to their morals, could have stood 75 or even 100 per cent increase? Are they, according to this new view of wage apportionment, to sacrifice a higher wage because of the danger of their fellows becoming extravagant if wages are raised further?

One wonders how the captains of industry would like to have their earnings clipped in the same way, say, by a socialist government. A long series of experiments has proved that many of them, and especially their children, work irregularly, trapeze over this entire planet, become shiftless, extravagant, dissipated, and a universal scandal when their income increases beyond—beyond—but we will not fix the point.

If a capitalist Providence is good for the workman, why not a Socialist Providence for the capitalist?

In spite of Mr. Taylor's explanation we are inclined to think that employers of labor do not generally reckon the percentage of wage increase that the workman can bear without moral deterioration, but rather seek the men that do the most work at lowest cost. Employers of labor have problems enough on their hands without adding to them this ticklish one of the immoral tendency of high wages.—The Christian Endeavor World.

Texas Frontier Reminiscences.

LAGUNA MADRE.

By S. J. Adams, Member of Lone Star Lodge No. 17, Dallas, Tex.

In dividing the spoils, the robbers of the earth are able to say, "Yonder and here are lines inclosing our possessions." But there are no lines except in the imaginations of those who by fraud and by force have taken possession of the land.

But a great river, dividing two mighty nations, is a line, for here is something real, something one may see and understand. The Rio Grande is one of the longest rivers in America, being something more than 3,000 miles in length, and from El Paso to the gulf it is the dividing line between the United States and Mexico, a distance by water of more than 2,000 miles.

The Rio Grande is navigable for 640 miles above the mouth, and this part of the river

is known as the "Lower Rio Grande." The country bordering on the lower Rio Grande is flat and almost perfectly level, so much so, in fact, that a stranger in the country will find himself standing upon the banks of this grand old river before knowing there is a river near. The history of the Rio Grande, this line between two nations, might be written in blood, for the countless tragedies enacted along its banks have been unwritten and are known to none, perhaps, except the two fierce races of men who always have and always will hate and oppose each other across its deep, cold waters. Mexico and our own country may live in peace forever, for the people of the two countries who come not in contact with each other have

nothing of which to complain, but as long as "Goliad and the Alamo" are remembered, the Texan and the Mexican will hate and kill each other.

After an all night ride and just as the sun was rising above the chapparall at our backs, we stopped our horses on the north bank of the Rio Grande, and for the first time in our lives we looked upon the land of the alien and the stranger. We were Texans, with the traditions of our fathers fresh in our minds, and having no love in our hearts for the people of Mexico, we looked upon it as the home of our enemies and the refuge of those we were commissioned to destroy. Turning down the river we rode into Rancho Santa Marie.

Unsaddling our horses, we turned them loose and were preparing dinner when Wright, McGovern and Sandoval rode into camp with the information that Enrique Espinosa, with a picked body of Cortino's men, had crossed the river thirty miles below and were headed for Santa Rossia and other cattle ranches in Nueces county.

According to the information gained by Sandoval they were well mounted and armed, and ready to test the metal of McNelly's rangers, who, it seems they had been hearing some talk of lately.

Dispatching Sergeant L. B. Wright with the commissary wagon and part of the men on to Brownsville, with nineteen men the captain struck into the brush and by day-break the next morning he had placed himself between the river and Espinosa's band. Leaving Santa Marie with but scant three days' provisions, we found ourselves at the end of that time in a country almost waterless, and with nothing at all to eat.

Six men were sent to Brownsville for supplies, leaving but fourteen rangers to face Espinosa, should he return with his stolen cattle before our boys rejoined us.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day Sandoval, Pitts and Davis brought into camp two Mexicans, captured a few miles away, and who proved to be scouts of Espinosa.

These Mexicans refused to talk, either in ours or their own language, but when ropes had been placed about their necks and onto good stout limbs of Mesquite trees, they suddenly remembered that they not only spoke good Spanish, but English as well. We learned from them that Espinosa was but a few miles away, that there were, besides himself, sixteen men, one of whom was a white man named Ellis; that they were all veterans of Cortino's band, that they were driving 27 horses and 282 fat beeves, and that they were not only prepared but anxious to give us battle.

And then they told us a story almost unbelievable, and yet which we afterwards found to be true in every particular.

A young American named Phillips, who had been teaching an English school at Rancho De La Palma, while on his way to Corpus Christi, was captured a few days be-

fore by this gang of cut-throats and after being stripped entirely naked, was forced to dance in the hot sand for the amusement of his captors, and when utterly exhausted, was thrown upon the ground and his arms cut off close up to his shoulders. He was slapped in the face with his own hands, was kicked and abused to the heart's content of his tormentors, and then they cut off his legs and afterwards his head. The clothes and other possessions of the unfortunate man were then divided up, Ellis taking for his share a shirt, a pair of shoes, a day book and a red Faber pencil. This horrible story was told us by the captured scouts, and every man of our little band made within himself a solemn vow to kill Jack Ellis, the white desperado.

Hanging the two cold blooded devils and leaving them for the Mexican eagle and the coyote to divide between them, with bitter, vengeful hearts we mounted our horses and the hunt for Espinosa was begun.

We could do but little at night in this chapparall country, but at 9 o'clock the next morning we sighted the band. They were on a prairie on the north bank of Laguna Madre, and might well enough have escaped, as they were at least two miles away, but they did not want to escape; they wanted a fight, and in a very few minutes they got one. Leaving the stolen stock, the Mexicans crossed the Laguna Madre, which at this point is about 200 yards wide and filled with water and mud which came up to the stirrup while one was crossing. After crossing the lake Espinosa took a very advantageous position on the south bank and lining up his men he prepared to give us battle.

When we arrived at the point where the cattle had been left the horses of four of our men were found to be completely exhausted and these men were detailed to take charge of the badly excited herd.

Poor fellows, they begged like children to be taken along; they cursed and cried and accused the captain of partiality, but they could not go, their horses were played out. The only instructions given us by our captain was to "powder burn" our men when shooting.

The fight lasted for a mile and a half, for Espinosa's veterans gave way before our fierce, reckless charge.

We piled them up with the bodies of Espinosa and Jack Ellis on top of the pyramid, with at least twenty bullets in each of their heads.

In this fight there were ten boys not one of them over twenty-one years old, against fifteen men in the prime of life. Fifteen Mexicans and one ranger were killed, besides several horses killed and wounded. After this fight our friends, the enemy, began to respect us a little more.

A JUDICIAL INIQUITY.

A Socialist sits in the national Congress. In the various legislatures more than thirty

men who hold the Socialist political belief sit duly elected. Socialists have been or are mayors of American cities as large as Milwaukee and Schenectady. Were a Socialist to receive enough votes he would be inaugurated president of the United States without question. Yet in the American city of Seattle a judge of the United States district court has flouted law and reason and the constitutional liberties of the individual by annulling the citizenship papers and refusing naturalization to a law abiding man for this sole assigned reason:

Because "he admitted he is a Socialist, a frequenter of assemblages of Socialists, in which he participates as a speaker, advocating a propaganda for radical changes in the constitution of the country, and because he entertained those views at the time he applied for his naturalization papers more than two years ago."

This action by Federal Judge C. H. Hanford will, of course, be reversed on appeal. But this will not mitigate the judicial outrage. He has disgraced the bench before as a notorious corporation servant and antagonist of popular rights. Yet neither now, any more than when his fellow citizens hanged him in effigy as their only means of protest, can this judge be made innocent.

There is no way to remove Hanford from the bench because he has barred a man from civil rights for having political views that do not meet his ideas. Hanford can not be impeached for this decision. There is no recall that can touch him. Appointed for life, he belongs to the federal judiciary, and is safe in his assumption of tyrannical powers comparable only to those of Russian autocracy.

He has served the cause of socialism. The disservice he has done is injured by the lawless effrontery of this unworthy servant who has assumed the mastery that does not exist in any branch of our government to disfranchise any man because of his political opinions.

He has served the cause of socialism. The disservice he has done is to our fundamental institutions, which the Socialists desire to overthrow and abolish, unlike the progressives, who aim to modify, modernize and harmonize those institutions with our changed civilization.

The North American is not, and never has been, a supporter of the Socialist propaganda. Only last year Congressman Berger paid this newspaper the compliment of singling out this newspaper as "one of our hardest opponents to combat," because "the honest, intelligent reformers stand for their class, and the more honest and the more intelligent they are the better fight they put up."

We endeavor to tell only the truth about Socialism and the Socialists. We do not echo the nonsense, for example, that Milwaukee "repudiated" them when they in-

creased their vote and forced all other parties to unite in order to defeat them. We recognize the reasons for the discontent which they express and the fine humanitarianism of much of their creed, and our opposition is not that of those eminently respectable tens of thousands of well meaning but uneducated people in every community who think that Socialism means nothing but red flag waving, bomb throwing, confiscation of private property and enforced, immediate equal division of all the possessions of those who have with those who have not.

Therefore, we never blinded ourselves nor our readers to the truth that there are two classes of men in this country who are doing vastly more for the spread of Socialism than the ablest Socialist leaders. Morgan, Rockefeller and their kind in ten years have accomplished in the matter of Socialistic machinery building more than all the conscious Socialists could have accomplished unaided in a century.

Morgan is doing herculean work for Socialism in two directions: First, his flotations of fictitious securities of railroads and the necessities of life are heaping such burdens upon the consuming public that to this cause directly is traceable the rapidly increasing army of agitating Socialists.

Second, Morgan is creating the titanic machinery of co-operation which the Socialists have been able to create on a large scale only in dreams.

Several years ago we made this prophecy: "If the economic policy now known as 'Morganizing' is permitted to prevail, without increased checks and stringent regulation, the time will come in this country when the army of discontent will be large enough to step in and handle for what they will regard as the public interest the mammoth machinery which Mr. Morgan and his kind have constructed for their selfish power and aggrandizement."

But there is another class doing only less than the trust builders in the same direction. It is a powerful class and, despite the Archbalds and Hanfords, not composed, as a rule, of weak or venal men, nor of conscious wrong doers.

This class which is spreading belief in Socialism among all the thousands of good people who do not understand in the least what scientific Marxian Socialism is, and is doing a far worse thing in breeding a cynical, anarchistic distrust of all law, is composed, in the main, of honorable, educated, well meaning Americans, who sincerely believe that they not only are doing every day their honest duty as individual citizens, but are performing patriotic public service and preserving the fine traditions of an ancient and honorable profession.

It is the judges and the lawyers of America who, by the torturing of words and the exaltation of obsolete technicalities above all demands of justice, who are the true creators of a destructive spirit of unrest

with which they are the first to charge to wiser, more far-sighted advocates of true progress and improvement.—The North American, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECENT TENDENCIES IN AGRICULTURE

By A. M. Simons.

There are two sections of the United States which, from their size, length of settlement and uniform industrial character, may serve as an indication of the direction along which the rest of the country will travel.

By far the most important of these groups is that of the Upper Mississippi valley. If we disregard cotton, then nearly one-half of the agricultural staples of the United States are produced within 500 miles of Chicago.

Census bulletins are now available for three typical states in this territory. These bulletins show the same tendencies in every state. It is therefore certain that what is true of these three will hold good of this entire section, and probably of a much wider area. These three states are Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. In all of these the average number of acres per farm is increasing. During the last ten years the average area of an Iowa farm has increased from 151 to 156 acres, of Indiana from 97 to 98 acres, and of Illinois from 124 to 129 acres.

This increase in size becomes still more evident when more closely examined. In all three of these states the largest increase in the number of farms has been in that of the little intensively cultivated garden patch of less than ten acres. This would naturally tend to show a great decrease in the size of farms were it not offset by the fact that the second group of farms to show a rapid rate of increase in number is that of those containing between 175 and 500 acres.

In all three of these states the area embraced in farms of between 20 and 100 acres shows a considerable decrease during the last ten years. In Illinois, which in all respects, shows a more advanced stage of development than any of the others, this decrease extends to farms of less than 175 acres. But it is the small farmer, owning between 40 and 160 acres, that has always been pointed out proudly as the backbone of American agriculture, the great conservative element in our society, the solid middle class farmer for whose salvation the politician loves to stand. Apparently that "backbone" is being broken.

The growth of the garden patch style of farming indicates an increase in intensive agriculture, and marks another equally important form of concentration with that indicated by the farm of large acreage. That this interpretation is correct is shown by the fact that more money was expended for farm labor in Cook county, the county containing Chicago, than in any other county in Illinois, yet this county is a very small one and, of course, only a very small proportion

of its area is devoted to agriculture. But it is in this locality that we find those highly specialized intensive vegetable factories, where steam and glass and water pipes manufacture the weather.

The other type, whose importance is rapidly increasing, is that on which it is possible to utilize the most efficient machinery. Hitherto this size has been limited by the system of using animal power. With the appearance of the mechanical tractor these farms will at first gain in importance, and then, in all probability, give way to a much larger size. The application of power to farming will at once increase the size of the farm unit which can profitably be cultivated under a single management, and it is safe to say that the next census will show a great acceleration of all tendencies toward concentration.

Another set of facts evident in all three of these states lends support and emphasis to the conclusion that we have entered upon a new era of concentration in farming throughout this territory. In spite of the rise in value of farm products, in spite of the multitude of garden patches near cities and all the general results of the "back to the farm" movement, there has been a decided decrease in the total number of farms. In 1900 those three states contained 714,670 farms, by 1910 these had shrunk to 684,410.

But while the farms had grown larger in size and fewer in number, their value per acre had grown enormously. The farms of Indiana had increased in value from \$32 to \$62 per acre, those of Iowa from \$36 to \$83, and of Illinois from \$58 to \$108 per acre. The significance of these figures are seen when we apply them to the farm as a unit. We then see that the average value of a farm in Indiana has grown from \$4,410 to \$8,396, in Illinois from \$7,588 to \$15,506, in Iowa from \$8,023 to \$17,259. Combining these facts multiplies their importance because they all tend in the same direction.

A decreasing number of farms, an increasing size, requiring more expensive equipment, and this more than doubling of values, means that an impassible barrier has been erected between the landless farmer and the instruments essential to his existence.

It is scarcely necessary to turn to the section of the census bulletin that deals with tenantry to be assured that such a condition would separate producer and possessor. In each of these states there has been a steady increase in the number of farms operated by tenants for the last thirty years.

Says the census bulletin concerning Indiana: "In 1880 about 24 out of every 100 were operated by tenants. Since that time the proportion has slowly increased until 30 farms out of every 100 are so operated."

In Iowa this rate has been exceeded. Starting at the same point as Indiana, 30 years ago, 38 per cent of the Iowa farms are now operated by tenants. But again,

it is Illinois that leads the way, tenantry in that state having increased from 31 per cent in 1880 to 41 per cent today, and the recent investigation of certain localities by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions shows that considerably more than half of the farms in the richest section of Illinois are now operated by tenants.

Some would seek to find comfort because the number of mortgaged farms is not increasing. A truer interpretation of this fact would be that, since mortgages so often represent the purchase price, their absence is but another proof that renters are becoming reconciled to their fate and no longer attempt to secure possession of the land.

Rivaling this section in importance is the cotton growing South. Census bulletins are now available for two of the most important states in this territory—Mississippi and Georgia. The line of evolution here apparently runs in quite a different direction, yet a little study shows that it is ending in the same propertyless stage for the producers as in the North.

The number of farms is still increasing quite rapidly. In these two states the number has grown from 444,499 in 1900 to 565,409 in 1910.

The size of the average farm has fallen from 117 to 93 in Georgia and from 83 to 68 in Mississippi during the last ten years. It is just the farms between 10 and 100 acres which are increasing more rapidly in number than any of the other sizes put together. The most rapid increase is in those below 50 acres.

Meanwhile, values remain very low, being only a little over \$13 per acre in each of these two states.

Here, apparently, is a series of facts the exact reverse of those found in the North. One additional fact reconciles them, and that fact is furnished by the figures showing the increase of tenantry. In Mississippi the farms cultivated by tenants have increased from 44 per cent in 1880 to 66 per cent in the last census. The corresponding figures for Georgia during the same years are 45 per cent and 66 per cent. In other words, two-thirds of the land in both states (and a little investigation brings the evidence that this is the land that raises the dominant staple crop) is worked by tenants. Of the remaining one-third 19 per cent is mortgaged in Georgia and 33 per cent in Mississippi. In other words, only about 11 per cent of the farms in these states are owned entirely free from encumbrance.

These facts show that concentration has taken another form here. The landlord and the cotton dealer have concentrated ownership in the essentials of the industry. They have divided the land into little patches for the better exploitation of the workers.

Whether the introduction of the mechanical cotton picker and new methods of cultivation will cause agricultural evolution in

the South to follow the lines indicated in the North, it is too early to say.

The one big fact that stands out from an examination of the agricultural situation in the North and South, is that it is about time to quit talking about maintaining the small farmer in the ownership of his farm. Capitalism is abolishing that condition in agriculture as it already has in industry.

A PARABLE.

A man was once engaged in making bricks just outside the wall of a lunatic asylum. Presently a lunatic looked over the fence and asked:

"What are you doing?"

"Making bricks."

"What are the bricks for?"

"I don't know. What does it matter to me?"

"But why do you make them if you don't intend to use them for anything?"

"Why? Well, it's my work."

"But I don't see why you should work for no object. If you don't use the bricks, who will?"

"How should I know? It's nothing to do with me."

"Don't know what you are going to do with your own bricks?"

"They're not my bricks. They belong to the boss."

"But don't you make them?"

"Yes."

"Then how comes it that the boss owns them?"

"It's his brick kiln and his clay hole."

"Oh! did he make the brick kiln?"

"No; bricklayers built them."

"Did he dig the clay hole?"

"No; those men over there dug it."

"Why do they dig clay holes?"

"It's their work. The boss pays them to do it."

"Oh! does he pay you, too, to make bricks?"

"But where does he get the money to pay you with?"

"He sells bricks."

"And you made those bricks he sold?"

"Yes."

"Don't you think you'd better come inside?"

The brickmaker worked on in silence for awhile. Then the talk started again.

"How long have you been making bricks?"

"Since last September."

"How long will you be making bricks?"

"Till about April or May."

"That's eight or nine months. Why will you stop then? Will the boss have paid you enough for the whole year?"

"Good Lord, no. He only pays me enough to keep me from day to day. Just a bed and three meals."

"Then you will stop in April or May?"

"I must. The boss won't keep me on any longer. The market will be overstocked by then."

"That means that there will be too many bricks?"

"Yes."

"What will happen to you then?"

"Me! Well, if I can't get another job I'll get turned out of my lodgings and go short on food."

"Because you made too many bricks? Do come inside."

The brickmaker muttered: "The man's raving," and went on with his work. But the lunatic questioned him again.

"How long will you be away?"

"Oh, three or four months. The boss may take me back again then."

"Why should you come back? Does the boss own you?"

"No; that would be slavery."

"What is a slave?"

"Oh, a man that works very hard, and only gets his board and keep."

"You work very hard, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Isn't three meals and a bed, board and keep?"

"Yes."

"Are you a slave?"

"No; I'm a free American."

"You really must come inside. But, I say, how much will the boss sell all those bricks for?"

"Oh, about \$500."

"How long will it take you to make them?"

"About ten weeks."

"How much does the boss pay you for working so hard?"

"Two dollars and fifty cents a day."

"That would be \$150 in ten weeks. Ha! ha! ha! ha! aha! he! he! he! he! he! he!"

"I don't see (wiping the sweat from his brow) the joke, you confounded ass."

"You MUST come inside. He! he! he!"—Vox in Westralian Worker.

HUMAN POLECATS.

One of the meanest of the animal kingdom is the polecat, or commonly called the skunk.

This animal serves no useful purpose in life, its only achievement being to create a foul smell.

Given a pastoral scene where sweet-scented grass and apple blossoms unite with perfumed flowers and pure air that fills every human sense with delight, and this foul creature may come along and create such a dreadful smell as to drive every person from the field.

This is not an animal that discovers or removes carrion or filth, which work would be useful. It simply creates mal-odorous smells where sweetness reigned before.

He is not a leader among animals, for other animals avoid his company, and in fact run from his presence.

After he has achieved his purpose and gone, the locality just inflicted with his presence quickly gets back to normal con-

ditions, and, by contrast with his recent noxious presence, smells even sweeter than before his arrival.

If he returns too often, a just retribution will be visited upon him. He will be killed, skinned, and his pelt nailed on some convenient barn door to dry, after which, by thorough fumigation and disinfection, it may serve as fur in my lady's scarf or muff.

It is, therefore, admitted, the polecat's pelt may be of some use after death, and in this respect he is distinctly superior to those human polecats who infest some labor unions.

These human polecats do not discover foul human acts or suspicions—they create them.

Given a union of sincere members, with a sound policy well conducted by honest men, and the human polecat, by disseminating falsehoods, may create suspicions and destroy harmony, characters and policy.

Like his foul prototype, he is a creature of darkness, and when he has created his foul smell he retires, being afraid to face the light of day.

He says the officers are dishonest, but never proves it, nor even prefers charges which would at least compel them to attempt to produce evidence.

A member of a labor union who knows an officer is dishonest and can prove it, is rendering the union a valuable service by preferring charges and proving them, thus ridding the movement of an unfaithful steward, but this implies manly conduct unknown to the polecat, whose only desire is to go around and make a stink.

He says the union policy is wrong, and failing to convince the union that he is right and they are wrong, and having created the usual bad smell, he leaves the union and denouncing the entire union as corrupt and enveloping himself in his own nauseous gases, he says: "They are all rotten but me."

He then asks others to join with him, but his breath smells so foul that others shun his presence.

He discovers in time that he can not be both skunk and beaver, and being naturally a skunk, he returns to his skunkly practices upon his old associates, who, having prospered in his absence, and largely because of his absence, resent his renewed intrusion and proceed to nail his pelt upon a public exposure as a remembrance to themselves and a warning to other human polecats.

When a community is infected with polecats whose unwelcome visits are of nightly recurrence, it is sometimes necessary for men with guns to go on a still hunt to rid the locality of the pest.

If a labor union is filled with noxious rumors, unsubstantiated and of-recurring, it is sometimes necessary and always advisable to trace these rumors to their source, and if the human polecat is found, nail his pelt in a conspicuous place where it will

serve to remind all members how poorly founded the ugly rumors were, and to remind all human polecats of the danger of plying their skunkly vocation.

There is no room in the labor movement for the man whose only mission is to make a stink.

We want more beavers and less skunks.—
Shoeworkers' Journal.

THE MOB.

"Recall of judges would mean the rule of the mob."—President Taft.

The "voice of mere majorities," the "clamor of the mob."

We hear our statesmen hiss these words and smother back a sob.

They lift their voices warningly; they tremble in their fear,

Lest truth be violated by the mob that crouches near.

The mob that grapples Liberty, to tear her garment's hem,

And rifle in the trampled dust her starry diadem.

The fiend that lurks in Yankee hearts to pillage, burn and rob;

And rend the pillars of the state—these common folk; the mob!

I hug the insult to my breast; for such as they, am I.

I and my brothers are the mob, 'gainst whom the mighty cry!

The mob that Patrick Henry roused when Freedom saw the day;

The mob that rose when Paul Revere rode down the starlight way.

That bold, embattled farmer mob, whose bleeding breasts were hurled

Against the guns at Lexington, that echoed 'round the world.

The mob that crossed the Delaware amid the icy floes;

The mob that starved at Valley Forge, and tracked the crimson snows.

"All men were equal" in that mob which faced the shot and shell

On Bunker Hill where Putman fought, and deathless Warren fell.

They wrote it, "We, the people," when they gave a nation birth,

But now we know they were the mob, the scum of all the earth.

They were the mob that Jackson called who slew the money power,

The mob that answered Lincoln's call in freedom's mortal hour.

"God must have loved the mob," He said, "He made so many of us."

We are the ones our statesmen fear, though Lincoln's God may love us.

We poured from farm and forge and shop to march with Grant and Lee;

We trained the guns at Gettysburg and manned the ships at sea;

We kissed our weeping wives good-bye, and went the partiot's way,

To feed the hungry cannon mouths their feast of quivering clay.

Our women staggered at the plows with blistered hands that bled,

And drove the reapers through the grain—and gave the soldiers bread.

Alone, alone, they hushed the drone of anguished cry and sob,

And from their loins is sprung the race the rulers fear—THE MOB.

—Kansas City Star.

THE RIGHTS OF HALF A NATION.

By Joseph E. Cohen.

Suppose that some one were to suggest that the voters of this nation should be disfranchised. Might not such an act bring about a civil war as terrible as that of 1861?

Yet as wild as such an idea is, it is no wilder than the idea that the women of our country are to remain permanently disfranchised.

For women are one-half of this and every other nation. And as true as it is that no land can endure part slave and part free, it is true that woman must be given the title to every political and social right possessed by man.

So long as woman's seat was at the fire-side, such a question could not arise. So long as the circle of her needs and wants centered in her own home, such a problem could not present itself. So long as woman was only a silent partner in her husband's concerns, woman remained on the edge of the current of political and social struggles.

But all this changed when the throbbing of the gigantic machine became the dynamos of progress; it all changed when the bleak, sinister factory wall cast its lengthening shadows over the family hearth.

When woman became a factor in industry, then she became a factor in political and social matters.

When certain trades came to be set apart as "woman's trades," then woman became a part of trade and a part of industry.

When there sprang up "she towns" where men are relatively as few as are women in the lumber and mining camps and the "he towns," then woman became an important item in all industrial, political and social questions.

When the point was reached that millions of women in America must regard wage labor, instead of the care of the home and the rearing of a household, as their means of subsistence, then woman became one-half of the social problem.

When the sex-cancer of olden times became the established institution of our own day; when woman's very soul was reduced to terms of barter and price, then the position of woman and child, even more as than that man, became the aching heart of the social problem.

And when woman became bonded to wage labor for life, then there was born in her the knowledge that her lot, in a larger sense

than ever she had dreamt of, is riveted to that of man's.

Then her vision broadened and her mother love became part of that fraternity and solidarity which is the basis of working class consciousness.

And as time advanced, woman, especially woman in industry, realized that governments are the agencies whereby the bread and butter of life is portioned out, and that those who control the government divide the portions.

Then came the movement for woman suffrage, the right of woman to self expression, the right to have voice and vote in regulating the affairs that concern her, the right to help build the civilization of equality and comradeship that is to be.

Nor can the importance of securing suffrage for women be overestimated.

All struggle of any consequence, industrial and social, expresses itself in political quantities. No class ever rose except by political power. No class can ever free itself and free society by becoming the government.

And the fight for woman suffrage is as much man's work as it is woman's work. For man can not be free himself until woman shares that freedom with him.

To free half the nation who are politically inferiors is to elevate the whole nation to a high place such as it has never occupied.

Let us make the rights of woman the rights of half a nation, the concern of the whole nation.

"ON THE SCABBY M., K. & T."

There's a place we know,
Where the scabies go,
Mid the bugs, ticks and fleas;
You can work or play,
You can shoot craps if you please,
Take your pipe and mug
To this place so snug,
It's a spot no one wants to see,
You can smoke and you can snooze,
You can drink and you can booze,
Out at the M., K. & T.

Chorus.

Out on the M., K. & T.
That's the scabbiest place to be,
When you take a scaley by the hand,
There'll be nothing doing with a union man,
For that is the place to stay,
With the scabies and scabs all day,
Where you're all by your lonely,
With the scabies only,
You can scab, scab,
With the rest of the scabs,
Out on the M., K. & T.

There'll be work to do,
For our brothers true,
When the scabies are no more,
They are working some,
But the cars are bum,
And the battle is almost o'er,
We will not give in,
We are sure to win,
Tho' it costs us every cent,
Let the scabies go their way,
There'll be a better day,
Let them scab to their heart's content.

A SWEETHEART OF A CARMAN.

The Increased Cost of Living.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

When everything is going wrong in a family, usually more than one is to blame. The same is true with respect to society in general, because society is but a larger family. This principle is applicable alike to individual cases as to the general condition of human affairs. The increased cost of living must, therefore, be due to numerous causes, for the reason that the condition is both individual and general, of long standing and progressive.

My druggist is on his third automobile, rapidly approaching his fourth, because his third is now a little out of style, and does not have quite all the lines of beauty of the 1912 model. Now, he charges me 75 cents to \$1 a prescription, with the wholesale price of drugs to him less than when he sold me a like prescription for 25 cents. Then he was a modest little man living round the corner from his drug store so he would not have far to go, if he had to get up at night to fill a prescription. Now he is all swelled up, has moved to a large house in the fashionable part of the town, is in

the social swim, is a sporting man of lively interest and participation, also mixes somewhat in politics, and employs a night clerk at his store. He is now almost as influential and important a man of the town as the saloon keeper.

The cost of living has gone up.

My dry goods man used to serve his trade well in a modest but convenient and appropriate building, at prices to correspond, located in the busiest quarter of the town. Desiring to branch out, he erected a new building ten stories high at a cost of \$350,000, occupying a quarter of a block, a building large enough to accommodate all the dry goods trade of the town, and more, even to double our population.

This move by my dry goods man has compelled every other dry goods man of the town to go to an unnecessary expense of \$50,000 or \$100,000 in order to follow his lead.

The cost of living has gone up.

My furniture man, by insisting on my opening an account, when I want to pay

him cash, instead of selling to me outright, rents me his furniture at high prices on monthly payments bearing a high rate of interest. Now that money is not a prerequisite, instead of buying closely for cash, I rent more furniture at higher prices. If, now, I fail to pay the last dollar of rent due together with interest, I lose all the money I have paid as well as the furniture, because, in fact, I am only a renter and not the owner. My furniture man, therefore, has united with his former legitimate occupation that of banker, pawnbroker and short loan shark, doing a thriving business at all.

The cost of living has gone up.

My baker has recently put up a winking electric sign, at a cost of \$900, and, \$50 a month to maintain. Why should he not want to increase the price of bread every time flour goes up a few cents a sack? If policy has prevented this, he more than makes up, when I buy cake.

The cost of living has gone up.

My butcher, poor man, has a secure hiding place behind the thieving packers; and, as they are such great thieves, we will forgive the butcher for all his shortcomings and blame them on the packers. I am sure my butcher would like to be fair, and generally they are men of great integrity, but just now they are forced to keep awfully bad company.

Who suffers in the flesh for the sins of the packers?

The farmer sells cheap meat on the hoof to the packers, and with the proceeds can buy back from the butcher less than one-fourth of each carcass. Here the farmer pays voluntarily for his own shiftless mismanagement and thriftless doings, and, at the same time, helps to hold up the price on the rest of us.

These are representative instances of prevailing conditions in business enterprises. A few like illustrations of personal habit and enforced conditions will be sufficient:

Walking by my barber's residence on my way down town a few mornings ago, his wife had six cloaks, three of them fur of different kinds, airing in the sunlight. Her mother, perhaps, never had even one fur cloak in all her life, and never two cloaks of any kind at the same time.

The cost of living has gone up.

Take shop girls—I am not yet too old to notice shop girls—they, or, at least, those who go and come on my street, usually buy three cloaks every winter, one spring and one fall wrap, making five for the year. A new dress, as we used to say, but now a gown, or, at least, a skirt, goes with each new cloak. Most of us can remember the time when a girl was extremely happy if she got a new winter cloak once every three, four or five years, and summer wraps were not much thought of.

The cost of living has gone up.

Take the old man, the genuine old craftsman with trained mind and skilled fingers, he has frequently lost his job, because a machine, run by a boy, has relegated him

to the scrap heap, so that he can no longer earn a man's wages or properly support himself, to say nothing of his family.

The cost of living has gone up.

Now, take the boys, they have been excluded very largely, and, in some lines, altogether, from offices, clerkships and stores; in manufactories, except in the heaviest and dirtiest work, women have completely run them out; and now not even the occupation of ward heeler in politics any longer opens an inviting prospect where female competition may not soon tear their clothes, spoil their faces, and leave them in worse shape than after an old time election row.

To the boy, the cost of living, and especially of trying to make a start in life, has gone up.

All these advances in the cost of living, of cost to the consumer, whether of commodity or opportunity, have been made in the face of cheaper raw material to the manufacturer, and, except where trust-controlled monopolies have practiced extortion, of generally lower prices to the manufacturer for his wares.

Between the manufacturer, therefore, and the consumer lies all the difficulty. The greatest benefactor of our race has yet to be born, or, if now living, to manifest himself by the discovery of the proper method to place the manufacturer and the consumer in juxtaposition, eliminating the middle man.

"But what a great hardship this would be on so many people now doing almost all the business of the country," suggests a sympathetic soul. What we should do with our tormentors and oppressors, if we could catch them, is an equally perplexing puzzle. Among men, the middle man occupies a position relative to the wolf and the fox among animals and the eagle and the hawk among birds, taking all they want, allowing the rest to escape with their lives for future need.

Speaking economically, a great invention or discovery eliminating the middle man would do to him precisely what has happened to so many and such great armies of men in the industrial world, when their places have been taken by labor saving machines.

SHALL THE STATE MAKE FARM TOOLS?

By Guy Williams.

Several years ago the extortion of the binding twine trust was so great that the government of the state of Minnesota undertook the manufacture of binder twine in the state prison at Stillwater. The result has been such a success that the price of twine has been cut to one-half the price at which it was sold before.

Since then threshing machines have been added to the product of the prison and recently a large addition was made to the threshing machine plant.

We have driven the binder twine trust out of the state with prison labor.

We can make short work of the imple-

ment trust with free labor, which has not got to be driven all the time.

The state of Minnesota owns large ore beds, still uncorralled by the steel trust. I propose that the state develop these iron mines and erect furnaces and steel mills for the reduction of ore, and to manufacture farm tools to be sold to the farmers at cost.

The Federal government owns and operates the finest machine shop in the world on the Isthmus of Panama. It is one of the largest machine shops in the world, and together with foundries and blacksmith shops, is managed in the most scientific and efficient method. If the government can make tools to dig canals it surely can make tools to dig potatoes.

The farmers are getting weary of paying ten prices for farm implements and will be quick to assist in such a movement. This will benefit the farmer by supplying implements at low prices, and benefit labor by securing for it higher wages and shorter hours.

The thirteenth annual report of the United States commissioner of labor shows that the working men are paid \$27.19 for making a good wagon of the type used on farms. The farmer is charged \$65 for it.

The implement trust (a subsidiary of the steel trust) has been perfected since this report was issued, and prices are even higher than at that time.

The same government report shows that a good buggy with elliptic springs and leather top takes 40 hours to produce and the wages paid was \$8.10. Allowing \$6.90 for the raw lumber and metals (which is a generous amount) the total cost is \$15. The farmer paid just \$50, which left a neat little profit of \$35 in the hands of the implement trust.

Even today the farmers are organizing co-operative companies to rid themselves of this preposterous graft of the implement trust.

While the swashbuckling fellow with the "big stick" was "busting the trusts" they prospered. They seem to be little disturbed, and less frightened, by his successor, who was the father of government by injunction.

The trusts are not afraid of make-believe enemies. But when a million or two of farmers and wage earners get after them the trusts must surrender.

The trusts have always been good for those who own them.

When the trusts belong to us, we will find them a good thing.

THAT AWFUL MAN.

He's always very sure
That he's exactly right,
And so he pities your
Own most unhappy plight.
Correct's his every plan—
In fact, he's made of gall—
Of course I mean the man
Who always knows it all.

It is no matter what

Affair you chance to start,

You'll find him on the spot

To take a leading part.

Directly off your bat

That fellow grabs the ball.

He always has it pat,

The man who knows it all.

Whene'er a chance to speak

A timely word or two

You want you vainly seek—

He's bound to see it through.

You find you have to quit

In house or street or hall.

He always settles it,

The man who knows it all.

I'd dearly love to see

That awful man suppressed,

For you'll at once agree

That he's a horrid pest.

I've suffered long and sore

Beneath his evil thrall,

This boastful, beastly bore,

The man who knows it all.

—Chicago News.

PHILOSOPHY OF VOTES FOR WOMEN.

By A. R. Cooper.

Are not those writers and rulers who are trying to prevent the coming of woman's suffrage overmuch puffed up with the conceit of their own power and importance? Certain it is if they had been as far-seeing and governing as they conceive themselves to be, there would have been no such movement. Though they have always opposed it with all the weapons at their command, yet the movement has gone on and now rages in full blast over the civilized world. Plainly, then, the course of events is beyond the control of ultra-conservatism. The signs are that the time has come for investing women with more definite political power, not with the idea that it will bring the millenium, but in the belief that social betterment lies in that direction. We are beginning to see that change, which is the law of life, involves women the same as men, and that the pressure is upon us for material readjustments in their political relations. It would seem that the same trend of events that made men voters is now bearing women onward to the same goal. At least there can be no question that the tide is strongly set in that direction, with as great a show of actual brilliant triumphs as its fights are splendid on many unwon fields.

As regards the question then, our dear old fogies are playing their usual part of fighting for a lost cause. They are never able to see that there is nothing so sure to pass away as their own cherished environments of exclusive benefits and ideals. There are no open doors, so they seem to think, for any ideas or changes which they dislike or forbid. Such things they regard as outside the pale of fitness and yet history

teaches no plainer lesson than that if we would forecast the course of events with surest vision, we have to study the things which their class most strongly condemns.

And so it is that the able editors who are writing against votes for women, quite fail to realize that the issue that confronts them is nothing less than a radical feature of the general trend of social evolution. Certainly their attitude towards it of scornful and easy-going depreciation, is as vain and futile as Mrs. Partington's broom against the waves of the sea.

Though they may seem to show in a hundred ways that time honored customs and the nature of things are against the new departure, yet while they write and resist and scold, so surely are existing sentiments and arrangements being effaced before their very eyes, that their good old world has all but vanished, and the newer order which they do not like nor understand, is already fully here in spirit, and to a great extent, as an accomplished fact.

Mighty is the eternal force of evolution, and all that those who oppose it get for their pains is to be swept away. Much happier are they who see, or think they see, amid the strifes of the times, the lines on which this force is moving, and so feel that the same "necessity which moves the stars in the sky, moves the emotions of their minds."

Let us be sure there is no withstanding the sequence of events. No matter who we are, or what we think, it is not us, but that law which shapes the future. The pressure upon us to give woman the vote is no mere transient flurry, but the natural demand of an abused and worsted half of society for fuller opportunities of life and happiness.

HIS NECKTIE UP BEHIND.

How oft it is that when we think

We're cutting quite a swell;
That when we think we're quite au fait
And casting potent spell,
We feel a sudden, sick'ning thrill
And have it brought to mind
That with a cussedness unique
Our necktie's up behind?

How oft we see a man who thinks
The world is at his feet;
Who thinks that o'er all knowledge he
Has victory won complete,
But who, if he'd investigate,
Would very quickly find
That he is strutting here and there
With necktie up behind?

How oft we see upon the streets
A man who tries to make
His neighbor think in point of brains
He always takes the cake;
But who, if only nature should
Unto him be more kind,
Would know that 'stead of brains it is
His necktie up behind?

My youthful friend, pause while I give

A bit of good advice:
Before you let your headpiece swell
Just ponder once or twice
Upon the fact beyond dispute—
Each man is sure to find
Some time the whole world laughs because
His necktie's up behind.

—The Commoner.

COLLECTIVISM THE REMEDY.

By Geo. B. Kline.

The bread-and-butter question is the greatest question before any people, and until food, shelter and clothing are assured, but few people have any thought for anything else. But once these are assured the people can have the opportunity to develop in lines to suit their individual tastes; and as Socialism deals directly on economics, it pertains almost wholly to giving the people their physical needs.

At one time almost all work was individual effort, but with the invention of machinery and the use of systems, the production and distribution of commodities became social, that is, tens, hundreds and even thousands, working co-operatively in doing the world's work. In most things the larger the unit the cheaper the commodities can be produced and exchanged. This is why the large factories, mines, etc., can produce more cheaply than the smaller ones. It is a process of natural growth, known as evolution, and explains why the trusts are so hard to dissolve. In fact, their principals have come to stay despite the effort of the 2x4 politicians to turn the hands of progress backward.

The real and only objection to the trusts is their private ownership, whereby all their good flows to the few.

Socialism means the collective ownership of the means of production and distributing wealth, in which each worker will have the opportunity to work, because he is part owner, and to receive the full product of his social effort. Socialism also means the private ownership of those things used privately by the individual or the family.

The collective ownership of the railroads, street cars, mills, mines, factories, and land when not used by the owner.

The private ownership of the home and its furnishings, lot and land when used by the owner.

It is said, "Collective ownership of the railroads would double the price of village and farm property because there would be no discrimination rates in favor of the cities."

Socialism is a method by which the people will rid themselves of the ills of present society, for they are an outgrowth of capitalism. We find in history that at one time slavery was the method by which useful things were produced for society.

Later it was feudalism, and still later capitalism as we have it now.

The succeeding method always had its

roots deep in its predecessor, just as now co-operative methods are supplanting the competition which caused capitalism to attain its growth.

We have come to a point in history that the people are pretty well disgusted with capitalism and its exploitation, and are demanding co-operation for the benefit of all the people, and not co-operation for the few private owners.

THE WRECK AT TOMAH.

We had to leave Denver
With the wrecker and things
To straighten up 20,
In the ditch at the Springs.

Our orders were ready,
No time could we spare,
Said Tully to Valley,
We ought to be there.

I'll pull her up, Tully,
I'll give her the bone;
I'm used to the music,
Can't let her alone.

Sure, he's after the pullin',
He was makin' her foam,
As out of South Denver
He rambled her home.

The dust was fast flyin',
The smoke and the steam
Was mixed up together
In one rolling stream.

And cinders and gravel
Was splittin' the air
As onward through Struby
We hit her for fair.

And the trees and the bushes
Were rushin' us by,
Exceedin' the forty
He was rollin' her high.

At Gann on the level
He gave her a hunch
Which piled up the cushions
And beds in a bunch.

And after a little
He rolled her through King,
A breakin' the record
And makin' her sing.

When all of a sudden
She flew off the track;
The wrecker turned over
And lit on her back.

And after the noise
And the dust cleared away,
Said Tully to Valley,
"The Devil's to pay."

Yet we're lucky indeed,
Though we tore up the dirt,
Not a critter was injured,
Not one of us hurt.

And the run that we made
Was exceptionally fine
Until we struck Tomah
At three forty-nine.

Where we rolled 'em all over,
Blockaded the line
In one tangled mass,
With the wrecker sublime.

And somehow or other
I'll never forget
The cold, clammy shivers;
I'm feelin' 'em yet.

As up on my spine
They go chasing around,
As they did on the day
That our train hit the ground.

—J. E. Helms, Head Inspector, Pueblo, Col.



BROTHER E. M. WARE,

Member of Sycamore Lodge No. 459, Palestine, Tex., recently re-elected Chairman Joint Protective Board, International and Great Northern; also Chairman-elect Carmen's State Legislative Board of Texas.

CASEY'S PICTURE.

Casey decided to go into business, so he had a painter make a sign for him showing him astride a mule. He had this sign placed in front of the stable and was quite proud of it. His friend Finnigan happened along and stood gazing at the sign.

"That's a good picture of me, ain't it?" asked Casey.

"Sure it looks something like you," said Finnigan, "but who the devil is the man on your back?"

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor in no sense assumes responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department, or for any article appearing elsewhere in these columns, except unsigned articles in editorial section. The publication of signed or unsigned contributions to other pages devoted to general labor news and miscellaneous articles must not necessarily be construed as in any sense an indorsement of them under any circumstances.

EDITOR.

FROM THE SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

Toronto, Ontario, May 6, 1912.

Editor Journal:

As I haven't written anything to the Journal for sometime I thought I would make an attempt to let our brothers know that I am still in the field and just now am in the Province of Ontario, on the Grand Trunk system, and am certainly up against a very hard proposition. Right here I want our Canadian members to understand I shall have to spend considerable time on that system if we expect to line up the carmen on this road. Some six years ago the system was organized in pretty fair shape, and after a little while a Joint Protective Board was organized at Toronto and a schedule drawn up to be presented to the officials of the company, which later on was presented. It took considerable time to secure an interview with the officials, and had it not been for the perseverance and tenacity of the Joint Protective Board and Brother S. Nichols of Power City Lodge No. 395 the negotiations would have dragged along much longer; but he went down to business determined to awaken the officials, and having nearly forced his way into the offices of the officials he succeeded in getting an interview and some concessions were granted for some points, but not in a general way. However, after several interviews and failing to adjust their grievances satisfactorily to all concerned, the committee felt justified in invoking what we call the Lemieux act, which resulted in securing recognition in addition to what they had already secured from the officials. They were told to come back the next year, as conditions did not warrant a large increase being granted, and in this connection it is well to mention here that at the time the committee was negotiating this schedule we had a general depression all over the country. All roads had reduced their forces and the remainder were working short time, some thirty or forty hours per week. At that time the Carmen on the C. P. R. Eastern lines had presented a schedule, but we were forced to withdraw it as the conditions did not per-

mit an increase, and we were all aware that such was the case. However, the Grand Trunk instead of retaining their membership started to decline and lose interest so fast that in four months' time nearly eight lodges had surrendered their charters, and all of them were downhearted. This was a great disappointment to their chairman, Brother Nichols, who was expecting to get a schedule the following year, and I am sorry to say that the carmen on the Grand Trunk have not received any increase since, except some few cases where they got ½ cent, and today the Grand Trunk has a floating class of employees in the car department who keeps coming and going, and very few old timers are now working on this system. When we approach the carmen to organize them their answer is invariably this: "We expect to leave here pay day," and others who have come to this country recently think the Grand Trunk is a good firm to work for, and will tell you that they have a pretty good chap for foreman, and go and tell Mr. Foreman that there is an organizer around, when Mr. Foreman notifies the superintendent and the next thing you know a couple of detectives are on the ground watching Mr. Organizer and trying to pinch him for trespassing on the company's premises. For three weeks I have been pretty well looked after by Messrs. Detectives, so don't worry about your second vice-president, and if you learn that he has been pinched on the Grand Trunk property just remember that on April 15 our old war horse, Brother W. H. Pooler, financial secretary of Beaver Lodge No. 258, in Toronto, and yours truly were followed by five detectives in the Union station at Toronto for four hours. They were just about an hour behind us, but we were lucky enough to not fall into their hands, although we were not aware that such dirty vermin were trying to catch us like hunting tigers in the jungle. Since then I have called at several places on this system and always found that one of these fellows had registered at the same hotel I put up at. This is what I have to buck up against. I was successful in landing a nice lodge at Windsor, Ontario on the G.

T. R. and expect to land the carmen at Bridgeburg, Ont. I have 25 names already and expect about 43 when I go back there. Now, Canadian brothers in the West, forgive your humble servant if he doesn't get up there for sometime, and please take into consideration the fact that our C. P. R. carmen are getting from 4 to 6 cents an hour more than the G. T. R. carmen, and that it is of vital importance that the carmen on the G. T. R. be organized before our carmen in the East can demand a further increase. I have a very strong argument to put up to the carmen on the G. T. R., as the large majority of them don't seem to believe that the schedule drawn up by the Board of Conciliation in 1907 is still binding, but I know it is, and that is the reason why they haven't received any increase since then. I am trying to convince them that unless they get in line again and send notice to the officials that they wish to annul this schedule that in five years from now the same rates will prevail, and I hope they will clearly understand that my point of argument is well taken. Let us hope so.

In conclusion I also wish to ask our Canadian membership to be very liberal in their subscriptions toward the members that have been out on strike on the Harriman lines. They have been out for nearly seven months and not been receiving any regular strike pay, except voluntary subscriptions. Brothers, we had to wait for our strike pay on the C. P. R. lines, but we got it. Nearly \$80,000 has been paid in strike benefits to the carmen who were out on strike on the C. P. R. in 1908. Therefore let us get together and help the others and do all that we can for them. Some lodges have contributed largely already, but don't let us depend on other lodges to see what we will do. Let us do it right away, for many of our brothers and their families in that strike are suffering much hardship and privation, and when we think about the poor little ones asking for bread and butter I know that none of us will hesitate to part from \$1 even if it was the last we had in our pockets.

Well, Mr. Editor, I must conclude for this time. Will write you again soon on some other subjects. With best wishes to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
ALFRED CHARTRAND.

FROM THE FOURTH GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

Editor Journal:

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1912.

It was my intention to have written a letter for the May Journal, but I postponed writing too long and then the unexpected happened and I had to let it go over until this month. I spent several weeks over in New England, where our organization is involved in a dispute with the other organ-

izations comprising the Federated Council of Crafts. This was caused by this Council of Crafts on the New Haven road admitting the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners into the federation against the protest of the carmen and car workers, for the car workers were at that time in the A. F. of L. as well as in the railroad department. Of course the only object the Brotherhood of Carpenters had in trying to disrupt the car department and get what dupes they could who use edge tools to join them was solely for the purpose of getting per capita tax. The per capita tax will come in useful in assisting to finance their building trades fights against the sheet metal workers and the machinists. But it is only, I believe, a question of a short time when this controversy on the New Haven will be settled for all time, as the organizations representing the mechanical department at their recent convention in Kansas City not alone refused the carpenters a seat in the convention, but also the right to be a part of any railroad federation, and the general presidents have instructed their respective organizations to cease affiliation with the carpenters and joiners and to affiliate with the carmen, and in that they showed good judgment, for the Brotherhood of Carpenters is purely a building trades organization and the B. R. C. of A. a strictly railroad organization. Imagine if you will a strictly railroad organization going over into the building trades and claiming jurisdiction over any building trade, for instance the locomotive engineers or locomotive firemen claiming jurisdiction over the stationary engineers or stationary firemen. Well, they would be just as much justified, because there is somewhat of a similarity in their work, as the house builder coming over into a railroad yard or shop and claiming jurisdiction over the car builders and repairers. But the other organizations at their first national convention have ruled that the Brotherhood of Carpenters shall stay where it belongs and not scavenge upon any railroad organization, and has forbid any organization in the mechanical department to federate with the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Because of the carpenters encroaching upon the jurisdiction of the sheet metal workers and the machinists they were expelled from the building trades department of the A. F. of L.; and because of their now attempting to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the carmen their organization is forbidden to be a part of any railroad organization, and it is now up to the general presidents to enforce the law.

I met a great many of the striking brothers from the Harriman lines while I was over in Kansas City at the convention, and it was reported that very few had returned back as scabs. These brothers have put up a most wonderful battle and appear to be just as confident of winning as the day

they struck. I hope that all our brothers will voluntarily contribute the amount requested of them and as much more as they can afford to assist our brothers in winning this fight.

I read with interest the letter from President Ryan and it was a strong, open letter that ought to appeal to every member, and I hope and trust that every member will respond. Brothers we have got to win this fight, and we will win it if you will do your little part. The question I am going to ask you in this letter is, will you do your part? This is your fight, brother, and you who are fortunate to be working ought to thank God for your luck that you are a member of the great army that is working every day and not out on the firing line. If you have one spark of emotion in your soul, one spark of that divine feeling that makes for true Brotherhood and fraternalism, the very thought that our brothers have been struggling for several long months, been fighting and struggling during the hardest and coldest winter that any of us ever experienced, and for what? For the right not alone for themselves, but also for you and I, and don't forget for the right, I say, to co-operate with our fellow shopmates and fellow workers in the mechanical department so that we may in a sane and effective manner be in a position to defend what we have not alone a right to defend, but a sacred duty to defend, our natural and God ordained right to work under conditions that do not endanger our lives or health, and also at the very least, for wages that will make it possible to live a decent and respectable life. However, I am not going to sermonize on this subject, and as for sympathy, well, sympathy without relief is like mustard without the beef. I believe the books will show that the Grand Lodge officers have contributed liberally, and I don't believe that there are many of us but who could, by a little self-denial, donate a dollar a month until the strike ends. Now if any of us lost a day or a half a day during the month we would manage to live, and just think of these strikers who have been fighting your fight as well as their own for over seven months. Just think of those steadfast and determined men on the firing line, just pause and think of nothing else for five minutes and I will stake my faith in the sympathy that is in the heart of all you men that you will impose upon yourself \$1 worth of self-denial and only wish that you could give more, and if you can give more, give it. They can't fight forever without support, and the letter that President Ryan sent out to the lodges and Vice President Paquin's letter in the Journal ought to appeal to every brother.

I feel sure we will win the strike. The Harriman lines management is passing through an experience they will never pass through again. They hadn't the remotest

idea the strike would last so long or that it would cost the company such an enormous amount of money. It is the last big strike on the Harriman lines. The management of these lines has demonstrated to the West at least, through their lack of foresight, that the private ownership of railroads is a failure, and I will agree that government ownership of railroads when capitalistic governments apply their capitalistic principles to the management, is far from being just or fair to the working class, but as bad as state capitalism is it is much better to work under than private ownership, for the arrogance and iron heel policy of some of their industrial lords is proving to every intelligent person who is not a stockholder or a tool that the right to privately own our great highways of commerce carries with it a power placed in the hands of a few men so despotic that all our cherished institutions that are supposed to be because they ought to be, the bulwarks of our liberties and the safeguards of our morals, become but instruments of persecution and oppression at the behest of these all powerful despots, for the small per cent who own the means by which the great mass secure their living own the great mass and is in reality the government; but the constant and ever growing unrest, the overbearing brutality of capitalism with its continual introduction of newer and more revolting forms of slavery, the latest and the most degrading, the Taylor system, with but one sole object in view, the grinding of more and still more wealth out of the workers, has set the people to thinking everywhere. The common life of this and every other country is awakening. The capitalist and his hireling politicians are very much alarmed; he dreads the change that he knows is inevitable for the people are studying and see in Socialism not alone the new social economic system, but through the application of its principals the only and complete solution of that economic phenomena, the labor problem. This probably won't settle well on Brother Martin's stomach, but I will try in a letter devoted to Socialism to explain to the brother, if that is possible, just what Socialism really is and what it is not. I want to say that after reading the May Journal I doubt if Brother Martin can be taught anything by me, as he has such a wonderful education and such a marvelous intellect, but, however, there is no harm in trying.

All wars and all historical happenings that you and I or anyone else knows anything about during our time on earth, have had a materialistic reason behind them. This is equally true of all the ages with but a few exceptions, and all modern scientists and all modern historians of any reputation interpret the history of the past as they do the history of the present, from a materialistic basis. This is called material-

istic interpretation of history, and it is the materialistic interests of the working class that is at the base of the labor movement and the cause of all the war between the capitalists and the workers. I will qualify that by stating that it is as equally true that it is the materialistic interests of the capitalist class that is the basis of their organized warfare against the workers; hence the class struggle in human society now going on everywhere on earth, not necessarily evidenced in physical force like a labor strike, but in many ways, and particularly evident in the battle of the dollars in the struggle to exist. In its war on the working class the capitalist class finds no resistance in cutting down wages by raising the prices, but while the method of robbing the working class is different the effect is the same except that by the peaceful method that meets with no resistance he can take the shirt off the worker's back and at best only meet with mental and emotional resistance from the victim and those depending upon him, while in the direct way of robbing him at the pay window the capitalist invites physical resistance, a strike and generally gets it.

Speaking of strikes, Brother Martin says "my letters savor of discontent." Why sure they do, and so do my speeches; "and are all class conscious." Sure they are. A man who belongs to a labor union which is strictly a class organization and is not conscious of the fact that he joined that organization for protection's sake against organized capital must be more stupid than he says I am. To be discontented and class conscious he says means "selfishness picked before it is ripe." Just what he means by that I don't know, and I doubt if it conveys any meaning at all. But insofar as condemning discontent, it has been truly said by a wise sage that "discontent has been the mother of progress and the father of invention." Had man been put upon earth with a satisfied and contented nature he would have never advanced beyond the beast of the field or the fowl of the air. But it is because of man being by nature constitutionally discontented he alone of all created beings has made progress. It is individual and social discontent that has been the dynamic force behind civilization. Show me a contented man and I will show you a lazy drone without ambition, a loadstone on the neck of progress. Had the pioneers been contented with things as they found them when they landed here, this country would be a vast wilderness now, and I can assure the brother that the marvelous industrial, commercial, civic and all kinds of human activities that are so much in advance to what they were in former ages is due solely to the natural human trait of never being contented with the modes, methods and social, civic and economic conditions prevailing at all times in all ages, and when you say that "class

consciousness and discontent are "not conducive to the best interests of a liberty loving, peaceful, law abiding, industrious, frugal, enterprising, benevolent, charitable and God-fearing people," you are surely talking through your hat, for to begin with these admirable traits are common only to the common life and are not traits noticeable in either extremes, the dregs at the bottom or the scum at the top of society, and why you should demand the great common life to be contented when you in the same article make such charges against the present social order is a conundrum to any thinking person. I am afraid you did not do much thinking for here is your indictment: You say, "Now Brother Gallagher, let me say, that corruption exists, there is no doubt. Politicians are corrupt, courts are corrupt, legislatures are corrupt, churches are corrupt, our educational institutions are corrupt, business is corrupt, there is corruption in every phase of human existence." The last statement is a very broad and all inclusive one and needs qualifying, for as a sweeping abstract declaration I deny it as being wholly true. Your statement in plain words is this, that all our present institutions are corrupt. Well then, if you acknowledge such a rotten state of affairs as that exists, then you must have a very poor opinion of the moral tone of the people if you expect them to be contented under such a hellish state of affairs. But that the people are rebellious under such conditions speaks well for the people and fills us Socialists full of unshakable faith in the near future with its positive revolutionary change, and brother, if you will only offer some suggestion of a constructive nature that might be of some value to the workers, I feel sure they would be pleased to hear what it is. The Socialists have a constructive and very practicable program which they offer. The most violent enemies of labor admit that, they say it is so much so, that it is Utopian and too idealistic, which is charging such a system as being undesirable because it is the highest conception of social and economic justice and ideals. This comes from the capitalist class intellectuals, and you can't blame them for throwing cold water on a movement that will stop them from grinding profit out of the workers. You call the present system a "merit system that encourages effort." I should say so, it has sure enough encouraged the most cunning and unscrupulous capitalists by illegal and unfair methods to destroy their more scrupulous competitors until today competition is dead and the great industrial activities are owned and dominated by a very small per cent of the people, and whether you know or not that it is this small number that has prostituted these institutions that you indict as being corrupt, let me tell you for your enlightenment that they are now controlled by this class for the protec-

tion and purely materialistic interest of this class, and if this system be a merit system it is now getting the reward of its merits by the universal exposure of its corruption and world-wide condemnation.

When you ask as you did in a former letter what Socialism has done and is doing for the workers, you evidently know nothing about its philosophy or its activities. I won't attempt in this letter to recite the activities of the movement the world over, but will just call to your attention their latest prominent activity. When the textile workers walked out as an unorganized mob in Lawrence, Mass., it was Socialist leaders who rushed to the scene and took charge and led successfully probably the greatest labor battle ever fought. The itemized account of money contributed showed that over 80 per cent of all money contributed to feed the strikers and finance the fight came directly from the Socialist party locals and clubs and the great strike was won and an increase of 15 per cent secured as well as many other concessions. The cotton mills of New England had decided to cut down wages 7 per cent and notices to that effect were posted in the Rhode Island mills. After beating the woolen mills of Lawrence they forced a strike on the cotton mills of Lowell. Twenty thousand people were involved in the Lowell strike. They won their demands. Strikes were led by them in Clinton and many other places and all were won after a hard battle. All told there were over 60,000 textile workers handled and led by these men and women to victory. The mills tore down their 7 per cent reduction notices and in their places had to post a 10 per cent increase, for the small mills of New England, after they saw the large corporations defeated, surrendered to the demands before being driven to it, and over 200,000 textile workers were benefitted by it. Did any one ever hear of a capitalist party feeding the strikers and financing their fight? You never did nor never will hear of it, but every labor leader knows that every time and everywhere they go the limit and away beyond it to crush and defeat us, and since we all know that, then the question we all ought to ask ourselves is: What are we, the workers, going to do about it? Just keep on putting power into the hands of our enemies to defeat and beat us or will we support and co-operate with labor's own movement? The Socialist leaders are now in jail for assisting the strikers to victory. Your enemy, the capitalist class, political tools, sent them there. The question of what Socialism or the Socialists are doing for labor is never asked by any one who knows anything about the question. The hostility of the mouth organs of capitalism against it is sufficient proof that it means everything for labor. In conclusion will say I will try and write if I have time an article for next month's Journal on just what So-

cialism is and what it is not, and I trust that Brother Martin will come back with some more "Intelligent" criticism. He has given his word for it that college professors are not best versed in economics. I'm not going to dispute him, for I am not qualified to pass judgment on how well informed college professors are. I suppose Brother Martin is and would not say so if he was not qualified to pass judgment, but I had an idea that they were pretty well informed men, and since most of them, if not all of them in the great universities of the world, have studied the question and indorse the movement, the brother will find few if any one to believe, because he says so, that the college professors don't know much about economics. I trust, however, the brother will tell us a little of what he himself knows about economics in his next letter.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN J. GALLAGHER.

FROM A MEMBER OF PORTLAND LODGE
NO. 268.

Albany, Ore., May 5, 1912.

Editor Journal:

As there has never appeared anything in the Journal from this point I hope you will find space in our dear old Journal for these few lines.

In the first place it is high time that some of the brothers from this part of the strike zone were waking up and letting the brothers along the line know that there is a bunch here that is sticking to beat the band. We are out to stay until victory is ours. We haven't had a single desertion since the strike was called except that most all of us have deserted the old political parties. We went out on strike on September 30 and we expect to strike again in November. This strike will be at the ballot box, which will be the most vital blow, for we believe collective ownership to be the right thing. How are we to obtain collective ownership? You are to be one of the whole are to decide this question. How would you do it? There are a number of ways it can be done. In the first place the present titles have been acquired by law. Some of them have been secured by twisting some pretty crooked laws so badly that it was really worse than stealing. I believe there would be nothing wrong in just confiscating such titles. The title to most large institutions have been acquired through exploitation of the working class and using the values they have produced to do what we call buy the title to other things which they or nature have created; that is, the men with the coyote kind of brain have taken profits from those who have the productive kind of brains while they were busily engaged both hand and mind in producing both the tools and the things which are produced with the tools, and have used this profit which the

workers have produced to buy up all of the things which nature and the working people have created and which the small wages of the workers would not allow them to consume. With each additional lot or amount thus gathered in they are the more able to rob the very people from whom they have taken it. These things which are used to get profit from our toil have not been stolen in the eyes of the law, but that is because the law has been made by the class who have been receiving the benefit, and not by those who have thus been robbed. Law and its results will always be determined by the interest of the class in whose interest it has been made, and as the establishment of collective ownership is to be determined by law, the law by which it is to be established will depend on the interest of the class who make the law, and if the laboring people will cast their vote in the right way we can make laws that will give us all of what we produce.

Thanking you in advance for space in the Journal, I will close with best wishes to you all and may the strike soon be a thing of the past.

Yours fraternally,

A. TRULOVE.

FROM ANOTHER MEMBER OF PORT-
LAND LODGE NO. 268.

Portland, Ore., May 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I do not understand why our Brother Martin objects to discussing Socialism and kindred subjects in the columns of our Journal. The reason why I am in favor of doing so is because the newspapers throughout the country refuse to print anything pertaining to this organization, which consists of the working class, because they know that once the working men and women get to thinking, it means the beginning of the end of capitalism.

Bro. Martin seems to like the capitalist system; he thinks it is all right to have child slavery, wars, prostitution, strikes and what not? And the only remedy he has offered so far is that such men as Bryan and Roosevelt can change the whole thing—men who have had their fingers in our government affairs for the last 25 years and who have been doing wonders with their tongues only.

He says that Socialism is Anarchism and he gives Socialism the names of capitalism; then after he has said so much about it he asks, "What will Socialism do," etc. He makes an awful kick against the Socialist party using the working man's money for campaign expenses. He has an idea that the master class should support this movement. I am sure that if any other class except the working class supported this movement Bro. Martin would not be troubled with so many of his brothers filling the columns of our Journal on this subject. If Bro. Martin has been reading the Appeal to Reason for the last two years I would like

to know why he calls Roosevelt a famous man, after the Appeal has proven in black and white a hundred times in the last year that Roosevelt is the biggest hypocrite that ever stayed in Washington, D. C., over night. Does Brother Martin like to see Uncle Sam use his fast mail trains to haul scabs from Chicago to the Pacific coast for the purpose of breaking strikes such as was done and is being done yet on the Harriman lines? Does he like to see 18-year-old boys stabbed in the back with bayonets in the hands of Uncle Sam's soldiers, such as was done at Lawrence? Does he like to see mothers killed with their babes at their breast by a fire hose in the hands of policemen such as happened in San Diego? All this comes from capitalism. Why try to reform such a rotten system? I want to see a complete change, one that will make all these criminals and parasites go to work instead of spending their idle time working up schemes to hold us down and murder the first one who makes a move.

He calls the Socialists criminals and the only honest man that ever entered Congress was Victor Berger. The Socialist administration of Milwaukee proved to be such a success that the Socialist vote in that city increased 2,000 in two years, and the Republicans, Democrats, churches and red light districts had to combine together in order to beat them at the recent election.

The Socialists can win in Milwaukee any day in the week under a square deal. The class war was shown in that city as will be shown throughout the country in the not far distant future. Brother Martin, you ought to wake up; you are way behind the times; you are trying to keep up with two parties which are dying rapidly, and are trying to stop men who have started to think. You can not stop the discussion of these subjects in our Journal, because there are too many of our brothers who are class conscious and if the editor refuses to publish them he might just as well take a vacation. because Socialism is the most important question today. Brother Martin, when you class the Socialist party beside the elephant and the dead jack ass, it is because you do not understand it.

It seems to me that you have been hypnotized by either some capitalist sheet or a religious dictator. If you do not want to see Socialism, it is because you do not understand it, or it is because you have the same object for not wanting to see it as the man who owns your job, and if the latter is the case, you do not belong in the working class.

I want to see this subject discussed in the Journal, or anything else that will teach the working man to use his own brain instead of letting the boss use it for him and thereby live off the sweat of his brow, and when the Journal cuts out the truth the editor can take my name off the mailing list, because I don't care to read line after

line about brotherly love when I know such a thing is impossible under a system of dog eat dog.

Yours for the working class,
J. ROBINSON.

FROM A MEMBER OF RIVERVIEW
LODGE NO. 384.

Fornfelt, Mo., May 13, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Will you please allow me space in our Journal to reply to Brother Martin?

Now, Brother Martin, you admit that to be a Socialist doesn't mean to be a criminal, but that the Socialists do use criminals to further their aims. I would like to know just what you meant by that kind of a slur. To guess at it I presume that you refer to the McNamaras. I admit that the Socialist party as individuals took part in collecting a defense fund for the purpose of securing a fair trial for the McNamaras. They, like organized labor, were only demanding justice and not demanding their release without any trial of justice. And Brother Martin, I will inform you that the Socialist party did not take any action as a party movement even for a defense fund, but in case any other like case occurs again you will see the Socialist party demanding justice for the same, for justice is what Socialism stands for, and neither will it let up until justice is secured for all. You can't buy justice, but you can buy a decision in your favor and then you can call it justice. But is it justice?

Now, Brother Martin, you say that no one has any moral right to cast a vote for his own gain. I say this much, that if that is true, that in case you were going to vote on a measure that to vote for would be a detriment to you, then you would have to vote that way, for to vote the other way would be a gain to you.

I did not class you that way for I thought that you would want to better your own conditions if you had a chance, for if you are a working man the rules that favor you usually favors all in the same class of work, and of course those that are not employed in the same class of labor should have no right to vote on that which concerned you.

Now you call the Socialist movement a crude and undeveloped system. Do you know, Brother Martin, the present system was not born full grown? And do you know that the first locomotive was not built as large as the present large locomotives? And do you know that it took you twenty-one years to become of age, or were you one of the uncrude, full developed, with a full set of brand new and false teeth, with peg top pants on at your birth? If you are the only turbulent waters that our system of political reasoning has to cross you need not worry about us, for we will never know when we crossed you, unless you

would use some of those unpronounceable words that Webster lacks thirty-seven grades of getting up to yet. But the way you are going to shipwreck our political reasoning is what makes me smile. It reminds me of a little joke that my father told me about a negro. He said that when a negro began to chop a long pole up into stove wood that he began at the small end because he had an idea that he would have the easiest all the while he was chopping the pole. But he discovered that the farther he chopped on the pole and the larger it got the slower was his success, and then he wished that he had began on the other end. So I think you, my dear Brother "Turbulent Waters" will find your speed decreasing 10,000 times faster than that of the negro, and you will find yourself backing up.

Now, then, Brother Martin, you say that your aims were directed at the subject, that you are opposed to the columns of the Journal being used to discuss political questions, and your only reasons for that was that it will hurt the organization.

I would like to know why it will do any harm to the organization. The only reason I can figure out is just prejudice, but you certainly have some other reasons than this, for when you were writing a letter of opposition to the discussion of economic questions through the columns of our Journal, why did you not confine yourself to that subject? And not fall all over yourself abusing the few that would make a clean breast of how they stood on the political question on which I think you have as good right to your views as anyone else.

Now, Brother Martin, I am not well enough versed on political issues to put up an argument with you or any one else, but I am sincere enough about my views to think that it is a great honor to me to claim that the golden rule should be our guide.

I must say, Brother Martin, that you are a splendid writer and there are a few around here that almost split themselves wide open at your smoothness, and if I could handle the English language as you do I would join one or the other of the old parties and make more money than the president of the United States, because it is not the solving of the problems of vital importance to the people as a whole, it is these little smooth insinuations that take with some people. Brother Martin, I leave this with you and all of the corruption that you admit being in existence, but I hope you will try and help clean up things in the future. I remain your true friend, but hope you will, if you have any thing to say about some of us, that you will be a little more mild about it.

Brother editor, I leave this to you as to whether or not it is worth while putting in the Journal. I could fill three Journals the size of ours and then not say all

that was necessary to say. With apologies to all true blue carmen and patrons of the Carmen's Journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
FRANK HAHN.

FROM A MEMBER OF FORT WORTH
LODGE NO. 23.

Fort Worth, Tex.

Editor Journal.

I have been expecting for some time to hear from Brother Geo. E. Martin through the Journal, as his letter in the February issue was rather roughly handled by some of the brothers. At last my expectations have been abundantly realized, as our esteemed brother is certainly in full bloom in the issue at hand.

Brother George, I am sorry you feel that those who differ with you have misconstrued your statements into an attack on Socialism. Contrary to your real meaning, whatever your meaning might have been, statements made in your first letter are rather conflicting with your explanation made in the second. I am glad to see you have renounced your objection to political discussion as based upon the constitution. From your remarks in regard to the Socialist party, I take it, you consider socialism as something foreign to or outside the labor movement. This state of mind, I am sure, is the result of your source of information, which from this distance and judging from your writings, I am almost sure the capitalistic dailies are contributing largely to your knowledge of Socialism and from such descriptions I am sure Marx would not recognize his own philosophy upon the streets of his native village. I think Brother Gallagher's advice to you was very appropriate, viz., you need to read some good Socialist literature. Those of us who have kept a watchful eye upon the labor movement for the past seven or eight years have been firmly convinced of the urgent necessity of political action. Through legal restrictions and the powerful political influence of corporate employers we have seen labor almost shorn of the only weapons we ever possessed, and as industrial organizations the strike and boycott are largely ineffective at the present time and in my opinion will become less effective with each passing year until all progressive crafts will relegate to the past that which though good in its day has served its purpose and is of no use for the future. That a great majority of your brothers who have made a study of this problem and are more far sighted and progressive in anticipating the needs of labor than you seem to be, I do not consider is just ground for complaint upon your part, inasmuch as you have nothing to offer in place of that which you seek to destroy. The destructive element is the most common trait in human nature, while creative genius is a very rare occurrence. It is very easy to criticize, but to improve upon, well, that is another matter.

Brother Martin, in the latter part of your letter you make a statement that is most surprising, viz., "No one has a moral right to cast his vote for his own gain." In the name of common sense, for whose gain do you expect a man to cast his vote. Every ballot cast is for the loss or gain of the voter. A ballot wisely cast tends toward the advancement of the voter with others of common interest, while a ballot unwisely cast would naturally produce the opposite effect. There is no more middle ground in politics than there is in morality. A man is either good or bad, we progress or we digress.

You speak of voting for the common good. Class consciousness, etc. I would like to ask you, Brother Martin, if you believe a capitalist and a laborer have any interest in common. Consider the position of the owner of a large factory employing hundreds of men. The owner is bent upon receiving the largest returns possible upon his investment. The smaller the wage paid to his employees the larger his profits. The men naturally band together for mutual protection, they are in poverty, they demand a larger proportion of what they produce. The owner refuses, claiming he is not receiving his share, so they struggle along each trying for the larger share of the product. Now, I would like very much for you to point out to me wherein lies the common interest of this owner and his employees, politically, financially or otherwise: and when you say vote for the common good do you mean the employees should vote for their employer's interest or for their own interest, since they have no interest in common?

It is impossible to vote for the common good of two factions of society whose interests are antagonistic.

As to your statement in regard to all the good in human nature going into the Socialist party, I have this to say: I do not consider that a Socialist as an individual and only because of his political belief would be any more perfect in his character than an individual of any other political faith. However, the difference is this, the Socialist stands for the principle of co-operation or socialism, while the old parties are committed to the plan of competition or individualism. Carrying these opposing principles to their final perfection, individualism will be seen to lead directly to the hog pen and as an individualist the great American hog is 100 per cent perfection.

Subjecting co-operation to the same process, a condition will be found, the like of which one might picture from the example set by our Lord and Savior.

I do not mean to say the race will ever attain anything like the perfection mentioned under Socialism or any other system of government, as in accordance with the good Book this is beyond all human possibility.

However, to be progressive we must travel in that direction.

With kind feelings and hoping I may have the opportunity of talking with you personally about these matters some day, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

C. C. CONNELLEY.

**FROM A MEMBER OF BIG SPRING
LODGE NO. 189.**

Big Spring, Tex., May 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have thought for a long time past that it would be well for some brother in this place to have a few words in the Journal, and I am informed by one of our brothers that he has contributed for the next number. However, as I do not know his theme and as this will not be limited to a single idea, I presume there will not be a conflict in the two articles.

I wish to say of the brother that he is a rock-ribbed Socialist, but in spite of that or because of that (which ever way you want to take it) he is an all right chap, a live wire generally and a union man first, last and all the time.

Now, this is my very first attempt to write anything for the Journal and may be the last one, but as an apology for inflicting this upon the brothers will say that what inspired(?) or provoked it was Brother Geo. E. Martin's article in the February number taken in connection with his last in the May issue. Now, in regard to the February article, I will say that I agree with Brother Martin in his proposition that partisan politics and sectarian religious subjects should have no place in a labor journal, but while I agreed with the brother that far, there was that about his article and the way it was written that very deeply stirred my animosity, and I immediately classed him as a crank or a man with a grouch. I am very bitterly opposed to cranks; presume it is because I am rather cranky myself, and as to a man with a grouch, they are hardly worth notice, anyway; but as Brother J. J. Gallagher and some of the others trimmed him up in pretty good shape, I will pass on to his second article. In this he seems more rational and I judge that his temperature and respiration are about normal and while I would take issue with him along some lines, I wish to again say that I most heartily agree with him in his main proposition, viz., "Keep politics out of labor journals." I think I am voicing the sentiment of a considerable number of our members when I say that I don't care to read the Journal to get a lot of political dope that I can get in superabundance from papers and magazines that are published for the especial purpose of disseminating that kind of information, nor is there any reason for it. There is no person with the sense of a lobster but what can inform himself or but what will be informed if he gives any attention at all to those things in order to form an intelligent

opinion without getting his instruction through the columns of a labor journal, and I don't see how it is going to improve the situation to discuss these matters in the Journal, even if there were a lack of sources of information from the fact that if the columns are to be open to one party they must be to all. Suppose we had a bunch of Republican contributors as long winded as some of our Socialists on one corner and an equal number of Democrats on another, the "Prohibs" are considerably given to hot air and put them on still another corner, then fill in the chinks with the few lesser lights of the political world and where are you? How big a Journal would you have to get out to hold it all, and what would you have accomplished in the end?

Now, when once started I am a little like Brother Martin says of Brother Gallagher, "my vocabulary is unlimited and I haven't sense enough to stop." One beauty about it is, though, I don't often start, but I will try and condense a little and touch one or two other matters briefly.

I was very much pleased with the article of Brother E. M. Ware, especially his advice to let harmony prevail and not fill the pages of a brotherhood journal with discord and bickerings and especially to get together and present a united front when we go to the polls to cast our ballots. We should be united politically and vote as a unit, but not get politics and unionism mixed. I think there is plenty of subjects to be discussed for the good of the order and the betterment of our labor conditions in the Journal and leave politics out of it. I think most of us, if we have not now, soon will have sense enough to vote together for the betterment of ourselves and mankind in general and that is the only way we ever will make any great or permanent strides to bettering our condition.

In looking over the list of contributions and disbursements for the benefit of our striking brothers I was greatly surprised and shocked to see how small the contributions have been from some of our largest and strongest lodges. Some, I say. They, the lodges and individuals that have been derelict in this matter should be heartily ashamed of themselves to let their brothers fight this battle for them (and it is every individual carman's battle just as much as if he were on strike himself), and not come across with a few dollars when they are putting up such a noble fight in our behalf and sacrificing so much that we will receive the benefit of it when they have won the strike. Why, brothers, our contributions should have been at least \$100,000 for the time covered by the G. S. T.'s report, and if it had been considerably in excess of that very few of us would have felt it materially or at least it would not have wrought any very severe hardship, but the trouble with us is the same that is causing mankind a great deal of suffering in general, viz., selfishness.

Now, brothers, get out to lodge on meeting nights, shake up your old bones, keep up with the times, know what is going on in your own order at least; get a move on and don't be a back number, and be sure to read the Journal.

I wish some brother from Davy Crockett No. 117 at Yoakum would feel the spirit move to write a little and let us know what is doing on the "Sap." I believe I have several friends there and I would surely like to hear from them.

Yours fraternally,
H. L. COOK,

FROM A MEMBER OF MOOSE JAW
LODGE NO. 204.

Moose Jaw, Sask., May 6, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I was just wondering what had become of our second vice president, whether he was lost or had gone shooting. In looking over past numbers of the Journal I find that on November 8, 1911 he made a brief summary of his travels, but from that on to the present time all is blank, hence my surmising he had gone shooting or was lost.

Now Mr. Editor, I do not care what Journal you pick up and peruse, in the forefront you naturally find a word of cheer and good counsel from the Grand President, and if Brother Ryan would set an example it is just possible his colleagues would follow suit.

Brothers Gallagher and Weeks seem about the only two Grand Lodge officers who fulfill their duty in this respect to the members.

I am going a step further and say there should be no need to resort to this style of asking for that which should naturally come without solicitation, verbal or otherwise.

It is the duty of the officers at all times to keep the membership posted as to their perambulations, what success they are meeting with, the outlook of trade in general, etc. Such letters are always interesting and our Grand Lodge brothers can not cry out "Too busy; no time to write letters," when we know definitely that they have many spare hours, for instance, traveling, waiting connections, etc.

I sincerely hope the membership of the B. R. C. of A. will be firm on this important asset to the membership, also an acquisition to our Journal.

One thing we do require, and that very soon, is a federation convention. The present constitution is a farce pure and simple, and until it is amended or put in the waste basket and something workable substituted, we shall never meet with any success materially, financially or otherwise. I trust all carmen who are interested in this matter will boost for a convention at an early date. Canadian Pacific carmen, get busy.

Now a word to you would be members

who come and join and that is the last we see of you in the lodge room; and you old members who never care to attend, not because you have not one night to spare in the month, but purely through sheer laziness, don't you feel ashamed of yourselves? Do you in any measure fulfill the principles of your obligation by shirking your duty and throwing your work and responsibility upon the shoulders of others?

Does it not infrequently happen that the non-attender is also a non-payer and thereby becomes a drain and a drag on the progress of any lodge.

If all members had shirked their duty to the same extent as some of you have done, would you be enjoying the wages you are now receiving? Would your lodge be a live or a dead concern?

I have no patience with the sluggard and slothful union man. He is a greater drawback to unionism than all other forces combined, and it is because of this non-interest in his own personal affairs that he never gets out of the rut.

Lay members, if you do not feel disposed to work, try and show your appreciation of those who are seeking to manage the business of your lodge by your punctual attendance at lodge and thereby encourage the worker, for that is about all the satisfaction he gets.

Again wishing the editor and his hard working colleague health and happiness, and success to the Brotherhood, I remain

Sincerely yours,
HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

FROM CHAIRMAN JOINT PROTECTIVE
BOARD, ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY.

Council Bluffs, Ia., May 10, 1912.

Editor Journal:

In reading our Journal I notice a great deal being said about Socialism. Now without desiring to find any fault with anyone, I do really think that this subject should be dropped as I honestly think that the capitalistic powers who are fighting us today are watching this battle between ourselves and I think that if this matter has to be threshed out that it should be done somewhere else besides in our Journal. You will all have to agree with me that this requires education. You can't expect all union men to look at this matter from the same standpoint. My argument has always been that all union men will naturally become Socialists, but all Socialists are not union men. There are many men today preaching Socialism who never were union men and never would be. So therefore let us educate our union men to become Socialists but don't let our good judgment be overcome by radicalism. I have often agreed with some of my very close friends who are Socialists that a man doesn't have to be a Socialist to be a union man, but all union men are inclined to be Social-

ists. There are many Socialists today who can't show a card. Therefore I think that this matter of agitation amongst ourselves should be cut out. What is the use of offending and hurting the feelings of some good union men who don't happen to think the same as others by calling a good union man a scab at the ballot box? Now just a short time ago I heard a speaker from the Socialist party speak at one of our federation meetings, and he said to our good union men who had been on strike for about six months:

"Don't be union men 364 days out of the year and then scab on the 365th day."

Now I want to say that is going too far. Don't hurt these good union brothers' feelings. Why don't you educate them to what you mean and don't call them scabs? Because when you do you are most assuredly starting something, for men who have remained loyal all through this great strike and suffered all kinds of hardships are surely good union men and should be encouraged for what they have done instead of being called scabs just because they are not affiliated with the same political party that you are.

Oh, brothers, open up your eyes and see what this over anxious movement is leading you to. Don't overlook your unionism while you are preaching something else. Wait until our federation of federations is thoroughly organized and then we will be in a position to talk something else. Now brothers let us return to something a great deal more important—the winning of these strikes that have been pending for over seven months, and I am sure the rank and file will be more satisfied and contented with the results. I have been noticing for several months that this agitation was growing and think it about time to forget it and let us confine ourselves to what our order is intended for, and not for a political cause.

Yours fraternally,

O. L. SANBORN.

FROM A MEMBER OF COTTON BELT
LODGE NO. 7.

Pine Bluff, Ark., May 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having just finished reading my May Journal I desire to write in answer to some of the excellent letters appearing in this month's Journal.

The first I wish to answer, at least a part of, is Brother Geo. E. Martin's of Grand River Lodge No. 11. The first thing I wish to call attention to is Brother Martin's inconsistency. His February letter as well as his letter in May Journal was well aimed, no doubt. He started in to tell us, first, that the editor had no right to publish letters pertaining to Socialism or politics and that it would result in much injury to organized labor. Now, I will concede the right to Brother Martin or any other brother to express their views in regard to that as-

sertion, but Brother Martin showed his inconsistency when he failed to present anything to prove his assertions, but proceeded to swat Socialism one and tried to make it appear that Socialism was endeavoring to exist at the expense of organized labor. I am sure that Brother Martin knows better than that, for every one that knows anything at all about the Socialist party knows it is an organization of dues paying members from every calling of labor and that their press is always at the service of labor when in conflict with capitalism. Now, Brother Martin, just prove that the discussion of Socialism is detrimental to organized labor without abusing Socialism or us Socialists, and when you prove it I will assure you as for myself I will never mention Socialism in the columns of the Journal again.

Now, Brother Martin, you refer again to the McNamaras and ask why organized labor and Socialists do not go to the rescue of those other members of the same organization under indictment for crimes committed in connection with the same offense. I am unwilling to believe that you can't distinguish a difference between those other 54 and the McNamara brothers inasmuch as they were all arrested by legal process and permitted to give bond and endeavor to prove their innocence, but not so with the McNamaras; they were kidnapped and denied their rights as citizens and I contend that organized labor and Socialists were justified in the action taken in their behalf. Now, Brother Martin, in your reference to Brother Nicodemus' Bible quotation not being acceptable because most Socialists are non-believers in the doctrines of Christianity, excuse me, but I consider your excuse a very poor one, as the same could be said with as much truth about any other political party or organized labor, either, and I believe you will agree with me on that. Oh, Brother Martin, don't tell us so sadly (I mean about the Socialist realizing they were at death's door unless they could hide behind the labor organizations). Bless your soul, brother, Socialism can't be hid behind anything, it is the illuminating light of the world and its growing brighter every day, and as for Debs arranging for its funeral, you are very much mistaken about that, for Socialism has never had a puny spell yet. I guess you must have meant Bryan and the Democratic party as their pulse (vote) gets lower every national campaign year.

Well, brother, I didn't write this to get into an argument with you, but just to call your attention to your inconsistency.

Now a few words in regard to Brother Ware's remarks about some one mentioning the question of chattel slavery in the April Journal. He didn't mention my name, but I made some remarks about it, but not for the purpose of stirring up any feeling at all, only to show the brother the impossibility of keeping the question of So-

cialism from invading his home. The abolition of chattel slavery began in the North and spread in all directions before it succeeded. Socialism started in the East and is spreading in all directions and will eventually reach every nook and corner of the globe to be accepted or rejected, and we of the working class must take our choice sooner or later. It is too great a question to be ignored. And I contend that we should study it and discuss it, to better enable us to accept it or reject it when the time comes. Let us hope that no such struggle will follow the abolition of the wage system or capitalism as did the abolition of chattel slavery. It is not my intention to cast any reflections upon that noble remnant of one of the most gallant armies that ever responded to a country's call: far be it from that, for one very near and dear to me stole away from his home at night when but a mere boy and adorned the gray and went forth to battle for what he thought was right, "the lost cause," (my father), but, brothers, our country is calling us now to battle on the industrial field and union labor, our most effective weapon, backed up on the political field under the banner of the Brotherhood of Man, by a class conscious working man's vote, for Socialism will win for us the greatest victory the world has ever known, our economic freedom.

In conclusion I will claim the reward offered by Brother Vowles to anyone returning Brother Geo. E. Martin to the columns of the Journal, as I extended an invitation to him and Brother Von Cannon both to write again. The brother will please prepay express charges when he ships the clam shells.

With best wishes for all readers of the Journal, I remain, Yours fraternally,

J. A. MOORE.

FROM SIMPSON'S REST LODGE NO. 20.
Trinidad, Col., May 4, 1912.

Editor Journal:

The appeals from Grand Lodge for aid for the striking carmen on the M. K. & T., the Illinois Central and Harriman lines were well considered and the calls were responded to as liberally as circumstances would permit by our membership, but owing to the fact that many of us are only working eight hours per day and five days a week the amount collected seemed a meager sum for such a good cause, and we felt that we would like to do more, so after a long discussion as to which course to pursue to realize the greatest profit, Secretary Stalder suggested that we give a dance, and believe me we did.

The committee appointed worked in harmony and achieved a great success, and deserve much credit.

The ball was given at the West theater April 19, and was a beautiful and brilliant affair. The music for the festive occasion was supplied by a five-piece orchestra. The

hall was artistically decorated in our colors, emblems, blue flags and lanterns, giving a pleasing effect.

A large banner with the emblems of the lodge welcomed the guests to the ball room. The banner itself was a masterpiece.

The ball was opened by the grand march led by the president and wife, and continued till 1 o'clock with a jolly good time and excellent order prevailing. The number present were 200 couples. The program consisted of eighteen dances and four extras. The programs were printed by our Brotherhood printing plant and were about the niftiest that ever came west, so if any of you boys need anything in this line just remember the printing office is in the Hall building at Kansas City. The ball was the biggest success of any benefit ball that has ever been given in Trinidad. If Brother J. H. Spelts had been present he would have said: "My vocabulary is insufficient to express my enthusiastic indorsement of this measure." However, "Slim" Brandow, our C. & S. car foreman, was there and seemed to have gotten his money's worth. Also W. A. Werdeman, the C. & W. car foreman, arrived in his auto after much difficulty from getting the gasoline and water mixed. Moving day prevented Jimmy Daniel, the Santa Fe foreman, from being present, but we presume he consoled himself easily, as he located near Pell's new brewery. No, Dick couldn't wear his panama, the wind blew too hard. Old Lafe Waldron, you know, is past 70, but was at the door till "the last dog was hung" still looking for more tickets. Casey played truant from the city council and did justice to the evening. A few more of these occasions and Doc Goodwin will be an excellent dancer. P. G. Garner was there and insisted on the "jelly wobble," but it wasn't on the program.

Laying jokes aside, our dance yielded \$234 clear of expenses, which has been sent to the strikers' relief fund.

Yours fraternally,

W. E. SHARP, President.

FROM "HONESTY AND INTEGRITY."

Moose Jaw, Sask., May 11, 1912.

Editor Journal:

What is wrong with the Canadian membership of the B. R. C. of A.? Do they still exist? If so they must have lost the power of speech.

A more unappreciative and unconcerned bunch of union men would be hard to find anywhere.

We possess one of the best trade journals on the whole American continent. It is always brimful of good suggestions, full of sage advice and good counsel. Every page is interesting, and with the advent of Socialism portrayed in almost all its correspondence, still and with all those splendid features, the Canadian membership of the B. R. C. of A. sit lazily by and never utter one word of praise to its editor or those

who are placing our Journal in such an exalted position in the world of literature.

Brother editor, I do wish you would unload your gun amongst some of them. They have been asleep long enough.

It is always this indifferent, don't-care, leave-me-alone attitude that keeps unionism struggling to gain its rightful place, that compels children to slave when they should be at school, that forces mothers to live amid squalor and starvation, that demands fathers to eke out an existence in drudgery and shame, and still they sit contented with such conditions and will not raise their voices in objection or lift their pens in an endeavor to right their wrongs. Shame on you, I say.

It is an indisputable fact that so long as you remain tolerant (and we are a tolerant and most docile class of beings, we union men), we shall never get redress, our burdens will never get any lighter, our tasks any easier, the scourge of the master any softer on our backs, the insolence of their tools, turned to civility, or the full product of our labor until we assert ourselves and demand our rights, and never lie down or be contented until we get them.

Brethren, conservatism, liberalism, radicalism may be all right, and is all right in the eyes of the capitalist, and it is through these divisions that he makes his plunder or rather that we make the plunder for him. Socialism is the only salvation the worker has. It has no divisions, its policy is clean, progressive and economic, no ifs and buts about it. It is the only safe and sure weapon in the hands of the toiler to combat successfully the blood-sucking parasite, capitalism.

If ever we are to come into our own it will be through Socialism, the coffin and graveyard of capitalism.

Brothers, when voting, vote the straight ticket. It is better to vote for what you want and not get it than to vote for what you don't want and get it.

Brother editor, I sincerely trust you will deliver a homily to the Canadian membership on the obligation, and more expressly on the duty they owe to themselves and their loved ones at home.

Sincerely yours,
HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

FRAM STANDPAT LODGE NO. 231.

Roseville, Cal., May 10, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I thought I would drop a few lines to our Journal as I never see anything from our little lodge, and to show the brothers that Stand Pat lodge is still among the strikers and will be until the finish. It is useless to mention the conditions here in Roseville only to say that the company is in a terrible shape for power. Their new engines, however, are holding out fine. They were practically all new when we came out on strike, but that doesn't discourage

us a bit. I will send in a little poetry that some brother may like to read.

A scab painter started out one morning at eight

To find a car and change the weight.
He was burdened down with pots of paint
He had such a load he looked quite quaint.
For the West class yard he made a bee line,
The morning was brisk, he was feeling fine.
He then took out his write-up book
And for that lonely car started to look.

The West class yard he went all o'er,
Could not find the car and it made him sore.
In a hurried step he crossed the line
To the East class yard, he was losing time.
Up one track, down another he went,
Hunting the car and his time was spent.
After looking the yard over through and through

It couldn't be found so he felt quite blue.

When he came to the shop with aching heels
He was told it was in for a new pair of wheels.

Down to the wheel track he went in vain
And was told it was pulled out to make up a train.

Across to the train yard he did go,
He was tired now and his steps were slow.
He looked at his watch—11 was near—
Three hours he had searched for that gon-doller.

Now to reduce errors, expense and time
One track for light weights would be mighty fine.

These wild-goose chases I tell you are hell
And they'll land the whole force in a padded cell.

Yours fraternally,
E. B. ROSE.

TRUE LOYALTY.

Ogden, Utah, April 23, 1912.

To the Editors of the Machinists' Journal, Boiler Makers' Journal, Blacksmiths' Journal, Sheet Metal Workers' Journal and the Carmen's Journal:

We, the striking shopmen of the Harri-man lines at Ogden, wish enough of your valuable space to record one of the most deserving cases of true unionism and brotherly love that we believe has ever been shown by a body of workers to their fellow workers on strike. This unselfish devotion to our cause we can not let pass without showing in some way our appreciation both in word and deed and in this article we are accomplishing our object in one way and can further demonstrate our appreciation by patronizing the product of our fellow workers. The product is union made cigars and our benefactors are the cigar makers of Ogden. These brothers have been untiring in their efforts in behalf of the striking shopmen of Ogden and are deserving of a great deal of credit, and the union men of this city and any other city

should remember what these loyal brothers have done for us and always buy cigars bearing the blue label.

These brothers have given us the proceeds of a recent dance, which amounted to \$200, also furnished tags free for our tag day and each are contributing 50 cents per week to the federation. This weekly contribution has been given every week since the strike was called, and they have been laboring among the other organizations in the city to have them do likewise.

Brothers, we think the cigar makers of Ogden have surely shown the true spirit, and we all appreciate what they have done, and if all other labor organizations were like the cigar makers we would not need to worry about finances and would know that when we were on strike we would be taken care of.

Long live the cigar makers in Ogden, and may all union men be guided by the union label when purchasing cigars. They deserve the patronage of all.
OGDEN LOCAL SYSTEM FEDERATION.

FROM MONITOR LODGE NO. 161.

Pinner's Point, Va., May 16, 1912.
Editor Journal.

Having finished reading my May issue of our good Journal, I will endeavor to try my hand at writing once.

You know, Brother Editor, if I were in Council Bluffs I would try and steal a look at "Miss Forget-You-Not." I have been reading all her letters and wish to praise her for her good work. I only wish every carman's wife and daughter were like her, then this would be a beautiful country indeed.

Now, for you, Mr. Air Brake Boomer, I sure will agree with you when you say that you will be along where all the boys are. Just take it from me, you sure can get over the earth, but don't stop writing for the Journal, because I look every month to find out where you are at, and tell us more of the brothers you meet, for it is about the only way we ever hear from them. We have a small lodge here of only thirty-six members, and they are members, too. I don't believe I ever saw a better and more generous bunch of men in my life than our members belonging to Monitor No. 161. In my estimation they are O. K.

With best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

V. L. HUTCHESON.

FROM MAIN LINE LODGE NO. 146.

Denver, May 5, 1912.

Editor Journal:

This is to let the Brotherhood at large know we are still on the map, even if some of us are kept busy fighting the Harriman lines. The U. P. at this point wants men so bad they are using employment agencies to secure them, and are having a hard time at that. The men procured in this way

quit as fast as they come. The convention season over the country is now at hand and it would be well for the brothers all over the country to use their influence with societies of all kinds to secure transportation over other than strike affected lines if possible.

Say, Air Brake Boomer, we have four members in good standing at the C. & S. at this point. If you will write your experience of a night car inspector for the I. & G. N. I would try to tell of a road I worked for where they use a special wheel gauge which takes four and one-half inches flat to condemn. I have many times heard flat wheels coming twenty miles away.

The metal trades have nothing on us when they stop and think what our boys on the "Katy" have done for them. Well everybody stick and remember "There'll come a time some day."

Yours fraternally,

STILL A HARRIMAN STRIKER.

FROM COBURG LODGE NO. 323.

Kansas City, Mo., May 17, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Coburg lodge wishes to thank the various lodges of the order for their hearty response to our appeal for aid for our late Brother Thomas Snider. Contributions have been received from the following lodges since our last acknowledgement in the Journal:

Amount previously acknowledged, \$122.85.

Lodge.	Amt.	Lodge.	Amt.
406.....	\$1.00	7.....	\$1.00
17.....	1.00	361.....	2.00
68.....	1.00	28.....	10.00
256.....	2.50	430.....	1.00
383.....	1.10	58.....	1.00
339.....	5.00	319.....	2.00
123.....	1.00	228.....	1.00
144.....	2.00	258.....	5.00
142.....	2.00	517.....	.50
398.....	5.25	134.....	2.25
162.....	3.20	158.....	1.00
333.....	1.00	409.....	1.00
338.....	1.00	308.....	1.00
437.....	1.00	4.....	2.00
294.....	1.00	224.....	1.00
387.....	2.00		

Grand total\$185.65

Any additional contributions received will be acknowledged through the Journal.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. H. COOK,

FROM ATLANTA LODGE NO. 354.

Atlanta, Ga., April 21, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I am instructed by this lodge to write you requesting your assistance in locating one, Thomas Robinson, who claims to be a member of this order and upon such claim has succeeded in getting assistance from the Brothers here financially, and has skipped out and beat his board bill here. This man carries a Traveling Card and

claims to be a striker from the Harriman lines. Herewith a description of this man attached hereto, furnished by a member of the O. U. A. M. to whom Robinson is indebted for board. We got Robinson a position here on the Southern Railway and he could have continued at work for this company if he had so desired.

Yours fraternally,

C. H. BRADLEY.

About 5 feet 8 inches high, weight 165 lbs. Has dark brown eyes, hair nearly black, a little dark skin, between 35 and 40 years of age. Has a scar near the corner of the right eye about three-fourths of an inch long. Has the emblems of the Jr. O. U. A. M. tattooed on his left arm between the wrist and elbow. When last seen wore a black derby hat, dark coat, stripped pants and patent leather shoes.

FROM EUREKA SPRINGS LODGE NO. 294.

Leslie, Ark., May 15, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Please publish the following list of Lodges who have sent money for the aid of Mrs. Atkinson, Eureka Springs Lodge No. 294, and Mrs. Atkinson is very thankful for the assistance thus received and desires to express their appreciation thereof through the Journal.

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
545.....	\$1.35	232.....	\$1.00
88.....	2.00	7.....	1.00
21.....	1.00	520.....	1.00
29.....	1.10	412.....	1.00
363.....	1.00	333.....	1.00
84.....	1.00	287.....	1.00
249.....	1.00	234.....	1.00
13.....	2.00	154.....	1.00
105.....	1.00	310.....	2.00
235.....	2.00	244.....	1.00
406.....	1.00	226.....	1.00
23.....	1.00	543.....	2.00
335.....	1.00	142.....	2.00
430.....	1.00	323.....	1.00
60.....	2.70	9.....	1.40
257.....	1.00	130.....	2.00
238.....	1.00	169.....	1.00
260.....	1.00	413.....	1.00
53.....	1.00	111.....	1.00
538.....	1.00	266.....	4.65
83.....	1.00	218.....	1.00
73.....	2.00	43.....	3.25
354.....	1.00	6.....	3.00
45.....	1.00	459.....	1.00
451.....	1.00	173.....	1.00
361.....	2.00	381.....	2.00
353.....	1.00		

Total amount received to date, \$73.45.

Yours fraternally, U. L. KANE.

FROM MOBRIDGE LODGE NO. 260.

Mobridge, S. D., April 23, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Inclosed find a list of lodges and amounts sent by each in response to our appeal for aid in behalf of Brother Haenen sent out by the above lodge. Kindly publish same in the next issue of the Journal and oblige.

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
21.....	\$2.00	251.....	\$1.00
29.....	1.00	333.....	1.00
422.....	1.00	168.....	2.00
165.....	1.00	22.....	1.00
69.....	1.00	504.....	1.00
366.....	5.00	195.....	1.00
224.....	2.00	275.....	1.00
299.....	5.00	124.....	3.00
538.....	1.00	23.....	1.00
227.....	1.00	81.....	1.40
451.....	1.00	232.....	1.00
90.....	1.00	104.....	1.00
323.....	2.00	236.....	2.50
390.....	1.00	319.....	2.00
371.....	2.00	58.....	1.00
245.....	1.00	7.....	1.00
67.....	1.00	442.....	1.00
226.....	1.00	228.....	.50
215.....	.75	258.....	5.00
212.....	2.25	356.....	2.55
536.....	2.50	6.....	3.00
306.....	1.00	252.....	1.00
354.....	1.00	517.....	.50
32.....	1.00	521.....	1.00
361.....	2.00	382.....	5.00
176.....	2.00	1.....	1.00
282.....	2.00	278.....	1.00
68.....	1.00	525.....	1.00
206.....	1.00	53.....	1.00
151.....	2.00	184.....	1.00
412.....	1.00		
Total.....		\$96.95	

Brother Haenen and family wish to extend their thanks to all, as the money was most thankfully received.

Mobridge Lodge No. 260 also extend their thanks to all sister lodges who so kindly responded.

Yours fraternally,

A. W. ARVIDSON.

FROM A MEMBER OF ROSE LAKE LODGE NO. 35.

East St. Louis, Ill., May 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

We read at this particular time in the columns of the working men's press of existing conditions at Chicago between the employees and employers of the Associated Press Association where a conflict is now on for the principles of unionism. Mr. Workingman, you have learned by experience that in union there is strength. Are you doing your duty by buying only such daily papers that recognize the union label and are not ashamed to carry it on the front page of every issue? Are you receiving the information you should have? Have you made good use of the knowledge gained on the Harriman, Illinois Central systems and M., K. & T. strikes, and how you are misrepresented by these associated dailies, who pay tribute to their masters of Wall street?

It's an idle dream to boast of buying union made goods when such purchases are made in department stores who fail to recognize the clerical force as an organization and advertise only in such papers that are

antagonistic to the unions. We, the workers, should support the press that are fighting our battles every day of the year for the recognition of our just rights. If we desire to better our working conditions now is the accepted time to make the best of

opportunities offered and be loyal to our friends who advertise their goods through the columns of papers that have working contracts with men in their employ.

Yours for success,
JUSTICE.

LADIES' CORNER

FROM THE WIFE OF A MEMBER OF YELLOWSTONE LODGE No. 215.

Livingston, Mont., April 28, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I am a reader of the Carmen's Journal and being a carman's wife thought I would write a few lines for the Journal. I have never seen anything in the Journal from Yellowstone Lodge No. 215, so as none of the members seem inclined to write I guess I will make an attempt.

The lodge here is doing fine and they have good attendance most of the time. My husband goes to lodge every meeting night. They have a fine of 25 cents if a member misses over one meeting. I think this is a good plan, for all B. R. C. of A. lodges to adopt. There are always a few members who won't go to lodge once every three months if it wasn't for the fine. The lodge here has about sixty members in good standing. I always want my hubby to go to lodge, and I think all wives ought to urge their husbands to go. My husband is treasurer of this lodge. He was financial secretary for about two years. He is air inspector on the N. P. railroad.

Well, sisters, I hope to see more of your letters in the good old Journal. I always look forward to the reading of the Journal. Now all you carmen's wives, if your husbands don't attend lodge, get them interested and always remind them of this little poem on lodge meeting night:

"When the meeting's called to order,
And you look around the room,
You're sure to see some faces
From out the shadows' gloom
That are always at the meeting,
And stay till it is through.
Those you sure can count on,
The always faithful few.

They fill the vacant offices,
And are always on the spot,
No matter what's the weather,
Though it may be awful hot;
It may be dark and rainy,
But they're the tried and true—
The ones that you rely on.
The always faithful few.

Wishing all B. R. C. of A. members success, I remain yours sincerely,

MRS. M. H. WEST.

FROM A JONESBORO, ARK., MEMBER'S WIFE.

Jonesboro, Ark., May 9, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I am a carman's wife and am as anxious to get the Journal as my husband. I never see anything, however, in your good little Journal from Jonesboro Lodge No. 206, so I thought I would try my luck at writing. We have about 43 true blue union boys here, and they are certainly boys that will stand up for their rights for themselves and others. We have a real good foreman here. The lodge is doing fine. We have good attendance each meeting night, and visiting brothers are cordially invited to come up while in Jonesboro.

I certainly agree with the sister from Denison, Tex., in reference to the striking boys. They have sure proved to the world that they are true, good honest men, and that is the kind to praise and to be proud of. Just stay together, boys, and you will have assistance soon.

Well, as this is my first attempt I must close. Hoping to see this in print, I remain

Sincerely yours,
A CARMAN'S WIFE.

FROM ANOTHER JONESBORO, ARK., MEMBER'S WIFE.

Jonesboro, Ark., April 23, 1912.

Editor Journal:

As I never see anything in your good Journal from Jonesboro Lodge No. 206, and as I am the wife of a car repairer, I thought I would try my hand at writing a few items. The lodge here is a good strong lodge. I think the B. R. C. of A. is a grand order, and I am proud of my husband as he is a full fledged member. I am always anxious to get the Journal each month, for I enjoy reading the many good letters that are printed each month, and most of all, the ladies' corner.

The carmen gave a ball the 8th of this month to raise money for the striking men, and it was a grand success. Of course it couldn't be otherwise, for our boys don't do things that way. I never learned just how much was collected, but I suppose it was a good contribution for the striking brothers. I certainly hope the I. C. strikers and also the strikers at Council Bluffs will soon get their desires, and that every-

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thing will be straightened up as soon as possible.

As this is my first attempt I must conclude. From a sister who is interested in the success of the B. R. C. of A., and may this grand order live to grow to be the largest fraternal organization on earth is my earnest wish and prayer.

Loyally yours,

A CARMAN'S WIFE.

FROM VIRGINIA LODGE NO. 12.

Portsmouth, Va., May 12, 1912.

Editor Journal:

As the Loyal Star has made a start in Portsmouth I feel like I want to write a short letter and let some of the other lodges hear about it. I think there are about thirty members on the charter list. I hope we will soon have half as many as the B. R. C. of A., which will be about 100.

We had our first regular meeting last Thursday night, and we will meet every second and fourth Thursday nights.

The trustees that were elected were very fortunate in securing a new hall, which is the prettiest in the city. There are only two objections: One, we haven't any musical instrument, and the other one is there isn't any peep hole (wicket) in the door.

I truly hope the Loyal Star will be a success in Portsmouth, and I mean to do all in my power to make it so, as I always wanted to help my husband fight the battle, and I think I can do so by being a true member of the Loyal Star.

A year and a half ago I wrote a letter to the Journal but did not sign my name to it, but I found out that didn't do any good, for everybody knew who wrote it. I am going to sign my name to this, and I want to see one or two letters in the Journal every month from Portsmouth. If I don't I am going to pull somebody's ear.

I hope to see a letter from Portsmouth as good as the sister in Smithville, Tex., who signed her name "Faithful," in the April Journal. She said if her letter didn't

reach the waste basket she would write again. I wonder if she had any idea of such a nice letter even seeing the waste basket.

I hope the strikers will win, and if they do I think they will continue to carry the flag.

Well, if I write all I know this time I can't write any more, so I will stop.

Yours sincerely,

MRS. HENRY WARD.

FROM VIRGINIA LODGE NO. 12.

Portsmouth, Va., May 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me space in your Journal in the Ladies' Corner that I may tell you something of Virginia lodge.

We are pushing ahead all the time. We have, however, a few members that are trying to forsake us, but we are not going to let them if we can possibly help it. Any way we are going to work with all of our might, and then if they drop us it will be their own fault. I tell you, we have some hard workers in our lodge who are looking up new members all the time. It seemed at first as if we never would get started, but I think we are making good now. I think some of the brothers and sisters intend to carry several applications in next meeting night, and I think we are doing good for new beginners. I do so much enjoy reading Sister Ronemus' letters and am so glad she likes the name of our lodge so well.

Thanking you for space in your Journal, I am,

Loyally,
A LOYAL STAR MEMBER.

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OFFICIAL

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

On April 25 we mailed to the secretaries of all lodges an itemized financial statement of all money received and disbursed on account of strikes since commencement of said strikes up to and including March 30. On May 8 we mailed 35,000 copies of the sections added to our constitution by referendum vote in January, relative to the election of delegates to the annual convention of the A. F. of L. We had 32,440 members March 30, so you see enough copies were mailed to each secretary to enable him to give every member a copy and have enough to put one in each constitution on hand. On May 10 we mailed copy of proposed amendment to Sections 17 and 99, Subordinate Constitution, submitted by Paducah Lodge No. 14 and indorsed by five other lodges in different states, to each secretary to be voted on first meeting in June, as per Section 8, Grand Lodge Constitution; this is explained more fully on pages 327 and 328, May Journal. All of the above were mailed to recording secretaries except in some instances where we were not sure of the address; in that case they were mailed to the financial secretary. On May 14 we mailed a second notice about bond to the recording secretary of each lodge that had overlooked this and we hope these brothers will forward the small amount necessary to pay for bond without further delay; the amount is only \$2.20 for a whole year and was due January 1; a good many lodges have paid, but quite a few have apparently overlooked this very important matter. As is possible and probable that some members may lose the slips out of their constitution, I will reproduce here the new sections added to constitution, so if you keep this copy of Journal, you will always have it to refer to.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

Section 7. The General President, by virtue of his office, shall be one of the delegates to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the balance of such number of delegates as this Brotherhood is entitled to by the constitution of the American Federation of Labor shall be elected at the regular conventions of this Brotherhood when held, but in case the membership decides by popular vote, as provided for hereinafter, to hold no convention in any year, then each subordinate lodge shall at their first meeting night in July nominate one candidate for each position of delegate to be filled, such candidates need not necessarily be members of the lodges

nominating them, but must in all cases be members in good standing in some subordinate lodge in good standing with the Grand Lodge, and the recording secretary of every lodge making such nominations shall within 48 hours notify each nominee of his nomination and also notify the General Secretary-Treasurer of the full list of nominees of their subordinate lodges, and members receiving notice of such nomination shall within ten days after the close of nominations notify the General Secretary-Treasurer whether they accept such nomination or not. Members failing to so notify the General Secretary-Treasurer shall be disqualified and their names shall not appear upon the official ballot.

Sec. 8. At 12 m., precisely on the 10th day of August the General Secretary-Treasurer shall close nominations and any nominations received after that time shall not be considered. He shall then at once after the close of the nominations forward to each subordinate lodge sufficient ballots with name and lodge number of all candidates printed thereon, precedence upon the ballot being given to the candidates having the greatest number of nominations. Members in voting shall make a cross (X) opposite the names of their choice, voting only for a sufficient number to fill the number of positions to be filled.

Sec. 9. Balloting in subordinate lodges for delegates to the American Federation of Labor shall take place at the first regular meeting in September in the years wherein no conventions are held. The ballots shall be in charge of tellers appointed by the president, such appointments to be approved by vote of the members present, the ballots not to be given to the members until the polls shall have been declared open under the order of business No. 14. "Election and Installation," when members will vote for one candidate only on each of the positions to be filled. None but members in good standing shall be entitled to vote at this election and before voting must show their due books or paid up receipts to the tellers, who shall write the name of each member voting on a list and forward same together with the ballots and regular report blanks or tally sheets in care of the General Secretary-Treasurer as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 10. After all members present have voted and the poll has been declared closed, the tellers appointed in the manner herein before provided shall receive, sort, count, report and place the votes cast with the record recorded on regular election blanks provided for the purpose by the General Secretary-Treasurer, signed in their own hand writing, under the seal of the lodge in duplicate and certified to by the presi-

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I have been troubled with rheumatism for many years and last year I took sciatic rheumatism. I got so bad I could not work, suffering day and night, and I tried all kinds of medicine and baths and treatment from physicians, without result. Got a bottle of "SALVAR" and after 8 days I felt relieved and within 30 days I was sound and well.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN EUSEY, La Veta, Colo.

dent and recording secretary, in one envelope or box securely sealed, and hand same over to the recording secretary, who shall forward same by registered mail in care of the General Secretary-Treasurer, retaining duplicate copy, who will carefully preserve same intact and hand over to the General Executive Board at their semi-annual meeting in October, who in the presence of each other will open the envelopes or boxes containing the votes, etc., and count the ballots, ascertain and verify the result of the election and declare elected a sufficient number of the candidates having the highest number of votes to make up the required number of delegates allowed the Brotherhood, and their report upon the election shall be forwarded to all subordinate lodges by the General Secretary-Treasurer ten days after the result is announced.

Sec. 11. Members other than Grand Lodge officers on salary who may be elected delegates to conventions of the American Federation of Labor shall receive for their services as such in attendance at such conventions and for going and returning by the shortest possible route the same compensation as received by members of the General Executive Board when engaged, and first class railroad fare only when transportation cannot be secured.

All subsequent sections of Grand Lodge Constitution affected by the insertion of these amendments on page 7 present constitution, are herewith advanced by the adoption of the foregoing.

The basis of representation in the A. F. of L. convention according to Article 4, Section 1, on page 6, A. F. of L. constitution, from national or international unions, such as ours, shall be, 16,000 members or more, four delegates; Section 7, as shown above, states the General President shall be one, so our brothers at their first regular meeting in July will nominate three delegates. As I understand this new law each lodge can place in nomination three names only; they need not be members of your own lodge, but they must be in good standing in some lodge, and that lodge must be in good standing with the Grand Lodge; the recording secretary will at once notify the three nominated, also notify this office, and each nominee must notify this office at once whether he accepts the nomination or not; the nominations will be closed August 10. Make your returns to this office on regular

lodge paper under seal of the lodge, no forms will be sent for nominations as it is not necessary, their being only three names to report from each lodge. The next annual convention of the A. F. of L. is scheduled to meet in the city of Rochester, N. Y., the second Monday in November, 1912.

Last month I referred to the printing plant and urged all lodges to patronize their own plant in preference to giving orders to outsiders. We have received and are receiving nearly every day, orders for printing, but we also receive many letters showing that some lodges get their printing done elsewhere and do not patronize their own plant. Brothers, if you owned a bakeshop would you buy your bread elsewhere? If you owned a shoe store, or a clothing store, would you go elsewhere for your shoes and clothes? No! you know you wouldn't, you would patronize your own. Now, this printing plant, in my judgment, has been a great success. It was established October 23, 1907, at an initial cost of \$917.48. Since then we have purchased machinery and fixtures to the value of \$367.77, so you see the total cost of the plant has been \$1,285.25; the total cost of operation from October 23, 1907, up to and including March 30, 1912, was \$12,365.60; this includes rent, licenses, paper, ink, wages, material, etc. We have therefore paid out for and on behalf of the plant, \$13,650.85; during that time the value of the work turned out was \$14,273.16, leaving a clear profit to the Brotherhood of \$622.31, which profit has gone into the general fund to help pay current expenses of running the Brotherhood. Now, please don't get the idea that we have received in cash the above amount, \$14,273.16; this is the value of work done, which we would have had to pay out to outside printing firms if we had no printing plant, and the fact that a few lodges three years ago failed to pay for their printing after they received it, can not be charged against the plant, as you see if we had no plant we would have had to pay the bills to outside firms just the same. We feel now it would be almost impossible to get along without it, as this office alone has mailed out 6,000 letters since March 1; that is quite an item, isn't it? We have also used 6,000 envelopes ourselves in addition to what we have sold to subordinate lodges and J. P. B. secretaries; then we have shipped out an average of 5 or 6 packages per day containing supplies, the

profit from the printing plant and from the sale of supplies is quite an asset, in fact without it we would experience considerable difficulty in meeting all our current expenses. Section 23, Grand Lodge Constitution, provides that 70 cents per member per quarter be paid to Grand Lodge; it also provides that 10 cents of this be set aside for convention fund, and it can not be used for any other purpose; 15 cents is for protective fund, which is returned to the brothers on strike; every cent, in this connection, I may say, we have sent out in the form of donations to the brothers on strike on the M., K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines, up to May 15, the sum of \$47,225; then there is 15 cents for the Journal; this leaves only 30 cents per quarter, or 10 cents per member per month to run the whole Grand Lodge; out of this we pay two-thirds of a cent per member per month per capita to the A. F. of L., \$5 per month to the Railroad Department of the A. F. of L., so you see after paying these fixed charges, we have only 9 cents and a fraction per member per month to run the entire Grand Lodge. Section 21, Grand Lodge Constitution, provides that all monies accruing from the sale of supplies to subordinate lodges and from all other sources, not otherwise provided for in the constitution (which includes profit from printing plant) shall be kept and known as the General Fund of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Grand Lodge. Therefore, brothers, we are anxious you should all patronize the printing plant in order to supplement the small amount we receive for per capita tax, and enable us to meet all expenses promptly each month, as we have been enabled to do heretofore.

I am pleased to say we are still organizing lodges and the total organized since last convention is 253, which is enough to make a fairly good sized order by itself. Our Grand Lodge headquarters have also been visited during the past few weeks by quite a large number of brothers prominent in the labor world, viz., Brother Johnston, president I. A. of Machinists; Vice-Presidents Brothers Ames, Buckalew, Wilson, Hannon, President Kline of the Blacksmiths, General Organizer Brother Chas. W. Wilkerson of the Molders, President Franklin and Vice-Presidents Brothers Hinzman, Atkinson and Schmitt of the Boiler Makers, President M. O'Sullivan and Brother Bray, G. S. and T. of the Sheet Metal Workers; President Carrigan and Brother Fisher, G. S. and T. of the Brotherhood Railway Clerks; President Kinsella, International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers; Vice-President Swick of the Painters, and President Wilson of the Pattern Makers. There were also several general organizers of the different crafts, but I did not get their names. I remember Brother Malloy of Chicago, I. A. of M., was one. These brothers examined our printing plant with a good deal of interest, as our printer did all the printing for the conven-

tion of Federations. We were also honored with a visit by Brother Carl Legien from Germany. This distinguished brother holds a similar position in Germany that Brother Gompers does in this country. Traveling with him is Brother A. Baumeister, secretary International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centres, and International Secretary World's Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, Berlin Germany. Brother Smith of the Industrial Council of Kansas City brought these two distinguished brothers up to visit and inspect our headquarters and they expressed themselves as well pleased with all they saw here.

Yours fraternally,

E. WM. WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Note.—We are indeed pleased to note the excellent showing made by our printing plant to which Brother Weeks has made extended reference in the foregoing, and it is certainly an investment of which we may well be proud. The editor personally takes peculiar pleasure in noting the excellent showing made, as it was upon his recommendation to the tenth biennial convention, held at Chicago, Ill., September, 1907, that the plant was installed, as will be seen by referring to his report and the report of the committee on Journal to be found on pages 34, 35 and 68 of the official proceedings of that convention, which were adopted unanimously. Attention is also called to the editor's recommendations on this subject in his report to the eleventh biennial convention held at Atlanta, Ga., September, 1909, to be found on page 65 of the official proceedings of that convention; also to the Journal committee's report upon these recommendations and the convention's action thereon, as shown on pages 141 and 142 of said proceedings.—Editor.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF EMPLOYES OF THE CAR DEPARTMENT OF THE ST. L. B. & M. RAIL- WAY COMPANY.

Article (1).

Ten hours will constitute a regular working day. When practicable this will be between 7 a. m. and 12 m., and 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. This article does not apply to inspectors, light repair men, oilers and coach cleaners working day or night. On Saturdays the day's work will be finished at 5 p. m. instead of 6 p. m., and ten hours will be paid for the same.

Article (2).

Employees when called to perform work on the road will receive straight time while traveling and straight time for working hours, time and one-half for overtime in accordance with home shop rules for work performed. One dollar per day will be al-

lowed for expenses for each 24 hours provided the time does not exceed five days.

Article (3).

Time will be allowed at the rate of time and one-half and all skilled carmen not assigned the seven-day service for work after 6 p. m. for day men and 6 a. m. for night men, or for work done on Sunday and the following holidays: Christmas, Thanksgiving, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Washington's birthday and New Year. When any of the above holidays fall on Sunday the day observed by the state, nation and by proclamation shall be considered a holiday.

Article (4).

At points where trains are inspected men doing this class of work will be classed as inspectors. Day men will work from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., night men from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m.

Article (5).

Employees called for work at night, Sundays or holidays will receive five hours' pay if worked three hours and twenty minutes or less, provided their services are not required for periods mentioned. If more than three hours and twenty minutes is worked time and one-half will be paid.

Article (6).

Employees who may temporarily occupy positions paying a higher rate will fill the position ten days before being allowed the higher rate.

Article (7).

Employees engaged in wrecking will receive straight time while traveling and straight time working hours, and time and one-half for overtime, in accordance with home shop rules for work performed and \$1 per day of 24 hours will be allowed for expenses, unless they are met by the company.

Article (8).

Men will not be required to lay off during regular working hours to allow for overtime made.

Article (9).

Carmen will be promoted according to their seniority, character and ability.

Article (10).

No. employe will be dismissed or suspended without just and sufficient cause. In case a man is dismissed clearance papers will be given him showing cause of dismissal, provided he has been in the service sixty days or more.

Article (11).

When requested the company will grant leave of absence and furnish transportation over its own operated lines to employees who may be appointed to go before the management for adjustment of any difficulty arising. The company will not discriminate against any employe serving on a committee.

Article (12).

The car department employees will enjoy

the same privileges in regard to transportation as other employees.

Article (13).

It is agreed that carmen will not quit their work on account of trivial disputes with division officers without first referring such disputes to their proper representatives, and they in turn presenting the question to the superintendent of motive power. A violation of this article will be deemed sufficient cause for the dismissal of such carmen involved from the service of the company.

Article (14).

These rules to take effect Jan. 1, 1911, and are to remain in force one year and thereafter until such time as either party desire a change, when thirty days' written notice shall be given to the other party.

The scale of wages, range of raises as follows:

Freight Cars—All 19-cent per hour men raised to 20 cents per hour; all 23-cent per hour men raised to 24 cents per hour; four 27½-cent per hour men raised to 29 cents per hour.

Carpenters—Two coach men, 32½ cents per hour, raised to 34 cents per hour.

Painters—Two coach men 32½ cents per hour, raised to 34 cents per hour; one mill man, 30 cents per hour, raised to 32 cents per hour.

C. M. HOFFMAN,

Superintendent Motive Power.

Carmen's Committee—

J. D. STURM, Chairman.

B. F. LILLEY.

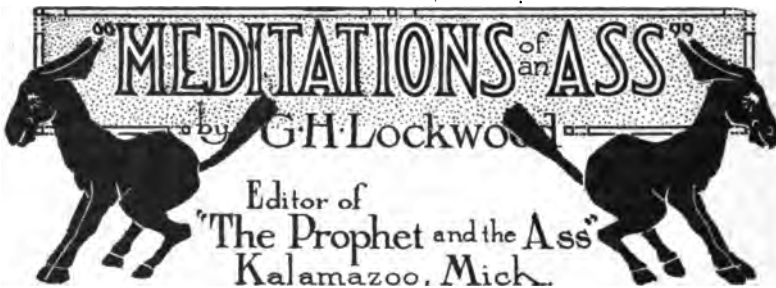
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CALLING THE MILITIA.

One of the main functions of the capitalist press is to "prepare the way" for the militia.

The slightest disturbance between labor and capital is sufficient pretext for them to commence their "suggestions," and at this work they are cunning and unscrupulous.

There is an important strike on here in Kalamazoo. The Corset Workers' Union have been out for some weeks, failing to renew their contract with the Kalamazoo Corset Company, makers of "American Beauty" and "Madam Grace" corsets.

The demands of the union have been conservative, simply for a decent wage and decent working conditions. Their methods have been also conservative and proper, and from the first they have stood willing to arbitrate or to make peaceable settlement.

On the other hand the "boss" has played the "bully" from the start. First by discharging the committee of the union that waited upon him to present the demands, and since by an effort to intimidate the workers through injunction proceedings, and to prejudice the citizens by a threat to move his factory from the city should the workers win out, thus frightening the timid "business man" who might be otherwise in sympathy with the strikers.

This factory employs about 800 hands, mostly girls, and a threat to move such an institution from the city is calculated to carry much weight among the general population, even though it be a bluff.

Aside from the fact that the strikers have become convinced that the injunction against picketing served on them by an accommodating court, is contrary to their rights as American citizens, and their renewal of picket duty, the strikers have been absolutely peaceable—and in spite of the **ARREST OF TEN OF THEIR MEMBERS**, who are at this writing in jail, Miss Casey, their leader among them, still the strikers have been **ABSOLUTELY PEACEABLE**, have offered no violence or show of violence, **NOR IS THERE ANY POSSIBILITY OF VIOLENCE, UNLESS THE AUTHORITIES STEP IN AND MAKE IT.**

In spite of all this the local papers came out recently with the scare heading "**AID OF MILITIA MAY BE NEEDED TO KEEP**

ORDER." To charge directly that this is done with "malicious forethought" might be unjust. Newspaper editors are always looking for scare heads, and might use one like this without understanding its serious import. But to charge that the slightest suggestion that riots are apt to result is to "incite to riot" is in accord with known principles of psychology, and the individual or paper that does this should receive the hearty condemnation of every peace loving citizen.

Whatever the outcome may be you can take this as a certainty that the **MILITIA WILL NOT BE NEEDED IN KALAMAZOO UNLESS THE KALAMAZOO CORSET COMPANY** decides to use it as a weapon to break the strike. The strikers here are absolutely peaceable, and intend to remain so. But they do not intend to have their rights taken from them as citizens without protest, and are willing to go to jail, peaceably, mind you, in defense of their cause.

When it comes to questions of capital and labor the capitalist press is not to be trusted, or on any other questions of importance for that matter—the recent "death of the pope" is a case in point. Let the working class build up their own press. It is the only hope.

BRANDING THE FRIENDS OF THE STRIKING CORSET WORKERS.

Anyone who takes sides with the working class in its struggle to keep from being forced below the "bread line" may expect to have their motives questioned and their good name discredited.

Here in Kalamazoo a loyal band of corset workers, mostly all girls, have been fighting for a living wage and decent working conditions. These girls were new recruits to the organized workers and strike leader, Miss Casey, a bright and active little woman, with her whole heart in the cause of the workers, has used every effort to get a peaceable settlement of the difficulties.

Being a small city the leaders at first thought that the citizens themselves would take a hand and help to establish decent working conditions for the 700 or 800 girls employed in the Kalamazoo Corset Com-

pany factory—makers of "American Beauty" and "Madam Grace" corsets.

The ministerial association has been appealed to and every effort has been made to enlist the support of the "eminently respectable" element of the city.

While the strikers have been using such methods the "boss" has been using the courts and the newspapers. The offer to arbitrate has been answered by an injunction against picketing.

Finally the worm has turned. These girls have stood up for their rights as American citizens, to walk on their own streets and sidewalks and to talk with their fellow citizens, regardless of what any one man sees fit to say about the matter. In other words they have taken the position that citizens have rights that even a court must respect, and that the fundamental laws of the land are not to be set aside by any *ipse dixit*, no matter what the source.

The immediate result was the arrest of ten strikers and their incarceration in the city jail.

This move, as calculated, frightened the remaining members at first and it was undoubtedly figured out that without their leaders the strikers would become disorganized and the boss would win out. The best laid plans of mice and men sometimes go wrong.

With the arrest of the strike leader a new element enters the fight—the Socialists—and instead of a victory for the boss the prospects look good now for a victory for the girls. The trade unions of the city are rallying also and it looks encouraging.

Of course every effort is being made by the master class to discredit the active workers. Charges of seeking "notoriety," working for "political effect," etc., are freely circulated, and the usual methods used of discrediting the active workers in behalf of the strikers.

The "good citizens" who have quietly stood by and watched the boss in his effort to whip a band of working girls into accepting any old condition he is willing to give them in his shop, and have never offered a word of protest, are now very much shocked, some of them, because some of the women of the Socialist movement, and particularly the wife of the First ward alderman, Mrs. G. H. Lockwood, is active in this fight. They wouldn't do a thing like that. No, they would rather see the girls forced on the streets into white slavery than to come out and HELP THEM WIN A DECENT LIVING. And they are willing to brand anyone who will help with improper motives and with improper conduct.

Luckily the wife of the First ward alderman don't give a fig for their opinions, and will stay in the fight.

:: OBITUARY ::

No. 111, Water Valley, Miss.—Brother W. G. Goldstone; died March, 1912.

No. 152, El Paso, Tex.—Brother Jas. Carpenter; died of tuberculosis, March 16, 1912, at Tucson, Ariz.

No. 504, Kansas City, Mo.—Brother Ransom Burkitt; died, March 26, 1912.

No. 7, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Brother A. D. Easterly, Sr.; died March, 1912.

No. 266, Sioux City, Ia.—Brother J. R. Nelson; died March 11, 1912.

No. 306—Teague, Tex.—Brother J. L. Glenn; died March, 1912.

No. 354, Atlanta, Ga.—Brother Lynn Thaxton; died March 30, 1912.

No. 231, Roseville, Cal.—Brother P. W. Sanders; died of heart disease, April 13, 1912.

No. 323, Kansas City, Mo.—Brother Thos. Snider; died February 27, 1912.

No. 235, Amarillo, Tex.—Brother John C. Freeman; died March, 1912.

No. 115, Los Angeles, Cal.—Brother E. E. McClellan; died March 21, 1912.

No. 35, East St. Louis, Ill.—Brother Alvin McCoy; died April 14, 1912.

No. 273, Davenport, Ia.—Brother Henry Kruth; died March 25, 1912.

No. 157, Newton, Kas.—Brother F. C. Trout; died April 10, 1912, of heart trouble.

No. 140, Sapulpa, Okla.—Brother J. F. Stoddard; killed at work, March, 1912.

No. 17, Knoxville, Tenn.—Brother W. J. Pressley; died April, 1912.

No. 433, Tucson, Ariz.—Brother J. Harvey Jones; died of tuberculosis March 29, 1912.

No. 366, Tacoma, Wash.—Brother H. C. Kidder; died March 20, 1912.

No. 21, Pittsburg, Kas.—Brother Geo. Hopkins; died April 15, 1912.

No. 14, Paducah, Ky.—Mrs. Geo. Bondurant, sister-in-law of Brother Patrick McGonigal; died February 26, 1912, and not Brother Patrick McGonigal as reported in last issue.

No. 251, Fitzgerald, Ga.—Mrs. W. L. Wells, beloved wife of Brother W. L. Wells; died May 10, 1912.

EXPELLED.

No. 366, Tacoma, Wash.—Pete Simms, expelled for conduct unbecoming a member and violation of his obligation.

No. 116, Memphis, Tenn.—C. H. Williams; expelled for conduct unbecoming a member.

No. 478, Chaffee, Mo.—Wm. Lennon; expelled for deserting his family and jumping a board bill, March, 1912.

No. 43, Sedalia, Mo.—E. J. Gross; expelled for conduct unbecoming a member, April, 1912.

:: DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGE ::

—OF THE—

Brotherhood Railway Carmen

General Offices: Rooms 500 to 507, Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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JOURNAL.

W. J. Adames, Editor and Manager Journal, 505 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL COUNSEL.

Frank Comerford 905 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

SUBORDINATE LODGES

1. CEDAR RAPIDS, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1st-3d Thurs., Federation Hall.
E. G. Vandyke, Pres.,
1432 N. 4th St., W.
H. J. Nye, R. S.,
1339 N. 3d St., W.
Thos. Avery, F. S.,
680 C Ave., W.
2. KANSAS CITY, Kansas City, Mo., 1st-3d Sat., N. O. & N. E. Hall, 33d and Summit.
Chas. Rommann, Pres.,
914 W. 21st St.
Robt Mead, R. S.,
2826 Genesee St.
Bert Hamlin, F. S.,
1638 Jackson St.
3. EVENING STAR, Princeton, W. Va., Garten Hall, every Saturday.
M. R. French, Pres.,
F. C. Hubbard, R. S.,
W. S. Reid, F. S.,
Box 754.
4. TOPEKA, Topeka, Kas., 4th Mon., 413 Kansas Ave.
J. A. McGrath, Pres.,
819 Jefferson
F. O. Elliott, R. S.,
724 Chandler St.
J. W. Reed, F. S.,
317 Winfield, Oakland, Kas.
5. OLD OAK, Lambert's Point Sta., Norfolk, Va., 2d-4th Wed., Odd Fellow's Hall.
W. D. Franklin, Pres.,
37 Lambert's Point Ave.
C. H. Beachman, R. S.,
22 40th St., W.
Norfolk, Va.
W. S. Newcomer, F. S.,
37 Lambert's Point Ave.
6. JUBILEE, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1st-3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
H. Davis, Pres.,
1013 Magnun Ave.
Harry Toner, R. S.,
1406 Ross Ave.
- George A. Bruerton, F. S.,
479 Bannerman Ave.
7. COTTON BELT, Pine Bluff, Ark., 1st-3d Sat. Red Men's Hall.
B. F. Daniels, Pres.,
14 N. Pa. St.
W. B. Hicker, R. S.,
1120 E. 5th Ave.
R. E. Unsell,
107 Ind St.
8. SUNBURY, Sunbury, Pa., 1st and 3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.
A. H. Shaffer, Pres.,
148 S. St.
W. L. Henninger, R. S.,
558 N. 4th St.
F. C. Shope, F. S.,
815 N. 4th St.
9. BLACK DIAMOND, Bluefield, W. Va., every Wed.
J. G. Hambrick, Pres.,
213 Jefferson St.
J. R. Evans, R. S.,
36 Rogers St.
H. D. Trent, F. S.,
211 Stewart St.
10. STAR OF NEVADA, Carlin, Nev., Eagles' Hall.
Dan. Thompson, Pres.,
Ross W. Thompson, R. & F. S.
11. GRAND RIVER, Trenton, Mo., 3d Fri., Geo. Cutlip Hall.
M. L. Landers, Pres.,
1543 Carnes
C. A. Fleisher, R. S.,
205 Winter St.
H. Baugh, F. S.,
1101 Winter St.
12. DEWEY, Centralia, Ill., 2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
W. D. Jones, Pres.,
1107 Poplar.
E. L. Damon, R. & F. S.,
506 S. Cemetery Ave.
13. TWIN RIVER, Princeton, Ind., every Fri., Red Men's Hall, cor. Main and Broadway.
E. Johnson, Pres.,
303 W. Pickney St.
Ed. Ellerbusch, R. S.,
510 E. Broadway.
James Padgett, F. S.,
E. Warnock St.
14. PADUCAH, Paducah, Ky., 2d-4th Mon., C. L. U. Hall, 3d and Broadway.
J. P. Oberhausen, Pres.,
521 S. 19th St.
W. J. Gilbert, R. S.,
R. F. D. 6, Box 1.
W. P. Staggensberg, F. S.,
1016 Harrison St.
15. M. K. & T., Hillsboro, Tex., 4th Wed., W. O. W. Hall.
L. Roberts, Pres., R. & F. S.,
132 S. Waco St.
16. VICTORY, Peoria, Ill., 1st Sun. afternoon and 3d Fri. eve., 2206 S. Adams St.
E. E. Meinders, Pres.,
300 Meyers Ave.
Chas. Carroll, R. S.,
721 Hurlbert St.
J. Sylvester, F. S.,
150 Wlswall St.
17. LONE STAR, Dallas, Tex., 2d-4th Monday, over 504 Main.
A. F. Cook, Pres.,
2823 Floyd St.
B. F. Greene, R. S.,
3314 Main.
J. H. Turner, F. S.,
2435 Gillispi St.
18. PUEBLO, Pueblo, Colo., every Fri., except 1st Board of Trade Bldg.
L. E. Tryon, Pres.,
733 Elm St.
D. L. York, R. S.,
315 E. Abriendo.
N. H. Wilson, F. S.,
12 Block H.
19. GALESBURG, Galesburg, Ill., 2d Sat., Stromberg, Hall.
DAIbert Larson, Pres.,
233 N. Seminary.

- E. C. Cole, R. S.,
32 Lake St.
- A. E. Nelson, F. S.,
748 Beecher St.
20. SIMPSON'S REST, Trinidad,
Colo., 3d Fri., K. P. Hall.
W. B. Sharp, Pres.,
1018 Nevada Ave.
- G. Stalder, R. S.,
Jansen, Colo.
- J. P. Goodwin, F. S.,
615 E. 5th St.
21. PITTSBURG, Pittsburg, Kas.,
every Wed., K. P. Hall.
H. S. Longhrey, Pres.,
650 E. 20th St.
- J. H. Wittaschek,
303 E. 14th St.
- S. H. Nelson, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 6.
22. RED RIVER VALLEY, Shreveport, La., 1st-3d Fri.,
K. P. Hall.
J. Holeman, Pres.,
815 Travis St.
- V. V. Stewart, R. S.,
1531 Oxford St.
- B. B. Warner, F. S.,
Box 150, R. F. D. No. 1.
23. FORT WORTH, Fort Worth,
Tex., every Monday night, I
O. O. F. Hall, 1st and
Throckmorton.
John Butters, Pres.,
803 Elmwood Ave.
- Thos. Thompson, R. S.,
R. R. 4, Box 12G.
- Oscar Kuhn, F. S.,
2101 Heaton Ave.
24. EAGLE GROVE, Eagle
Grove, Ia., every 4th Mon.
John Melrers, Pres.,
Box 652.
- A. Cleveland, R. S.,
Box 228.
- Nels Olson, F. S.,
Box 825.
25. DEFIANCE, Harrisburg, Pa.,
2d-4th Tues., Broad and Ful-
ton Sts.
J. W. Rhoads, Pres.,
140 Linden St.
- W. H. Lingle, R. S.,
514 Peffer St.
- P. E. Witman, F. S.,
2120 N. 4th St.
26. ENNIS, Ennis, Tex., 2nd-4th
Saturday night, W. O. W.
Hall.
W. C. Chilcoat, Pres.,
N. Sherman St.
- Joe Friday, R. S.,
1807 N. Kaufman St.
- W. C. Royce, F. S.,
1808 N. Main St.
27. PROSPERITY, Tyler, Tex.,
2nd and 4th Monday nights,
K. O. T. M. Hall.
W. M. Craig, Pres.,
G. C. Freeman, R. & F. S.,
28. FRENCHMAN'S HEAD, Graham,
Ont., Canada, 3d
Sunday.
A. Bonna, Pres.,
Box 108.
- W. J. Thomas, R. & F. S.,
29. KICKAPOO, Shawnee, Okla.,
every Tues., cor. Main and
Beard St.
Edgar Moore, Pres.,
724 S. Broadway.
- C. E. Hall, R. S.,
424 S. Louisa St.
- Samuel Atkins, F. S.,
Box 303.
30. WESTMORELAND, Halley-
ville, Ok., 1st-3d Sat., Italian
Hall.
C. D. Champion, Pres.
J. Q. Reynolds, R. S.
- August Foster, F. S.,
Lock Box 472.
31. POCATELLO, Pocatello, Ida-
ho, 1st-3d Mon., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
Hans Sorenson, Pres.
946 Buchanan Ave.
- C. O. Doolittle, R. S.,
303 N. Lincoln St.
- J. M. Christensen, F. S.,
810 N. Hayes Ave.
32. BOYCE, Boyce, La., meets
1st Sat., each month.
R. H. Simons, Pres.
J. E. Stuckey, R. & F. S.,
33. SAGE BRUSH, Pasco, Wash.,
1st-3d Tues., K. P. Hall.
Chas. Marvin, Pres.,
Chris Lund, R. S.,
Box 271.
- A. F. Petty, F. S.,
Box 441.
34. VIOLET, St. Louis, Mo., 2d-
4th Fri., Druids Hall.
W. A. Vanderslice, Pres.
1825 Papin St.
- E. G. Gerhardt, R. S.,
705 Marion St.
- F. H. Knight, F. S.,
1125 John Ave.
35. ROSE LAKE, East St. Louis,
Ill., 1st-3d Thurs., Geary's
Hall.
J. J. Ritter, Pres.,
504 W. 22d St.
- Chas. Straub, R. S.,
509 N. 23d St.
- W. P. Dent, F. S.,
2413 Bond Ave.
36. OZARK, Springfield, Mo., 2d-
4th Sat., E. R. T. Hall, 214½
Commercial St.
C. L. Baron, Pres.,
2216 Lyon St.
- A. B. Ahart, R. S.,
1720 Springfield Ave.
- S. D. Whitael, F. S.,
728 E. Dale St.
37. EL RENO, El Reno, Okla.,
3d-4th Thur., Red Men's Hall.
C. R. Watson,
Genl Del.
- Evans Biggart, R. S.,
711 N. Evans.
- John Hellums, F. S.,
517 S. Choctaw.
39. FRIENDSHIP, Brunswick,
Md., 2d-4th Tues., Red Men's
Hall.
G. W. Hoffman, Pres.
F. G. Hoar, F. S.
40. BANNER, Venice, Ill., 2d
Tues., Kohls Hall.
George Switzer, Pres.,
Walter Quillman, R. S.
- C. W. Smith, F. S.,
Box 127.
41. SHERIDAN, Sheridan, Wyo.,
I. O. O. F. Hall.
L. B. Moody, Pres.,
561 E. 7th St.
- J. H. Stewart, R. S.,
327 E. 5th St.
- Jacob Pierce, F. S.,
535 E. 7th St.
42. LADYSMITH, Calgary, Alta.,
Can., 1st-3d Wed., Labor
Hall.
A. G. Clark, Pres.,
417 14th Ave., E.
- Jas. Laidlow, R. S.,
1124 McLeod Trail.
- Wm. Jones, F. S.,
Box 1155.
43. SEDALIA, Sedalia, Mo., 1st-
3d Sat., Labor Temple.
John A. Esser, R. & F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 3.
44. KAW VALLEY, Kansas City,
Kas., 1st-3d Thurs., 10th and
Central.
C. E. Hutton, Pres.,
1134 Argentine Blvd.
- W. P. Gaffney, R. S.,
231 S. 14th St.
- C. M. Kerns, F. S.,
63 S. 17th St.
45. GEORGIA, Atlanta, Ga., 1st-
3d Sun. afternoon and 2d
and 4th Fri., Red Men's Hall.
W. C. Tomlin, Pres.,
495 Stewart Ave., R. R. 2.
- G. C. Goss, R. S.,
289 Glenwood.
- W. B. Garrity, F. S.,
451 Whitehall St.
46. EATON, Evansville, Ind., 1st-
3d Thurs., Schnelder's Hall,
Cor. 3d and Penn.
A. Kern, Pres.,
119 W. Maryland St.
- William Walters, R. S.,
R. R. No. 11.
- Wm. Hamel, F. S.,
605 St. Joe Ave.
47. MARBLE CITY, Knoxville,
Tenn., 2d-4th Sat., Masonic
Temple.
O. R. Riddle, Pres.,
503 N. Georgia Ave.
- M. T. Peoples, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 7.
- W. H. King, F. S.,
2201 E. Jackson Ave.
48. WINNFIELD, Winfield, La.,
24-4th Wed.
J. W. Gates, Pres.,
Box 402.
- W. C. King, R. & F. S.,
49. NINNESCAH, Pratt, Kas.,
2d-4th Thurs., Red Men's
Hall.
John Conrad, Pres.
Clyde Cooley, R. S.
- Sam Kithell, F. S.
50. FRIENDLY JOINT, Allen-
town, Pa., 2d-3d Mon., Har-
ugaria Hall.
Ed Heubner, Pres.,
217 Court St., Allentown, Pa.
- H. A. Koons, R. S.,
604 Wyandotte.
- So. Bethlehem, Pa.
H. A. Smerv, F. S.,
Box 115, Bethlehem, Pa.
51. WAPELLO, Ottumwa, Ia.,
1st-3d Fri., Labor Hall.
L. D. Anthony, Pres.,
Wm. Smith, R. S.,
South Ottumwa.
- Henry Vanaroder, F. S.,
498 N. Benton.
52. NORTHERN LIGHT, Thief
River Falls, Minn.
Andrew Hovland, Pres.,
Box 906.
- Reinert Knutson, R. & F. S.,
723 Duluth Ave.
53. WHITE ASM, Roanoke, Va.,
1st-2d Tues., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
R. A. Hoal, Pres.,
509 6th Ave., S. W.
- J. W. Clemmer, R. S.,
1114 Stewart Ave., S. E.
- T. H. Pettus, F. S.,
425 7th Ave., S. E.
54. SUNFLOWER, Fort Scott,
Kas., 2d-4th Sat., Socialist
Hall.
Wm. McKinley, Pres.,
818 E. Wall.
- Wm. T. Blinco, R. & F. S.,
118 S. Margrave St.
55. COFFEYVILLE, Coffeyville,
Kas.
56. CAMPBELL'S LEDGE, Pitts-
burgh, Pa., 1st-3d Fri., K. of
G. E. Hall.
Thos. Allardce, Pres.,
81 La Grange.
- Theo. Charlton, R. S.,
13 Stout St.
- Wm. J. Jones, F. S.,
119 N. Main St.
57. BAY VIEW, Boston, Mass.,
2d Sun. 4th Wed., 724 Wash-
ington.

- A. J. Sullivan, Pres.,
21 Taft St., Dorchester.
Peter Regan, R. S.,
529 W. 3d St., So. Boston.
M. S. Lyons, F. S.,
101 Lonsdale St., Dorchester.
58. VANCOUVER, Vancouver, B. C., Can., 2d-4th Mon., Labor Hall.
E. Matlock, Pres.,
2145 14th Ave., W.
Andrew Robb, R. & F. S.,
420 Nelson St.
59. ONOKA, Leighton, Pa., 2d-4th Fri.
Edward Stella, Pres.
J. T. O. Huffman, R. S.
Wm. Semmel, F. S.
60. IRON CITY, Birmingham, Ala., every Sat., 2205 3rd Av.
W. T. Burnes, Pres.,
5032 Grand Ave.
L. D. Taylor, R. S.,
1008 21st St., N.
T. J. Burke, F. S.,
1012 Alabama Ave.
61. BAYWOOD, Roanoke, Va., 2d-4th Tues., Labor Hall.
J. B. Angel, Pres.,
515 7th Ave., N. E.
J. W. Cook, R. S.,
8 4th St., N. E.
W. R. Tinsley, F. S.,
27 7th Ave., S. W.
62. BOONE, Boone, Iowa, every 4th Sunday.
E. A. Fisher, Pres.,
1803 Monenn St.
Henry Cook, R. & F. S.,
819 Division St.
63. ELMIRA, Elmira, N. Y., 3d Thurs., 120 Lake St.
Wm. T. Cross, Pres.,
512 Logan St.
Jno. Hagelson, R. & F. S.,
1518 Baldwin St.
64. MAGIC CITY, Moberly, Mo., 1st-3d Sat., Curran's Hall.
H. Nolte, Pres.,
333 N 4th St.
J. C. Curry, R. and F. S.,
312 N. Ault St.
65. HUNTINGTON, Huntington, W. Va., every Wed., Robert's Hall.
K. Perry, Pres.,
2709 8th Ave.
H. W. Gilbert, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 2.
C. E. Saunders, F. S.,
27 27th St.
66. MOJAVE, Mojave, Cal., every Wed.
Edward J. Streaby, Pres.
E. G. Elliott, R. & F. S.
67. SAFEGUARD, St. Joseph, Mo., 2d-4th Fri., K. P. Hall.
A. Goodman, Pres.,
Inza, Mo.
R. A. Christal, R. S.,
1111 Lafayette.
F. W. Archer, F. S.,
2324 S. 15th St.
68. QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES, Huron, S. D., last Sunday, Central Labor Hall.
Walter R. Coates, Pres.
C. B. Herron, R. S.
J. F. Lang, F. S.,
Box 267.
69. LOYALTY, Indianapolis, Ind., every Friday, Clark's Hall, Brightwood.
B. Applegate, Pres.,
2326 Adam St.
S. Dunning, R. S.,
2165 N. Rural.
Ed. Westerman, F. S.,
2445 Dearborn St.
70. LUNENBURG, Victoria, Va., 1st-3d Sat., B. R. C. A. Hall.
H. B. Moore, Pres.
D. Kellan, R. S.
- W. C. Phelps, F. S.
71. FALLS CITY, Louisville, Ky., 2d-4th Tues., Nodarp Hall.
W. H. Cockerill, Pres.,
1643 Prentice St.
Jno. Carnes, R. S.
917 S. 15th St.
C. W. Bratcher, F. S.,
1215 16th St.
72. CHEYENNE, Cheyenne, Wyo., 2d-4th Thurs. night, Eagle's Hall.
A. G. Large, Pres.,
1715 House St.
E. A. Walters, R. S.,
2518 Evans St.
E. R. Couchman, F. S.,
600 E. 18th St.
73. EUREKA, McComb, Miss., 1st-3d Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
C. H. Lee, Pres.,
J. W. Sample, R. S.,
Box 227.
L. E. Watson, F. S.,
410 Minnesota Ave.
74. MAGNOLIA, Marshall, Tex., 1st-3rd Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. A. Taylor, Pres.
J. P. Brasell, R. S.,
New Shops.
W. T. Hill, F. S.,
1604 E. Fannin.
75. GOLDEN RULE, Indianapolis, Ind., every Wed., cor. Wash and Kentucky.
D. H. Barnes, Pres.,
422 Hough St.
V. H. Williams, R. S.,
1107 Risener St.
M. L. Swick, F. S.,
318 N. Sheffield.
76. NEW RIVER, East Radford, Va., 3d Sat.
J. D. Munday, Pres.,
Geo. Stump, R. S.
Wm. T. Prickett, F. S.
77. McDOWELL, Kimball, W. Va., 2d-4th Fri., K. of P. Madison Heights, Va. Hall.
N. Wickham, Pres.
W. H. Yost, R. and F. S.
78. HILL CITY, Lynchburg, Va., Thurs nights, 6:30.
J. H. Cooper, Pres.,
Madison Heights, Va.
S. P. Wingfield, R. S.,
Madison Heights, Va.
Walter Bryant, F. S.,
207 B. St.
79. SILSBEE, Silsbee, Tex., 2d Wed., K. of P. Hall.
Ed Roper, Pres.
A. C. Copeland, R. S.
S. J. Sands, F. S.,
Box 156.
80. BUCKEYE, Columbus, O., 1st-3d Thursday, J. O. U. A. M. Hall, cor. Monroe and Mt. Vernon Ave.
Geo. E. Karsh, Pres.,
Milo, Ohio.
W. R. Dunlap, R. S.,
481 N. Bolivar St.
Jno. Wanamaker, F. S.,
703 Hoover St.
81. PINE TREE, Beaumont, Tex., 1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. L. Youngblood, Pres.,
1367 R. R. Ave.
R. B. Paxton, R. S.,
621 Ave. D.
J. P. Renfro, F. S.,
1793 Liberty, Ave.
82. MOUNTAIN GEM, Clifton Forge, Va., 1st-3d Sat., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
J. J. Moss, Pres.
O. R. Fox, R. S.,
Bath St.
E. J. Fischer, F. S.,
49 Thornton Ave.
83. SALT LAKE, Salt Lake City, Utah.
1st-3rd Wednesday, Salt Lake Labor Temple, 142 S. 2nd E. St.
W. T. Hyde, Pres.,
263 W. 5th N.
R. H. Schaffer, R. S.,
238 Read Ave.
John W. Sowers, F. S.,
870 W. 2d S. St.
84. HERINGTON, Herington, Kas., 1st-3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Earl Kellogg, Pres.,
Geo. Kitterman, R. S.,
Jos. M. Homler, F. S.,
Box 713.
85. STARBUCK, Starbuck, Wash., 1st-3d Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
H. D. Albright, Pres.
A. L. Pettijohn, R. S.
A. C. Rayburn, F. S.
86. WACO, Waco, Tex., 4th Fri Socialist Hall, 420 1/2 3rd St.
A. J. Murphy, Pres.,
1620 Clay St.
Edw. Neal, R. S.,
625 Novelty St.
Lee Bassett, F. S.,
795 S. 16th St.
87. CHIEF, Norton, Kas., every Tues., B. R. C. of A. Hall.
S. M. Bentley, Pres.
H. W. Gibson, R. S.
A. B. Howland, F. S.
88. OUACHITA, Eldorado, Ark., 2d-4th Sat., B. of L. F. E. Hall.
E. M. Crawford, Pres.,
J. B. Byrd, R. S.,
Box 124.
Clarence A. Bull, F. S.
89. DENISON, Denison, Tex., 2d-4th Thurs., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Jno. H. Owens, Pres.,
806 W. Chestnut.
N. C. Adrian, R. S.,
101 E. Murray.
W. S. Mattison, F. S.,
603 W. Munson St.
90. GATE CITY, Texarkana Ark., 2d-4th Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
A. C. Evans, Pres.,
918 Willis St.
J. W. Lewis, R. S.,
1014 Maple St.
Wm. Husk, F. S.,
Sub-station No. 1.
91. De QUINCY, De Quincy, La., 1st-3rd Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
J. H. Morgan, Pres.
C. D. Foreman, F. S.
V. C. Thompson, R. S.
92. HARBOR VIEW, Boston, Mass., every last Sun., 6:30 Washington St.
M. L. Hager, Pres.,
77 Easton St., Allston, Mass.
T. R. Cowley, R. S.,
278 Princeton St., E. Boston.
Chas. Steinbrey, F. S.,
31 1/2 Market St., Cambridge.
93. BLUFF CITY, Council Bluffs, Ia., 2d-4th Wed., Danish Hall.
M. C. Stewart, Pres.,
1312 Ave. A.
J. S. Rathbone, R. S.,
1415 Ave. B.
Thomas Rhoads,
1411 Fairmount Ave.
94. CLEBURNE, Temple, Texas 2d-4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
B. C. Vicken, Pres.
814 E. Ave. B.
D. L. Taylor, R. and F. S.,
1103 W. Ave. G, Route No. 6.
95. JACKSON, Jackson, Miss.

- meets 1st-3d Tuesday.
N. M. Brown, F. S.,
611 S. Congress St.
96. MINGO, Williamson, W. Va.,
1st-3d Wed., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
L. J. Varney, Pres.
G. W. Wolford, R. S.
C. L. Baasham, F. S.
97. FRANCIS, Francis, Okla.,
1st-3d Fri., Masonic Hall.
C. G. Busby, Pres.
J. L. Salter, R. and F. S.
98. NELSON, Nelson, B. C.,
Can., 1st-4th Thurs., Miners'
Union Hall.
M. J. Mulrone, Pres.
I. A. Austin, R. S.
Box 697.
C. H. Phillips, F. S.,
Box 908.
99. MUSKOGEE, Muskogee, Ok.,
1st-3d Wed., Brewer Hall, 119
S. Main.
W. H. Parks, Pres.,
Gen. Del.
Albert Vanplitt, R. S.
G. H. Roller, F. S.,
Midland Shops.
100. ALAMO CITY, San Antonio,
Texas, 1st-3d Tues., Riedens
Hall.
R. L. Goforth, Pres.,
404 N. San Marcos.
A. E. Schoup, R. S.,
310 S. San Saba St.
F. J. Garschell, F. S.,
1202 Zavalla St., Sta. A.
101. GRAND ISLAND, Grand
Island, Neb., 3d Tues., A. O.
U. W. Hall.
W. E. Bailey, Pres.,
614 E. 3d St.
H. D. Rhoda, R. S.,
622 W. 8th St.
M. M. Mahon, F. S.,
714 E. 7th St.
102. BAY STATE, Boston, Mass.,
2d Sun., 4th Thurs., Emmett's
Hall, 654 Central St.
John Massey, Pres.,
191 Boylston St.
D. J. Collins, R. S.,
85 Monroe St.,
Norwood, Mass.
W. O. Nye, F. S.,
1254 Washington.
103. OMAHA, Omaha, Neb., 1st-
3d Tues., Wolf's Hall, 33d and
Cumming St.
Chas. Woodworth, Pres.,
1617 N. 23d St.
D. C. Marlane, R. S.,
3124 Maple St.
Chas. Christenson, F. S.,
2302 Seward St.
104. FOUNTAIN CITY, North
Fond Du Lac, Wis.,
1st-3rd Wed., Trades & Labor
Hall.
Charles Sendele, Pres.,
227 E. Johnston St.
John Justin, R. S.,
36 N. Maupain.
J. O'Rourke, F. S.,
538 N. Main.
105. SUMMERS, Hinton, W. Va.,
2d-4th Wed., Big Four Hall.
S. T. Allen, Pres.
C. E. Pitzer, R. S.
A. G. Deeds, F. S.,
Brooklyn, W. Va.
106. VALLEY, La Junta, Col.,
2d-4th Wed., Moose Hall.
Chas. Miller, Pres.
W. W. Parks, R. S.,
402 Smithland Ave.
A. C. Eddy, F. S.,
107. GYPSUM, Fort Dodge, Ia.,
last Friday.
Albert Leason, Pres.,
447 10th Ave., S.
- M. Sheker, F. S.,
1114 S. 3d St.
108. RIVER CITY, Portsmouth,
O., every Thurs., Blake's Hall.
E. Shomaker, Pres.,
1443 Summit.
A. McCorkle, R. S.,
571 E. 6th.
H. Burgess, F. S.,
367 E. 12th St.
109. QUEEN CITY, Cincinnati,
O., 1st-3d Tues., Wuebler's
Hall.
August Ahrens, Pres.,
1902 Knox St.
David Long, R. S.,
2188 Warsaw Ave.
S. B. Wilson, F. S.,
40 Oak St., Ludlow Ky.
110. KAW RIVER, Topeka, Kas.,
4th Sat., at 418 Kansas Ave.
R. S. Wallace, Pres.,
208 The Drive.
Frank Garland, R. and F. S.,
334 Van Buren St.
111. WATER VALLEY, Water
Valley, Miss., 1st-3d Saturday,
Trades Hall.
Chas. Brooks, Pres.
F. C. Addington, R. S.
T. L. Hendricks, F. S.
112. ADVANCE, Minneapolis,
Minn., 1st-2d Tues., Alexan-
der's Hall, 36 6th St. S.
E. G. Peterson, Pres.,
526 Fremont Ave. N.
Geo. W. Peterson, R. S.,
1525 4th St. N.
Chas. J. Kahler, F. S.,
653 Jackson St.
113. PARADISE VALLEY, Para-
disse, Mont., 3d Tues., Par-
adise Hall.
Geo. Ree, Pres.,
J. A. Quam, R. S.
Box 134.
John Trasper, F. S.
114. HARMONY, Little Rock,
Ark., 1st-3d Mon., Odd Fel-
lows' Hall.
J. S. Kerr, Pres.,
214 W. 9th St.,
Argenta, Ark.
Wm. Zwick, R. and F. S.,
211 W. 10th, Argenta, Ark.
115. LOS ANGELES, Los Ange-
les, Cal., 2d-4th Thurs., Room
405 Labor Temple, Maple Ave.
Fred Williams, Pres. & F. S.,
4419 Orchard Ave.
John C. Sexton, R. S.,
146 N. Ave. 18.
116. CHICKASAW, Memphis,
Tenn., 1st-3d and 5th Sat.,
Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Main
and N. Court St.
F. A. Passmore, Pres.,
272 Market St.
H. J. Ringer, R. S.,
674 Pototoc Ave.
E. H. Shipley, F. S.,
222 W. Iowa St.
117. DAVY CROCKETT, Yoak-
um, Texas, 4th Wed., Wood-
men's Hall.
Wm. Drisey, Pres.
Howard McCafferty, R. S.
L. W. Roth, F. S.
118. CAPITAL CITY, St. Paul,
Minn., 3d Fri., cor. 7th and
Toronto Sts.
Gordon Kennedy, Pres.,
330 Daly St.
H. W. Smith, R. S.,
734 Ottawa Ave.
J. M. Danneker, F. S.,
446 Fulton.
119. HAWKEYE, Des Moines, Ia.,
1st-3d Sat., Traders' Assem-
bly Hall, 8th and Locust.
P. G. Nelson, Pres.,
250 E. 16th St.
- R. Hollingsworth, R. S.,
Park Ave., Sta. 10.
W. A. Antrina, F. S.,
612 School St.
120. MAYFLOWER, Handley, W.
Va., 3d-4th Wed., K. of P.
Hall.
W. A. Morton, Pres.,
Aaron High, R. and F. S.
Montgomery, W. Va.
121. GRAND VALLEY, Grand
Junction, Colo., 4th Tuesday,
Eagles' Hall.
C. C. Baye, Pres.,
1133 White Ave.
C. B. Kennet, R. S.,
441 Rockaway St.
J. M. Vinton, F. S.,
139 N. Spruce.
122. NORTH MCALISTER, North
McAlester, Okla., 2d-4th Fri.,
Masonic Hall.
J. M. Davis, Pres.,
209 W. Chickasaw Ave. Mc-
Alester, Okla.
J. I. Clemens, R. S.,
Box 132.
N. L. Lacey, F. S.
123. GARLAND CITY, Ashland
Wis., 4th Wednesday, Eagles'
Hall.
John S. Larsen, Pres.,
406 14th Ave. E.
Axle Green, R. S.,
1102 5 Ave. E.
Chas. Kruger, F. S.,
610 4th Ave. W.
124. NORTH STAR, Duluth,
Minn., 1st-3d Fri., Columbia
Hall.
Grant Crotzer, Pres.,
1907 W 1st St.
Otto Erickson, R. S.,
6 N. 39th Ave. W.
August Stevens, F. S.,
317 18th Ave. W.
125. GOLDEN GATE, Point
Richmond, Cal., 1st-3d Fri.,
Bank Hall, 8th and McDon-
ald.
J. McCarthy, Pres.,
Richmond, Cal.
J. Madigan, R. S.,
Box 208, Richmond.
R. Dornan, F. S.,
Richmond, Calif.
126. PARIS, Paris, Tex., 4th Fri.,
W. C. Brown, Pres.,
Care Frisco Depot.
E. C. Lewis, R. & F. S.,
Powderly, Tex.
127. TWIN, Kern, Cal., 1st-3d
Mon., K. of P. Hall.
C. S. Pesante, Pres.,
820 Kentucky St., Bakersfield,
Cal.
R. F. Coates, R. S.,
1005 Monterey St., Bakers-
field, Cal.
G. W. Johnson, F. S.,
619 Ky. St., Bakersfield, Cal.
128. ARROWHEAD, San Bern-
ardino, Cal., 1st-3d Mon.,
Dameron Hall.
Henry Wessel, Pres.,
553 G St.
Wm. Baldwin, R. and F. S.,
376 4th St.
129. GRANITE STATE, Nashua,
N. H., 1st Thurs., Mechanics'
Hall.
M. Morrison, Pres.,
48 Linden St., Lowell, Mass.
H. E. Badger, R. & F. S.,
65 Temple St.
130. MONETT, Monett, Mo., 2d-
4th Fri., Woodman Hall.
R. M. Cairns, Pres.
Otto Kern, R. S.
506 Lincoln Ave.
I. O. Garra, F. S.

131. **MISSABE**, Proctor, Minn., 1st-3d Fri., Town Hall.
H. Glibbery, Pres.
A. H. Wagner, R. S.
Martin Carlson, F. S.
132. **PORTOLA**, Portola, Cal., 2d and 4th Wednesday, Krueger Hall.
Patrick Hare, Pres.
O. O. Storm, R. S.,
W. O. Mulroney, F. S.
133. **PINE TREE**, Brainerd, Minn., 2d-4th Thurs., Trades and Labor Hall.
Frank Englehart, Pres.,
1207 Norwood St.: S. E.
Carl Bently, R. S.,
623 9th St., S.
K. O. Bergstrand, F. S.,
1809 Oak St., S. E.
134. **CROW WING RIVER**, Staples, Minn., 2d-4th Sat., Butchers' Hall.
Joseph Arnold, Pres.
A. P. Hedberg, R. S.
Wm. Pifer, F. S., Box 173.
135. **WASHOE**, Sparks, Nev., 4th Thurs., Federation Hall.
A. Krehnke, Pres.,
A. B. Riggie, R. & F. S.
136. **TAMAQUA**, Tamaqua, Pa., 1st-3d Friday eve., Owls Hall.
Geo. Endy, Pres.,
133 Hunter St.
Calvin Shock, R. S.,
302 Orwigsburg.
Chas. Schroder, F. S.,
213 Market.
137. **O. K. CITY**, Oklahoma City, Okla., 1st-3d Thurs., 16½ and 18½ W. Main.
Hugh E. Smith, Pres.,
118½ Chickasaw.
D. E. Barna, R. S.,
R. R. No. 9.
J. Campbell, F. S.,
424 E. 5th St.
138. **BORDER CITY**, Ft. Smith, Ark., 1st-3d Fri., Labor Temple.
B. H. Harper, Pres.
718 N. 5th.
J. W. Sargent, R. S.,
1106 N. 4th St.
C. M. Schreiner, F. S.,
712 S. 18th St.
139. **ROCK ISLAND**, Chickasha, Okla., 1st-3d Tues., Union Labor Hall.
David Tuck, Pres.
D. R. Diepart, R. S.
Chas. T. Smith, F. S.,
1219 S. 5th St.
140. **SUGAR LOAF HILL**, Sapulpa, Okla., 1st-3d Sat., Payne Bldg.
Pat McMurrrough, Pres.
W. H. Shouse, R. S.
J. S. Shouse, F. S.
141. **McDONOUGHVILLE**, McDonoughville, La., 4th Fri., Gould's Hall.
F. Schurb, Pres.
Fred Erlinger, R. S.
Alexis Erlinger, F. S.
142. **PEE DEE**, Hamlet, N. C., 2d-4th Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. H. Spencer, Pres.
T. P. Polk, R. S.
C. C. Hawley, F. S.,
Box 112.
143. **PLATTE RIVER**, N. Platte, Neb., 4th Fri., 1st Nat. Bank.
Leslie Dick, Pres.
L. I. Tucker, R. S.,
221 S. Chestnut St.
J. F. Baxter, F. S.,
421 W. 8th St.
144. **COLBERT**, Sheffield, Ala., 1st-3d Sat., Galloway Hall.
F. T. Runey, Pres.
- Y. S. Harrington, R. S.,
Box 6.
Tuscumbia, Ala.
J. E. Johnson, F. S.,
Box 111.
Tuscumbia, Ala.
145. **UMATILLA**, Umatilla, Ore., Wm. Thorogood, Pres.
L. M. Bullock, R. & F. S.
146. **MAIN LINE**, Denver, Colo., every Sat., 203 Charles Bldg.
R. C. Wells, Pres.,
4127 W. 50th St.
J. S. DeHaas, R. & F. S.,
3747 Marion St.
147. **GREEN RIVER**, Green River, Wyo., 2d and last Sat., Masonic Hall.
J. P. Richey, Pres.
Edw. Rumble, F. S.,
Box 255.
148. **GOGBEC RANGE**, Hurley, Wis., every 4th Sat., Erspumer's Hall.
R. G. Hocking, Pres.
Frank E. Prosek, R. S.,
Box 373.
John Welsh, F. S.
149. **CROOKSTON**, Crookston, Minn., 1st-3d Mon., Room 10, Old Opera Block.
Carl Swanson, Pres.,
703 S. Ash St.
Thos. Quam, R. and F. S.,
624 Cowing St.
150. **ELM GROVE**, Russell, Ky., 1st-3d Wed., Giley Bros.' Hall.
J. G. Rayburn, Pres.,
Advance, Ky.
John Robbins, R. S.,
Sam Williams, F. S.
151. **KENTON**, Covington, Ky., 2d-4th Tues., 9th and Willard St.
B. M. Wedding, Pres.,
4 Baker St.
E. L. Bates, R. S.,
1438 Holman St.
T. J. Fayhe, F. S.,
156 W. 6th St.
152. **EL PASO**, El Paso, Texas, 1st-3d Wed., F. B. Hall, cor. S. Oregon and Overland Sts.
J. J. Olson,
512 Wheeling.
J. W. Shultz, R. S.
710 Mesa Ave.
Geo. Hankins, F. S.,
904 Wyo. St.
153. **PARSONS**, Parsons, Kas., 2d-4th Fri., Engineers' Hall.
A. W. Perry, Pres.,
2524 Belmont Ave.
A. W. Pruitt, R. S., 312 N. Central St.
C. A. McCullough, F. S., 2514 Washington.
154. **INDEPENDENT**, New Orleans, La., 3d Fri., Martain's Hall.
Jas. Fitzgerald, Pres.,
2405 N. Rampart St.
L. T. Lartigue, Jr., R. S.,
2202 N. Villere St.
Dan Connell, F. S.,
3316 DeHenricourt St.
155. **CHAMPION**, Crewe, Va., 2d Sat., Odd Fellows' Hall.
C. C. Tucker, Pres.,
I. V. Herring, R. S.
J. W. Williams F. S.,
Box 38.
156. **COLORADO VALLEY**, Smithville, Texas, 1st-3d Wed., Odd Fellows' Hall.
W. L. Cunningham, Pres.
W. W. Taylor, R. S.
A. H. Smith, F. S.,
Box 335.
157. **NEWTON**, Newton, Kas., 1st-3d Thursdays, I. O. O. F. Hall.
- P. A. Harrison, Pres.,
129 S. W. 3th St.
I. W. Rishel, R. S.,
522 W. Broadway.
N. W. Swartzel, F. S.,
512 W 5th St.
158. **TROPICAL**, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama, 1st-3d Mon.
P. J. Quinn, Pres.
Fred Norwick, R. S.,
S. W. Newhard, F. S.,
Box 181.
159. **CLOUD CITY**, Leadville, Colo., 2d-4th Sat., Woodman Hall.
J. H. Baker, Pres.,
620 W. 3d St.
Ed Martin, R. S.,
315 W. 5th St.
Olle Peterson, F. S.,
Box 89.
160. **MIAMI VALLEY**, Dayton, Ohio, 3d Tues., Hollencamp Bldg.
Michael Roach, Pres.,
61 York Ave.
Geo. McClintock, R. S.,
214 Franklin St.
J. W. Blessing, F. S.,
34 Taylor St.
161. **MONITOR**, Pinners, Va., 2d-4th Wed., Fraternity Hall.
L. T. Harrell, Pres.,
321 Maryland Ave., Port Norfolk, Va.
V. L. Hutcheson, R. S.,
Pinners, Va.
J. T. Stevenson, F. S.,
405 Maryland Ave., Port Norfolk, Va.
162. **WHITE CITY**, Somerset Ky., 1st-3d Thurs.
Jack Carney, R. S.,
Luletha, Ky.
J. W. Castleberry, R. & F. S.,
Sta. A.
163. **PINE CREEK**, Galeton, Pa., 2d-4th Monday, F. O. E. Hall.
A. E. McLean, Pres.
B. M. North, R. S.
Geo. Melkle, F. S.,
Box 1434.
164. **SNOWFLAKE**, Eldon, Ia., 4th Tues., K. P. Hall.
Holly Whitman, Pres.,
C. R. Burns, R. S.
J. O. Scott, F. S.
165. **BILLINGS**, Billings, Mont., 2d-4th Thurs., Union Hall.
C. E. Roush, Pres.,
Box 352.
M. Frisch, R. S.,
116 N. 34th St.
Theo. Egland, F. S.,
606 N. 25th St.
166. **WEST CHICAGO**, Chicago, Ill., 3d Sat., 1878 N. Robey St.
Chas. Wagner, Pres.,
1531 N. Monticello Ave.
John Spohnholz, R. S.,
1750 Augusta St.
Adolph Huse, F. S.,
1423 N. Wood St.
167. **ROCK RIVER**, Janesville, Wis.
H. Schumacher, Pres.,
618 Linn St.
Fred Stramps, R. & F. S.,
720 Oakhill Ave.
168. **OLD HICKORY**, Roanoke Va., 1st-3d Tuesdays, Labor Home.
J. C. Long, Pres.,
312 4th Ave. N. W.
E. R. Wilburn, R. S.,
617 Henry St., S. W.
H. J. Merricks, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 3 Box 5.
169. **FLOW CITY**, Moline, Ill., 2d-4th Thurs., Industrial Hall, Rock Island, Ill.

- Louis Fisher, Pres.,
2836 5th Ave., Rock Island,
Ill.
- Louis Conrad, R. S.,
1108 Leclair, Davenport Ia.
Fred M. Miller, F. S.,
1552 W. 3d St.
Davenport, Ia.
170. TENNEVA, Bristol, Va., 4th
Thurs., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
W. S. Dudley, Pres.,
837 Russel St.
C. R. Barnes, R. S.,
630 Goodson,
Bristol, Tenn.
C. V. Fine, F. S.
Virginia Ave.,
Bristol, Tenn.
171. MIDLAND, Terrill, Tex.,
1st-3d Friday, City Hall.
C. Austin, Pres.
A. G. Brookings, R. S.
W. K. Choate, F. S.,
809 Moore Ave.
172. SELECT, Kingsville, Tex.,
3d-4th Wed., W. O. W. Hall.
J. M. Slater, Pres.
W. A. Shields, R. S.
Jas. D. Sturm, F. S.,
Box 216.
173. KOOTENAY, Cranbrook, B.
C., Can., 2d-4th Wed., Car-
men's Hall.
F. McKenna, Pres.,
Watt Ave.
F. Woodward, R. S.,
Box 284.
G. Taylor, F. S.,
Box 255.
174. CORONATION, Medicine
Hat., Alta. Can., 1st-3d Fri.,
Cochran's Hall.
Robert Shaw, Pres.
H. J. Love, R. S.,
Box 318.
E. C. Houghton, F. S.,
Box 424.
175. SCHUYLKILL, Port Car-
bon, Pa., 2d-4th Tues., Co-
lumbia Hall.
L. C. Thompson, Pres.,
Mechanicsville, Pottsville, Pa.
J. Wolf, R. S.,
Palo Alto, Pa.
Roy Robertson, F. S.,
Box 172.
176. SALIDA, Salida, Colo., 2d-
4th Tues., Adliss Hall.
E. C. Quinn, Pres.
703 E. St.
J. F. Sibley, R. S.,
549 E. 2d St.
O. Huffman, F. S.,
286 S. K St.
177. FREMONT, Fremont, Neb.,
2d-4th Monday.
A. J. Melvin, Pres.,
99 S. Irvin St.
H. Lowenburg, R. S.,
504 E. Military Ave.
Ira Zimmerman, F. S.,
Maple St.
178. CEREDO, Ceredo, W. Va.,
1st-3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
W. H. Anderson, Pres.
Floyd Cole, R. S.
H. G. Burke, F. S.
179. ROANOKE, Roanoke, Va.,
2d-4th Sat., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
H. H. Moorman, Pres.,
124 11th St. S. E.
J. M. Keister, R. S.,
716 13th Ave., N. E.
J. S. Slaydon, F. S.,
715 Jamison Ave., S. E.
181. PHOENIX, Lexington, Ky.,
1st-2d Thurs., Kerby's Hall.
R. S. Allen, Pres.,
Chestnut St.
N. H. Turner, R. S.,
337 Nelson Ave.
- T. W. Soper, F. S.,
373 E. 3rd St.
182. ABERDEEN, Montreal, Can.,
2d-3d Fri., 784 St. Catherine
St. E.
J. Rodney, Pres.,
195 St. Charles St.
J. R. Rice, R. S.,
619 Clarke St.
P. Labrie, F. S.,
37 De Lonodierre.
183. UNITY, Richmond, Va., 1st-
3d Sat., 35th and Broad St.
A. Parsons, Pres.,
Fulton Hill, Carrier B, No.
38.
T. B. Watkins, R. S.,
631 3d Ave., Highland Park.
M. B. Wilhelm, F. S.,
425 N. 3rd St.
184. EXCELSIOR, South Rich-
mond, Va., 2d-4th Fri., I. O.
O. F. Hall, 8th and Hull
Sts.
C. W. Eagles, Pres.,
Mosley, Va.
R. M. Hague, R. S.,
2008 Albany Ave.
A. L. Simpson, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 3.
185. SALT WATER, Newport
News, Va., 1st-3d Fri., Ros-
enbaum Hall, 2408 Washing-
ton Ave.
L. C. Work, Pres.
316 44th St.
S. E. Parker, R. S.,
Chestnut Ave. and 27th St.
G. F. Harrell, F. S.,
1220 22d St.
186. MOUNT TACOMA, So. Tac-
oma, Wash., 2d-4th Tues.,
W. O. W. Hall, South Tac-
oma.
E. W. Dallas, Pres.,
5413 Puget Sound Ave.
G. A. Thomas, R. S.,
5413 Alder St.
F. A. Wabber,
5417 Warner St.
187. JOPLIN, Joplin, Mo., 1st-3d
Wed., 417 Main St.
J. F. Thornton, Pres.,
1317 Pearl St.
W. H. Caruthers, R. S.,
1206 Indiana.
J. H. Sullivan, F. S.,
1128 Jackson St.
188. MERRIMAC, Portsmouth,
Va., 1st-3d Tues., 305 High
St.
L. R. Bell, Pres.,
218 6th Ave.
C. D. Jackson, R. S.,
729 High St.
J. W. Parrott, F. S.,
218 6th Ave.
189. BIG SPRING, Big Spring,
Tex., 2d-4th Thurs., I. O.
O. F. Hall.
D. H. Clingan, Pres.
H. L. Cook, R. S.,
Box 117.
E. C. May, F. S.
190. NEEDLES, Needles, Calif.,
1st-3d Mon.
F. M. Kinsinger, Pres.
Box 704.
W. Rookard, R. S.,
Box 266.
G. J. Howerkamp,
Gen. Del.
191. GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Alexander, Va., 2d-4th Mon.,
K. of P. Hall.
J. C. Shaw, Pres.,
1005 King St.
J. M. Davis, R. S.,
1416 Duke St.
C. M. McIntosh, F. S.,
1702 Duke St.
192. NEW ONTARIO, North Bay,
Ont., 4th Fri., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
W. Soule, Pres.
H. Greenman, R. S.,
Box 490.
Wm. Legg, F. S.,
Box 1265.
193. BIG SANDY, Ashland, Ky.,
2d-4th Wed., Pollock Bldg.
H. E. Osten, Pres.,
E. Winchester and 29th St.
J. C. Scott, R. S.,
Sta. 1.
E. Ballard, F. S.,
721 E. Montgomery.
194. ROCKY MOUNTAIN, Colo-
rado Springs, Colo., 4th Fri.,
Carpenter's Hall.
Geo. Baker, Pres.,
328 E. Tampa.
T. T. Sanderson, R. S.,
P. O. Box 774.
J. W. Carman, F. S.,
217 N. El Paso St.
195. LAUREL, Laurel, Mont., 2d-
4th Thurs., Westbrook-Heid
Hall.
John Brickman, Pres.
Harry Hauhn, R. S.
John Farrell, F. S.
196. FORWARD, Windsor, Ont.,
Can.
R. Burfield, Pres.,
159 Aiken St.
F. C. Nelson, R. S.,
167 Arthur St.
O. E. Sweet, F. S.,
37 1/2 Louis Ave.
197. CASCADE, North Bend, B.
C., Can., 3d Sat.
E. Restall, Pres.
Hugh Durkin, R. & F. S.
198. WILCOE, Wilcoe, W. Va.,
meets 1st-3d Sat.
W. P. Mathews, Pres.
J. M. Riddle, R. S.
W. J. Duncan, F. S.
199. PINE GROVE, Amory, Miss.,
3d Sat., Mize Hall.
J. M. Fuqua, Pres.
O. P. Lockridge, R. S.
200. FLATHEAD VALLEY,
Whitefish, Mont.
E. J. Boyle, Pres.,
Box 113.
E. W. Collins, R. S.,
Box 341.
C. J. Piper, F. S.,
Box 387.
201. MERIDAN, Meridan, Miss.,
2d-4th Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
J. F. Miles, Pres.
H. G. Holbrook, R. and F. S.,
1117 35th Ave.
202. O. K., Cherokee, Kas., 2d-
4th Sat.
J. E. Layton, Pres.
H. D. Pine, R. S.
J. H. Gee, F. S.
203. MT. MENA, Heavener, Okla.,
2d-4th Wed., Walker Hall.
G. H. Purdum, Pres.
Lock Box 84.
John Wright, R. & F. S.,
L. B. 425.
204. MOOSE JAW, Moose Jaw,
Sask., Can., 1st-3d Thurs.,
Trades and Labor Hall.
H. Shaw, Pres.,
South Hill.
W. J. Stagg, R. S.,
Box 795.
A. Greenman, F. S.,
South Hill.
205. SPENCER, Salisbury, N. C.,
1st-3d Mon., Eagle Hall.
W. C. Norris, Pres.,
Spencer, N. C.
E. L. Klutz, R. S.,
--- N. Main St.
M. L. Webb, F. S.,
425 E. Horah St.

206. **JONESBORO**, Jonesboro, Ark., 1st Mon., Woodman Hall.
Fred Sears, Pres.
H. Micklish, R. & F. S., 705 Huntington Ave.
207. **THAYER**, Thayer, Mo., 4th-Monday, Carmens Hall.
S. B. Pierce, Pres.
W. H. Harrison, Box 396.
H. W. Harrison, F. S.
208. **ROSEBUD**, Chelyan, W. Va., 2d-4th Tues., K. P. Hall.
H. F. Eskins, Pres.
P. J. Creacy, R. S., Ohley, W. Va.
A. T. Williams, F. S., Ohley, W. Va.
209. **LAKE MINNEWASKA**, Glenwood, Minn., Earl A. Walen, Pres., Gen. Del.
Lloyd Roberts, R. & F. S., Gen. Del.
210. **VIRGINIA**, Virginia, Minn., Peter McGovern, Pres., 106 Maple St.
J. O. Poverski, R. S.
B. S. Geer, F. S., 333 1/2 Chestnut St.
211. **LOOKOUT**, Chattanooga, Tenn., 2d-4th Fri., 912 E. 8th St.
J. A. Clark, Pres., E. Chattanooga.
J. Turner, R. S., Rossville, Ga.
W. F. Dickert, F. S., 705 Willow St., Hyde Park.
212. **CASTLE VALLEY**, Helper Utah, 3d Wed., K. P. Hall.
W. C. Grimes, Pres.
Jos. O'Berta, R. & F. S., Box 535.
213. **LAKEVIEW**, Springfield, Mo., 1st-3d Thurs., B. of R. T. Hall.
W. E. Reynolds, Pres., 1625 N. Campbell St.
Gilmore Goerke, R. S., 1975 Mo. Ave.
Jos. V. Nettles, F. S., 1135 Blaine St.
214. **TUSCALOOSA**, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 2d-4th Fri.
W. L. Hendrix, Pres.
Homer Appleyard, R. S., General Delivery.
J. L. McCracken, F. S., 1624 26th Ave.
215. **YELLOWSTONE**, Livingston, Mont., 1st-3d Tues., Masonic Hall.
Chas. Richards, Pres., 532 N. East St.
E. S. Robson, F. S., 418 S. K St.
Duncan Cameron, F. S., 531 N. G St.
216. **RIO GRANDE**, Alamogosa, Colo., 1st-3d Sat.
A. E. Ables, Pres.
F. Rice, R. S.
Geo. R. Anderson, F. S.
217. **WELLINGTON**, Wellington, Kas., 1st-3d Mon.
O. B. Linn, Pres.
A. W. Huffman, R. S., 218 S. Douglas St.
J. B. Wilder, F. S., 124 N. Elm St.
218. **UNITED FOUR**, Wichita, Kas., 1st-3d Wed.
Geo. Burris, Pres., Orient Shops.
R. H. Morse, R. S., 1839 McCormack.
R. W. Prier, F. S., Orient Shops.
219. **WINNEBAGO**, Fon du Lac, Wis., 3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Patrick Dore, Pres., 924 Mich. Ave., N.
Chas. R. Holtz, R. & F. S., 126 Harrison Place.
220. **BEAUMONT**, Neodesha, Ka., 1st-3d Tues.
Gilbert Cutsinger, Pres.
Geo. Lawrence, R. & F. S., Box 892.
221. **ST. JOHN**, St. John, N. B., Canada., 3d Tues.
F. L. Barrett, Pres., 284 Brussels St.
Henry Tower, R. S., 8 St. Paul Ave.
J. McKechnie, F. S., 140 City Road.
222. **MIZPAH**, Whistler, Ala., 2d-4th Thurs., I. O. O. F. Hall.
R. N. Pittman, Pres.
G. W. Parker, R. S.
J. F. Hanley, F. S.
223. **FORT SUMPTER**, Charleston, S. C., 4th Thurs., Irish Volunteers' Hall.
B. H. Hogg, Pres., 21 Blake St.
C. E. Smith, R. S., 153 Church St.
J. Dunning, F. S., 177 St. Phillip St.
224. **SIGNAL BUTTE**, Miles City, Mont., 2d-4th Fri., Labor Hall.
Mike Vognild, Pres., Box 416.
Geo. Smith, R. S., Box 416.
V. Bennett, F. S., Box 416.
225. **CRESCENT**, New Orleans, La., 2d-4th Sat., McMahon's Hall, Dryades and Callope Sts.
S. J. Gallagher, Pres., 2604 Phillip St.
J. T. Murphy, R. S., 2223 Thalia St.
J. H. Altken, F. S., 225 S. Dorgenois St.
226. **CENTRAL CITY**, Macon, Ga., every Thurs., Lackey's Hall.
F. Deal, Pres., 758 Boundday St.
E. B. Campbell, R. S., 687 Elm St.
Jno. M. Woods, F. S., 101 Nelson St.
227. **FREEPORT**, Freeport, Ill., 1st-3d Tues., 107 Stephenson St.
J. C. Dawson, Pres., 90 Winnishiek St.
M. C. Jenkins, R. S., 67 Iroquois St.
J. L. Holbert, 12 Iroquois St.
228. **BAIRD**, Baird, Tex., 2d-4th Wed., in I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. F. Greenrock, Pres.
C. M. Andrews, R. & F. S., Box 535.
229. **PROGRESS**, Carleton Jct. Ont., Can., 4th Thurs., Cliff's Hall.
Thos. Carson, Pres.
Jas Richards, R. S.
J. R. Galvin, F. S.
230. **OTTAWA**, Ottawa, Ont., 4th Thurs., Rosemont Ave. Hall.
Thos. Broad, Pres., 50 Melrose Ave.
J. L. Nall, R. S., 61 Pine St.
Geo. Reilly, F. S., 11 Melrose Ave., Hintonburg.
231. **STAND PAT**, Roseville, Cal., every Mon.
J. C. Veal, Pres.
W. C. Willis, R. S.
- M. D. Shuler, F. S., Box 434.
232. **MAGNOLIA**, Monroe, La., 1st-3d Mon., Red Men's Hall.
R. W. Winberg, Pres., Box 84.
C. G. Brusch, R. S., 214 North 7th St.
I. V. Castles, F. S., 710 Oak St.
233. **DALHART**, Dalhart, Tex., 1st-3d Tues., M. W. A. Hall.
L. P. Fretwell, Pres., Box 269.
A. Crisman, R. S.
We Nulph, F. S.
234. **ST. MARIE**, Montreal, Que., Can., 1st-3d Fri., Lemieux Hall, cor. Lafontaine and Iberville.
J. B. Lavole, Pres., 2 Sheppard.
Adliard Laurendeau, F. S., 70 5th Ave., Vianville.
235. **PECOS VALLEY**, Amarillo, Tex., 2d-4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
T. N. Butler, Pres.
E. M. Letcher, R. S., 306 N. Johnson St.
E. L. Richardson, F. S., 209 N. Grant.
236. **LAKE OF THE WOODS**, Kenora, Ont., Can., 3d Fri., Orange Hall.
A. Kilpatrick, Pres.
F. J. Connett, R. S.
H. Marshall, F. S.
237. **UNION**, Vicksburg, Miss., 1st-3d Tues., K. of P. Hall.
Joe Rigley, Pres., 1225 Washington St.
F. L. Reeks, R. S., R. R. No. 2, care R. S. Godley.
Geo. Elmendorf, F. S., 2419 Pearl St.
238. **PANHANDLE**, Childress, Tex., 2d-4th Sat., Labor Temple.
J. E. Trice, Pres.
E. P. Sigler, R. S.
Fred Higgins, F. S., Box 412.
239. **MISSISSQUOI**, Farnham, Que., Can., 3d Thurs., St. Joseph's Hall.
O. Robillard, Pres.
A. Brodeur, R. & F. S.
240. **SELMA**, Selma, Ala., 2d-4th Wed., Hall at cor. Ala. Ave. and Macey St.
R. F. Meacham, Pres., 117 Water Ave.
J. E. McMullen, R. S., 715 Lawrence St.
W. E. Ballard, F. S., 801 Washington St.
241. **MISSOULA**, Missoula, Mont., 1st-3d Wed., Annex Hall.
Fred Partlow, Pres., 125 N. 2d St W.
John Musin, R. S., Box 942.
Jno. P. Jacobson, F. S., Box 763.
242. **BLAIR**, McAdam Junction, N. B., Can., 4th Thursday, Orange Hall.
B. B. Jordan, Pres.
Wm. B. Johnston, R. S.
B. B. Herd, F. S.
243. **BEAVER CREEK**, Waurika Okla., 2d-4th Sat.
M. L. Williams, Pres.
A. E. Thom, R. & F. S.
244. **SHREVEPORT**, Shreveport, La., 1st-3d Thurs., K. of P. Hall.
E. S. Madding, Pres., 1856 Park Ave.
E. S. Pollard, R. S., R. R. 2, Box 24.

- G. B. Payton, F. S.,
1725 Arlington.
246. INTERCOLONIAL, Moncton,
N. B., Can., 1st-3d Fri., Sons
of Temperance Hall.
L. McKinnon, Pres.,
22 Maple St.
Chas. J. Paul, R. S.,
20 Caledonia St.
F. C. Wilson, F. S.,
99 Pine St.
246. CHATTAHOOCHEE, Colum-
bus, Ga., 2d-4th Wed., Royal
Arcanus Hall.
T. W. Birks, Pres.,
508 9th St.
W. T. Christi, R. S.,
933 5th Ave.
R. G. Jones, F. S.,
Phoenix City, Ala.
247. AMERICUS, Americus, Ga.,
2d-4th Fri., K. of P. Hall.
W. J. Gunn, Pres.,
S. C. Daniel, R. S.,
605 Jackson Ave.
W. H. St. John, F. S.,
106 Cherry St.
248. CONCORD, Concord, N. H.,
1st Friday.
John Fanning, Pres.,
30½ S. State St.
M. H. Rimsell, R. S.,
414 Pillsbury St.
P. J. Ahearn, F. S.,
24 Stone St.
249. GRAND CANYON, Winslow
Ariz., every Wed.
A. O. Blanks, Pres.
F. E. Munro, R. S.
A. Garduno, F. S.,
250. BRUNSWICK, Lawrence-
ville, Va., 2d-4th Tues., Pyth-
ian Hall.
J. E. Keeton, Pres.
C. C. Gibbs, R. S.
J. A. Wester, F. S.
251. WIREGRASS, Fitzgerald, Ga.,
1st-3d Tues., W. R. C. Hall
N. M. Jordan, Pres.
C. T. Skinner, R. S.,
707 W. Altamaha St.
J. H. Bowers, F. S.,
708 W. Altamaha.
252. SPOKANE, Spokane, Wash.,
2d-4th Mon., Oliver Hall.
W. M. Thompson, Pres.
210 N. Lee St.
Arthur Schmidt, R. S.,
E. 1823 Catalda Ave.
Julius Mueller, F. S.,
1704 E. 4th Ave.
253. HUB OF THE WEST, Sas-
katoon, Sask., Can., 3d Tues.,
Labor Temple.
A. Kersley, Pres., 126 Ave., E.
So.
W. Vowles, R. S.,
126 Ave. E., South.
C. Burnett, F. S.,
126 Ave., E. So.
254. ANCHOR, Deer Lodge, Mont.,
2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
Geo. Horn, Pres.
John Jackson, R. S.
Box 644.
D. E. Luther, F. S.
255. TEXLINE, Texline, Texas,
3d Fri., M. W. A. Hall.
H. W. Mier, Pres.
P. G. Fletcher, R. S.,
Box 23.
J. C. House, F. S.,
Box 161.
256. ST. PATRICK, Riviere Du
Loup, Que., Can., 1st Wed.,
3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Jos. Marquis, Pres.
Blaisville, Que.
Albani River, R. S.
T. Caron, F. S.
257. GOODLAND, Goodland, Kas.,
2d-4th Sat., Robinson Hall.
- A. France, Pres.
J. M. Pott, R. S.,
C. C. Wood, F. S.
258. BEAVER, West Toronto,
Ont., Can., 3d Wed., James
Hall.
John Edw. McEwan, Pres.,
94 Prescott Ave.
J. W. Buckley, R. S.,
Mt. Dennis, Ont., Can.
Walter H. Pooler, F. S.,
25 Westmoreland Ave., Toron-
to Ont., Can.
259. FAIRBURY, Fairbury, Neb.,
4th Mon., Jenkins' Hall.
Ed Carr, Pres.
R. W. Cole, R. S.
Jas. E. McKee, F. S.
260. MOBRIDGE, Mobridge, S.
D., 1st-3d Tuesday.
Louis Buckholts, Pres.
Arvid Arvidson, R. S.
Box 383.
Herman Sosinski, F. S.
261. MOUNTAIN CITY, Green-
ville, S. C., 2d-4th Tues.
Wm. L. Reeves, Pres.,
840 W. Washington St.
G. E. Brandt, R. S.,
R. R. No. 3.
L. M. Sherman, F. S.,
127 Butler Ave.
262. ELKO, Richmond, Va., 1st-
3d Tues., Labor Temple.
P. E. Glass, Pres.
918 N. 22d St.
A. Haverstock, R. S.,
1011 E. Clay St.
G. W. Witham, F. S.,
2109 Leigh St.
263. ST. CROIX, Calais, Maine.
Frank Dow, Pres.,
St. Stephen, N. B.
Geo. McGarvey R. S.
230 Union St.
Wm. A. Kelley, F. S.,
Milltown, N. B.
264. MOUNTAIN VIEW, Three-
Forks, Mont., 1st-3d Mondays
Orlando Robson, Pres.
George Johnson, R. S.
Irvin Bond, F. S.
265. KAHOKA, E St. Louis, Ill
1st-3d Tues., Metropolitan
Bldg., 5th and Mo. Ave.
Bert Ham, Pres.
1023 Piggott Ave.
E. Xander, R. S.,
618 Bond Ave.
W. H. Weber, F. S.,
1843 Piggott Ave.
266. LOYAL, Sioux City, Ia., 4th
Mon., Labor Temple, 510 5th
St.
Fred Holt, Pres.,
914 Court St.
W. L. Stoddard, R. S.,
2107 St. Marys Ave.
Frank Scott, F. S.,
1112 Plymouth St.
267. MT. ERIE, Stamps, Ark.,
2d-4th Wed., W. O. W. Hall
A. S. Hayes, Pres.
J. H. Inabnette, R. S.,
S. P. Halliburton, F. S.,
Box 242.
268. PORTLAND, Portland, Ore.,
2d-4th Mon., Carpenter's Hall
R. Sinfield, Pres.,
490 Flint St.
F. M. Adams, R. S.,
350 Gilsan St.
Jos. Vana, F. S.,
708 E. 14th St. So.
270. STATEN ISLAND, Rich-
mond, N. Y.
P. J. Garrity, Pres.,
62 Prince St., Stapleton, N. Y.
Wm. Cornell, R. S.,
98 Lockman Ave.,
Mariner's Harbor, Sta.,
Port Richmond, N. Y.
- Jas. Smith, F. S.,
104 Lockman Ave.,
Mariner's Harbor Sta.,
Port Richmond, N. Y.
271. FRENCH BROAD, Ashe-
ville, N. C., 2d-4th Thurs.,
Early's Hall.
T. L. Pennell, Pres.
S. C. Waddell, R. S.,
33 Louis St.
S. M. Waddell, F. S.,
33 Louis St.
272. MILFORD, Milford, Utah.
1st-3d Mon., Opera Hall.
C. W. Morse, Pres.
Arthur McAulley, R. S.
Chas. Drebellus, F. S.
273. DAVENPORT, Davenport,
Ia., 2d-4th Mon., I. O. O. F.
Hall, 5th and Brady Sts.
Henry Fraune, Pres.,
1013 W. 6th St.
W. J. Simpson, R. S.,
1032 Farnum St.
Louis Pearson, F. S.,
613 Farnum St.
274. ARSENAL, Rock Island, Ill.,
1st-3d Wed., Bleclin Hall,
1502 2d Ave.
F. H. Wells, Pres.,
619 3d Ave., E. Moline, Ill.
L. E. Saulpaugh, R. S.,
415 22d S., Moline, Ill.
C. D. Schluter, F. S.,
2916 11½ Ave.
275. KEY CITY, Dubuque, Ia.,
2d-4th Thurs., Harstet Hall,
cor. 19th and White St.
John Hauptert, Pres.
Frank Artus, R. S.,
1786 Washington St.
Albert Kruse, F. S.,
1622 Washington St.
276. SAVANNA, Savanna, Ill., 4th
Sat., Woodmen's Hall.
Joseph Frazier, Pres.,
Box 258.
Harry Rogers, R. S.
Chas. Sager, F. S.
277. WAYNE, Philadelphia, Pa.
3d Thurs., N. E. Cor. 9th &
Spring Garden.
John J. Gribbin, Pres.,
315 Armat St.
Franklin Poley, R. S.,
5937 Norwood St., German-
town.
D. Mulharen, F. S.,
469 E. Penn St., Germantown.
278. GATEWAY CITY, La Crosse,
Wis., 2d Mon., K. of P. Hall.
Ernest Stager, Pres.,
302 Carr St.
Martin Schjolberg, R. & F. S.,
1118 Berlin St.
279. AUSTIN, Austin, Minn., ev-
ery last Thurs., Firemen's
Hall.
Thos. Mork, Pres.
Chas. Heindol, F. S.,
105 Division St.
280. BAYOU CITY, Houston
Tex., 2d-4th Thurs., Southern
Hall.
S. Wheelss, Pres.,
1613 Ferry St.
W. C. Rasch, R. S.,
1307 Montgomery Ave.
J. E. French, F. S.,
1703 Ferry St.
281. FORKED DEER, Jackson,
Tenn., 1st-3d Fri., Eagle's
Hall.
T. W. Reed, Pres.
G. L. Allen, R. S.
M. Allison, F. S.,
427 Short St.
282. MASON CITY, Mason City,
Ia., last Sun.
Chas. Colleton, Pres.,
123 E. Miller St.
John Johnson, R. & F. S.,
433 Cottage Ave.

283. **QUEBEC**, Quebec, Can.
J. O. Pelchat, Pres.,
43 St. Joseph St., St. Roch.
Jules Belanger, R. S.,
12 Cheviere St., St. Saviour.
Que.
Emil Legare, F. S.,
78 St. Francois St., St. Roch.
284. **CHICAGO BELT**, Chicago, Ill., 3d Tues., Backus Hall,
8428 Vincennes Rd.
Herman Albracht, Pres.,
543 W. 61st St.
Clarence Grulhke, R. S.,
9337 Lowe Ave.
John R. Wurl, F. S.,
8718 Parnell Ave.
285. **ALBERT LEA**, Albert Lea, Minn., 3d Sun., C. R. I. & P. Shops.
P. Getrick, Pres.,
General Delivery.
C. A. Pratt, R. & F. S.,
102 S. 1st Ave., West.
286. **ZINC CITY**, La Salle, Ill., 3d Sun., Eagles' Hall, cor. Main and Gooding.
Geo. Allen, Pres.,
527 10th St.
Wm. C. Flynn, R. S.,
453 2d St.
Wm. Gehr, F. S.,
831 Calhoun St., Peru, Ill.
287. **ROCK CITY**, Wabash, Ind., 2d-4th Sat., Union Hall.
Joe Reed, Pres.,
468 Falls Ave.
Chas. Ward, R. S.,
514 State St.
R. L. Rutherford, F. S.,
301 N. Wabash.
288. **HOPE**, Enid, Okla., every Tues., Labor Hall.
I. H. Kent, Pres.,
J. W. Beavens, R. S.,
1113 W. Randolph St.
Geo. W. McKee, F. S.,
611 W. Walnut.
289. **COMET**, Lethbridge, Alta., 1st-3d Tues., Labor Hall.
L. Stockwell, Pres.,
A. E. Adolphson, R. S.,
413 12th St., N.
H. Jarvis, F. S.,
Box 2102.
290. **HURON**, Chicago, O., 3d Sat., Wolf's Hall.
J. J. Wolfe, Pres.,
C. T. Dye, R. & F. S.
291. **COAL VALLEY**, Carbondale Ill., 1st-3d Sat., 7:30 p. m. I. O. O. F. Hall.
G. L. Dry, Pres.,
Wm. Blackburn, R. & F. S.,
206 W. Elm St.
292. **SHERMAN**, Sherman, Tex., every Tues., Bailey Hall.
A. D. Scarbrough, Pres.,
J. K. Odle, R. S.,
212 E. Pecan St.
L. B. Shipp, F. S.,
1015 Huston St.
293. **LORIMER**, Cape Girardeau, Mo., 3d Wed., Haas Hall.
J. C. Faust, Pres.,
418 S. Hanover.
Gus Stein, R. & F. S.,
725 Morgan Oak St.
294. **EUREKA SPRINGS**, Leslie, Ark., 2d-4th W.d.
J. F. Rosenberry, R. S.
U. L. Kane, R. & F. S.
U. L. Kane, F. S.
295. **SARNIA**, Sarnia Tunnel, Ont., Can.
D. Campbell, Pres.,
321 Russell St.
A. Baker, R. S.,
121 Mary St.
W. F. Gibson, F. S.,
301 Russell South St.
296. **COTTONWOOD**, Somerville, Tex., 4th Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
W. J. Schluens, Pres.,
F. Beckhusen, R. & F. S.
297. **SURPRISE**, Chicago, Ill., 2d-4th Tues., Anderson Hall,
54th and Wentworth Ave.
Jos. Laess, Pres.,
4413 5th Ave.
Albert Bennett, R. S.,
5006 Princeton.
C. Johnson, F. S.,
5641 Wentworth Ave.
298. **WYMORE**, Wymore, Neb., 2d Mon., A. O. U. W. Hall.
W. D. Mayer, Pres.,
Wm. Fullwood, R. S.
J. K. Lewis, F. S.
299. **MINNEHAHA**, South Minneapolis, Minn., 1st-3d Mon., Mozart Hall, 1417 Wash. Ave., South.
G. A. Pearson, Pres.,
2928 Bloomington Ave.
E. Ekelund, R. S.,
2413 31st Ave., So.
Thos. Lavers, F. S.,
2837 17th Ave. S.
300. **THE COLUMBIA**, Columbia, S. C., 2d-4th Sat., City Federation Hall.
W. H. Sims, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 3.
O. B. Jenkins, R. S.,
2315 Lady St.
W. H. Hinnant, F. S.,
1718 Blanding St.
301. **FULTON**, Valley Jct., Ia., 2d-4th Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ralph Brunce, Pres.,
Oran Septer, R. S.
Miles Putnam, F. S.
302. **LaGRANDE**, Lagrande, Ore., 1st-3d Wed.
J. R. McNowen, Pres. & F. S.,
1317 W. Ave.
303. **JACKSONVILLE**, Jacksonville Fla., every Fri., 136 E. Bay St.
J. F. McClellan, Pres.
J. Valentine, R. S.
H. L. Watkins, F. S.,
548 Spruce St.
304. **UNITY**, St. Thomas, Ont., Can., 2d-4th Thurs., Court Elgin Hall.
Chas. Bolton, Pres.,
18 Devonshire Place.
Fred Thompson, R. S.,
163 Willington St.
Thos. W. Card, F. S.,
39 West Ave.
305. **Dauphin**, Dauphin, Man., Can., 3d Fri.
E. Shuttleworth, Pres.
A. Westbrook, R. S.
F. Firth, F. S.
306. **BRAZOS VALLEY**, Teague Texas, 1st-3d Thurs., Carman Hall.
T. Reed, Pres.,
S. J. Seay, R. S.,
Box 566.
Chas. McKinnon, F. S.
307. **PUGET SOUND**, Seattle, Wash., 2d-4th Wed., Hall 203 Labor Temple.
J. H. Cleague, Pres.,
3207 Walnut Ave., W.
C. H. Adams, R. S.,
202 9th Ave., S.
F. O. Schmbly, F. S.,
1108 E. 55th St.
308. **HARLOWTOWN**, Harlow town, Mont., 4th Wed.
W. H. Fuller, Pres.,
W. B. Green, R. & F. S.
309. **CLINTON**, Clinton, Ill., 2d-4th Wed., G. A. R. Hall.
G. W. Geer, Pres.,
1406 E. Washington St., R. R. No. 5.
- A. V. Cox, R. S.,
1319 E. Washington St.
H. Overfield, F. S.,
113 Railroad Ave.
310. **MILWAUKEE**, Milwaukee, Wis., 1st-3d Mon., Berg's Hall, 323-325 Chestnut St.
Abraham Wolfenden, Pres.,
1012 6th St.
Edw. Kilian, R. S.,
34 36th St.
Henry Achterberg, F. S.,
1131 8th St.
311. **MARION**, Marion, Ia., 3d Mon., C. M. & St. P. Hose House.
Leroy Clark, Pres.,
L. Klumph, R. & F. S.,
937 8th St.
313. **PRIDE OF THE POTOMAC**, Washington, D. C.
J. T. Crawford, Pres.,
Brookland, D. C.
B. J. Shannahan, R. S.,
712 7th St., N. E.
C. T. Cross,
916 K St., N. E.
314. **THE MANDAN**, Mandan, N. 4th Sat., K. O. T. M. Hall.
Leonard Loveland, Pres.,
Frank Grunenfelder, R. S.,
310 1st St., N. E.
Anton D. Frits, F. S.,
403 4th Ave., N. E.
315. **OKOLONA**, Okolona, Miss., 1st-3d Wed.
W. A. Rooker, Pres.,
G. J. Stanford, R. S.,
Box 704.
J. M. Loyed, F. S.
316. **GREENVILLE**, Greenville, Pa., 1st-3d Thurs., Union Hall.
Lester Davis, Pres.,
Stewart Ave.
Chas. Kilner, R. S.,
R. R. No. 48.
W. R. Fox, F. S.,
171 S. Mercer St.
317. **BECKWITH**, Smith's Falls, Ont., Can.
F. Bradley, Pres.,
Box 644.
H. Paquette, R. S.
E. Dewey, F. S.
318. **WAGONER**, Wagoner, Okla., 1st-3d-5th Thurs., Lamb's Hall.
B. L. Bailey, Pres.,
Thos. Cross, F. S.
319. **KITTITAS**, Ellensburg, Wash., 1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. J. Reynolds, Pres.,
605 W. 3d St.
W. H. Graham, R. S.,
607 N. Kittitas St.
Anton Anderson, F. S.,
607 Kittitas St.
320. **ESTHERVILLE**, Estherville, Ia., 3d Thurs.,
Jonas Amdal, Pres.,
C. Welder, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 4.
W. A. Case, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 5.
321. **TURTLE RIVER**, Grand Forks, N. D., 3th Thurs.
Frank Belk, Pres.,
403 Oak St.
John Grurard, R. & F. S.,
Room 23, Idding Block.
322. **JAMES RIVER**, Jamestown, N. D., 3d Wed., Foresters' Hall.
C. J. Deuchshire, Pres.,
Henry Lee, R. S.
Jacob Schlick, F. S.
323. **COBURG**, Kansas City, Mo., 3d Fri.
Ed Bowman, Pres.,
Geo. H. Cook, R. & F. S.,
113 Drury St.
324. **STELLARTON**, Stellarton,

- N. S. Can., last Tues.
 E. Langille, Pres.
 C. L. Briggs, R. S.
 Hugh A. Stewart, F. S.
 325 FRASCATI, Mobile, Ala., 1st
 Thurs. and 1st Thurs. after
 30th, C. T. C. Hall.
 E. Langner, Pres.,
 53 Washington Ave.
 Thos. Ryan, R. S.,
 712 S. Lawrence St.
 Fred Leabury, F. S.,
 Bay Ave. & Adams St.
 326. VEGAS, Las Vegas, Nev.,
 every 17th, Headquarters
 Hall.
 L. A. Wynaught, Pres.
 Roy Hatfield, R. S.
 T. K. Noblitt, F. S.
 327. BISHOP BEEK, San Louis,
 Obispo, Cal., Justice Hall.
 G. M. Hawkins, R. & F. S.,
 1131 George St.
 328. HUGO, Hugo, Okla., 2d-4th
 Mon., E. of L. E. Hall.
 J. B. McKee, Pres.
 John Waliby, R. S.
 W. B. Ayres, F. S.
 329. FT. HAMILTON, Hamilton,
 O., meets every 17th, 436
 Henry St.
 F. Lynn, Pres.
 429 Henry St.
 A. K. Rugg, R. S.,
 925 S. 12th St.
 Chas. Letsche, F. S.,
 927 S. 12th St.
 330. HAVERHILL, Woodsville,
 N. H., 3d Wed., K. P. Hall.
 R. E. Clark, Pres.,
 W. L. Ford, R. S.
 L. M. Hodgkins, F. S.
 331. OHIO VALLEY, Huntington,
 W. Va., 1st-3d Sat., Davis
 Hall.
 M. F. Cook, Pres.,
 2018 8th Ave.
 Evan Massie, R. S.,
 1922 7th Ave.
 R. B. Odell, F. S.,
 2016 8th Ave.
 332. LEBANON VALLEY, Ruth-
 erford, Pa., 3d-4th Thurs., at
 Hummelstown, Pa.
 Charles J. Seesholtz, Pres.,
 119 Balm St.
 Harrisburg, Pa.
 John Lenker, R. S.,
 904 S. 19th St.,
 Harrisburg, Pa.
 Harry Halbert, F. S.,
 1416 North St., Harrisburg,
 Pa.
 333. TAYLOR, Taylor, Tex., 1st-
 3d Friday.
 S. H. Nicodemus, Pres.
 D. C. McDaniels, R. & F. S.
 303 Branch St.
 334. DUPO, Dupon, Ill., 3d Tues.,
 Addenburger Hall.
 E. G. Gray, Pres.
 2925 Market Ave.,
 E. St. Louis, Ill.
 H. Haskenhoff, R. S.,
 R. R. 1, Box 11A,
 East St. Louis, Ill.
 J. J. Hojder, F. S.,
 1327 Natalie Ave.,
 East St. Louis, Ill.
 335. HANGING ROCK, Mt. Car-
 mel, Ill., 2d-4th Thurs., Len-
 nert Hall.
 H. B. Brines, Pres.,
 422 W. 6th St.
 C. McCallister, R. S.,
 Gen. Del.
 W. L. Blank, F. S.,
 726 W. 6th St.
 336. CHANNING, Channing,
 Mich.
 Arthur Olson, Pres.
 Joe Bendroeki, F. S.
 337. MILL CREEK VALLEY,
 Cincinnati, O., 2d-3d Thurs.,
 Wuebier's Hall, opposite court
 house.
 P. J. Muller, Pres., 1223 W. 7th
 St.
 H. Yager, R. S.,
 1123 W. 9th Ave.
 338. INDUSTRIAL, Midvale, Utah,
 1st-3d Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall,
 Midvale, Utah.
 P. A. Razzotto, Pres.
 Sigford Kim, R. S.,
 Sandy, Utah.
 Earl Aylet, F. S.
 R. F. D. 3.
 339. WHEAT CITY, Brandon,
 Man., Can., 2d-4th Fridays,
 Trades Hall.
 A. R. McKenzie, Pres.,
 525 17th St.
 C. Page, R. S.,
 451 Franklin St.
 C. Harrold, F. S.,
 632 Roesser Ave. E.
 340. F. M. COLLINS, Hempstead,
 Tex., 1st-3d Mon.
 C. E. Doran, Pres.
 L. C. Mullenweg, R. S.
 J. T. Free, F. S.
 341. FARGO, Fargo, N. D., 4th
 Fri., Union Hall.
 Chas. Hermanson,
 1509 3d Ave., N.
 Alex. Clauson, R. S.,
 St. Paul Hotel.
 Chas. Lindquist, F. S.,
 Diworth, Minn., Box 975.
 342. ISLAND CITY, Galveston
 Tex., 2d-4th Tues., Cooks and
 Waiters Hall.
 H. Cornett, Pres.,
 27 & 33 Ave. N. 1/2.
 W. E. J. McDonald, R. S.,
 3223 Ave. H.
 C. A. Barlimann, Jr., F. S.,
 710 37th St.
 343. BAD LANDS, Glendive,
 Mont., 1st Mon.
 F. Gruke, Pres.
 Hubert J. Martin, R. & F. S.
 344. DUBOIS, Eldon, Mo., 1st-2d
 Tues., Masonic Hall.
 J. D. Haynes, Pres.
 Bryon Clark, R. S.
 Wm. Pruitt, F. S.,
 Box 503.
 345. SACRAMENTO, Sacramento,
 Cal., 1st-3d Monday, Labor
 Temple.
 J. W. Chard, Pres.,
 5th Ave. Hotel.
 J. C. Donnaher, R. S.,
 1117 1-3 Eye St.
 N. Jarstad, F. S.,
 810 G. St.
 347. SHINIA, Port Arthur, Ont.,
 2d Wednesday, Trades & Labor
 Hall.
 E. Moss, Pres.,
 27 Ontario St.
 J. Harris, R. S.,
 429 Algoma St.
 Jas. Gregory, F. S.,
 174 Albert St.
 348. EVANSTON, Evanston, Wyo.,
 1st-3d Fri., D. of H. Hall.
 Joseph Jeffs, Pres.
 Wallace T. Parkinson, R. S.
 J. Gerrard, F. S.,
 Box 510.
 349. SOUTH OMAHA, So. Oma-
 ha, Neb., 1st-3d Thurs., D.
 B. S. Hall, 2418 N. St.
 Frank Enkins, Pres.,
 516 1/2 N. 24th St.
 B. H. Furse, R. S.,
 185 S. 23d St.
 Wm. Cornemann, F. S.,
 615 N. 25th St.
 350. EMERY RIVER, Oakdale,
 Tenn., meets 2d-4th Sat., K.
 P. Hall.
 Jas. O'Connor, Pres.
 W. T. Engert, R. S.
 Lee Silvers, F. S.
 351. COMMERCE, Commerce,
 Tex., 1st Mon. night, K. of P.
 Hall.
 Tony Cullums, Pres.
 J. W. Caff, R. S.
 J. M. Butrick, F. S.
 352. BUELA, Raleigh, N. C.,
 every Fri., Rescue Hall, cor.
 Haywood and Oafales.
 C. S. Meal, Pres.,
 410 W. North St.
 C. M. Hamilton, R. S.,
 122 N. Harrington St.
 C. H. Younger, F. S.,
 516 N. East St.
 353. ARGENTINE, Argentine,
 Kas., 1st-3d Thurs., Republic
 Hall., 612 Strong Ave.
 H. D. Allison, Pres.,
 R. R. No. 1.
 F. O. Thomason, R. S.,
 1310 S. 35th St., K. C., K.
 Harry Stickney, F. S.,
 1704 E. Metropolitan Ave.
 354. ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga.,
 every Sat. night, Labor Tem-
 ple, 112 Trinity Ave.
 Gordon Ivy, Pres.,
 76 Grand 6th St.
 C. H. Bradley, R. S.,
 85 Little St.
 Geo. D. Coleman, F. S.,
 Box 57.
 355. UNITY, Waterloo, Ia., 4th
 Fri., Kurth Hall.
 O. E. Urle, Pres.
 224 Congress St.
 G. W. Wiley, R. & F. S.,
 210 Maple St.
 356. KYLE, Aberdeen, S. D., 1st
 Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
 G. E. Mehner, Pres.,
 203 N. Dakota.
 Thos. Wilke, R. S.,
 209 8th Ave., S. W.
 Chas. Osburn, F. S.,
 715 N. Washington St.
 357. KANAWHA, Charleston, W.
 Va.
 Wm. Buckley, Pres.
 Malden, W. Va.
 H. O. Ruffner, R. & F. S.,
 Malden, W. Va.
 358. MT. CALICO, Yermo, Cal.,
 Otis, 1st & 2d Mon.
 A. Turley, Pres.,
 Yermo, Cal.
 Leonard Heffner, R. S.,
 Ross C. Schramm, F. S.,
 Yermo, Cal.
 359. ST. PAUL, St. Paul, Minn.,
 4th Mon., Federation Hall.
 Chas. Benz, Pres.,
 903 Park Ave.
 Albert Apland, R. S.,
 1409 Breda St.
 D. W. Pearson, F. S.,
 1047 Churchhill Ave.
 360. PEORIA, Peoria, Ill., 4th
 Wed., 1921 N. Adams St.
 H. W. Switzer, Pres.,
 803 N. Jefferson St.
 S. C. Schrieber, R. S.,
 617 Wayne St.
 D. H. Wolfert, F. S.,
 112 Morton St.
 361. BRITANNIA, Fort William,
 Ont., Can., 2d-4th Thurs.
 G. H. Dutton, Pres.
 F. Godsalve, R. S.,
 333 Harold St.
 J. Orton, F. S.,
 829 McMillan St.
 362. QUEEN AND CRESCENT,
 Cincinnati, O., Wubler's Hall,
 2d-4th Tues.
 James Harrington, Pres.,
 1244 Richmond St.
 Frank Farrell, R. S.,
 725 State Ave.

- Edw. Judge, F. S.,
1131 Hopkins St.
363. GRANDVIEW, Kansas City,
Kas., 3d-4th Thurs., 10th and
Central Ave.
Milton Gray, Pres.,
236 N. 18th St.
E. L. Winchester, R. S.,
611 Northrup Ave.
A. K. Aholtz, F. S.,
568 S. 11th St.
365. EGYPTIAN, Murphysboro,
Ill., 2d-4th Wed., I. O. O.
F. Hall, cor. 9th and Locust
Sts.
Stant Minch, Pres.,
1426 Gartside St.
Chas. Blacklock, R. and F. S.,
614 N. 15th St.
366. TIDE FLATS, Tacoma,
Wash., 1st-3d Fri., I. O. O.
F. Hall.
Wm. Fletcher, Pres.,
4837 S. M St.
C. A. Weller, R. S.,
1417 E. 26th St.
Clyde Medley, F. S.,
2610 E. C St.
367. OAK ISLAND, Newark, N.
J., 3d Wed., Horton's Hall,
188 Pacific.
Peter Cuminski, Pres.,
160 Walnut St.
Michael Rice, R. S.,
312 Walnut St.
Thomas Enright, F. S.,
18A Goble St.
368. OLD FORT, Green Bay,
Wis., 1st Mon., Grosses' Hall.
John Paulson, Pres.,
142 S. Broadway.
Thos. DeWane, R. S.,
816 12th Ave.
Wm. Myer, F. S.,
615 S. Broadway.
369. SCOTIA, Truro, N. S., 3d
Mon., B. R. T. Hall.
Geo. Lanther, Pres.
J. F. McClure, R. & F. S.
Box 322.
370. WASATCH, Ogden Utah,
1st-3d Thurs., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
Sherratt Hudson, Pres.,
3546 Jeff Ave.
Wm. Harlick, R. S.,
Rear, 2167 Adams St.
Archib. McClure, F. S.,
1065 23d St.
371. NORTHERN STAR, Winni-
peg, Man., Can., 1st-3d Fri.
Trades Hall.
Wm. Lane, Pres.,
606 Rosedale Ave.
T. S. Pickard, R. S.,
393 Arnold Ave.
Geo. Clarke, F. S.,
68 Bertrand St.
372. SOUTH CLE ELUM FIRST,
S. Cle Elum, Wash., 2d-4th
Tues., Liedel Hall.
Thos. Vandell, Pres.
Chas. Liedel, R. S.
L. C. Bennett, F. S.
373. SOUTHERN, Ludlow, Ky.,
1st-3d Wed., Morley Hall,
Adella Ave.
A. J. Bruce, Pres.,
129 W. Linden St.
J. Griffin, R. S.,
509 Chestnut St.,
Cincinnati, O.
B. F. Bruce, F. S.,
Adella Ave.
374. WHITE STAR, Austin, Tex.,
3d Mon., cor. Waller and 4th
St., Ravinlier Hall.
G. Folk, Pres.
1408 E. 2d St.
A. Gustafson, R. S.,
1809 E. 6th St.
- A. Gustafson F. S.,
1809 E. 6th St.
375. MYRTLE, Danville, Va.
J. G. Crane, Pres.,
care Sou. Baggage Room.
Geo. R. Sutterfield, R. S.,
504 Kern St.
T. A. Ferrell, F. S.,
413 Cliff St.
376. MANDELL, Chicago, Ill., 3d
Fri., 4703 W. Harrison.
W. Hodgins, Pres.,
3624 Harrison St.
D. F. Quirk, R. S.,
210 Honore St.
A. Frederickson, F. S.,
4657 W. Indiana St.
Austin Sts.
377. OTHELLO, Othello, Wash.,
1st-3d Wed.
Frank Wilkins, Pres.
E. I. Case, R. & F. S.
378. CHAPLEAU, Chapleau, Ont.,
Canada.
H. A. Hopper, Pres.
T. Whitehead, R. & F. S.
379. OLD FORT, Fort Wayne,
Ind., 4th Tues., Carpenters'
Hall, Calhoun and Barry
Ave.
A. D. Boan, Pres.,
2426 Little St.
E. F. Hambrook, R. S.,
721 W. Dewald.
M. W. Meyer, F. S.,
2401 Lillie St.
380. MALDEN, Malden, Wash.,
1st-3d Sat.
H. L. Coombaugh, Pres.
G. W. Foster, R. S.
J. L. Moran, F. S.,
Box 286.
381. SHARON, St. Bernard, O.,
1st-4th Mondays, Bussam's
Hall, Bank Ave & Carthage
Pike St.
Geo. Theodore, Pres.,
Elmwood Place, O.
Edw. Heger, R. S.,
6129 Carthage Pike.
W. D. Seefried, F. S.,
Sharonville, O.
382. AVERY, Avery, Idaho, 3d-
4th Wed.
P. J. O'Donnell, Pres.
R. Coolbaugh, R. & F. S.,
Box 36.
383. HIGHTOWN, Elko, Nev.
1st Tuesday.
C. J. Ingersoll, Pres.
L. H. Mackey, R. S.
H. E. Mills, F. S.,
Winnemucca, Nev.
384. RIVERVIEW, Farnfeld, Mo.,
2d-4th Sat.
G. E. Leak, Pres.
J. T. White, R. S.
H. G. Kelsner, F. S.
385. BAY CITY, Green Bay, Wis.,
4th Tuesday.
M. J. Conway, Pres.,
811 Elmora St.
J. Walters, R. S.,
1531 Donsman St.
H. Van Den Brook, F. S.,
312 Mathews St.
386. LIMA, Lima, O., 1st-3d
1st-3d Monday nights, City
Hall.
Willis Fee, Pres.,
712 E Elm St.
G. C. Coleman, R. S.,
135 E. North St.
P. A. Piper, F.S.,
1105 Elizabeth St.
387. CHEROKEE, Cherokee, Ia.,
2d-4th Tues.
John Jobe, Pres.
G. F. Shannon, R. & F. S.
388. JERRE BAXTER, Nash-
ville, Tenn.
G. L. Watson, Pres.,
1117 2d Ave. S.
- Grover Gambill, R. S.,
95 Claborne St.
Harry Gambill, F. S.,
518 Ash St.
390. WORLD'S FAIR, Forsythe
Jct., St. Louis, Mo., 1st-3d
Thurs., Druids Hall, 9th &
Market St.
E. F. Vance, Pres.,
2716 Locust St.
W. Hershberger, R. S.,
3618 Cottage Ave.
Q. Thompson, F. S.,
2629 Renshaw Ave.
East St. Louis, Ill.
391. MERCIER, Chaudiere Jct.,
Quebec, Can., 1st Sun.
B. Bernbe, Pres.
Chaudiers Curve.
J. Ouellet, R. S.,
P. Demers, F. S.
392. THE DALLEB, The Dalles,
Ore., 1st-3d Fri., Little K. P.
Hall.
A. M. Parks, Pres.,
522 E. 13th St.
H. M. Earhart, R. & F. S.,
1112 Pine St.
393. TERRE HAUTE, Terre
Haute, Ind., 2d-4th Monday,
13th and Walnut.
Roy Cline, Pres.,
1663 2d Ave.
J. A. McGuyer, R. S.,
1517 S. 19th St.
F. W. Garlin, F. S.,
1505 S. 9th St.
394. READING, Reading, Pa., 3d
Sunday A. M., 3d Sunday P.
M., Red Men's Hall.
Jas. P. Maurer, Pres.,
Box 458.
C. Hangan, F. S.,
1019 Perry St.
395. POWER CITY, Niagara
Falls, Ont., Can., 4th Tues.
McCartney Hall.
S. Nichols, Pres.,
South End, Ont.
W. G. Kells, R. S.,
57 First Ave.
C. A. Russell, F. S.,
30 Terrace Ave.
396. PRESCOTT, Prescott, Ariz.,
3d Thursday.
Geo. Keese, Pres.,
Box 147.
John Flowers, R. S.
General Delivery.
Wm. A. Lawler, F. S.,
253 S. Mt. Vernon St.
397. CASCO BAY, Portland, Me.,
1st Wed.
J. I. Walsh, Pres.,
82 Myrtle St.
R. Mc Kome, R. S.
A. Peterson, F. S.,
750 Stevens Ave., Woodford
Sta.
398. ALBERTA, Edmonton, Al-
berta, Can., 4th Tues., Me-
chanics' Hall.
W. Crawford, Pres.,
664 6th St.
J. B. Duncan, R. S.,
664 6th St.
A. P. Penny, F. S.,
868 5th St.
399. PINE MOUNTAIN, Man-
chester, Ga., 2d-4th Mon.
City Hall.
W. L. Dorman, Pres.,
A. L. Flynn, R. & F. S.
Box 22.
400. SAGINAW, Saginaw, Mich.,
1st-3d Fri., Heller's Hall.
Henry Lines, Pres.,
2008 Jones St., R. F. D. 301.
A. S. Cline, R. S.,
1621 Johnson St.
A. H. Buchanan, F. S.,
221 N. 9th.
401. WHITE MOUNTAIN, Rock

- Springs, Wyo., 1st & 3d Sat., Labor Temple.
 Nels Anderson, Pres.
 307 Thomas St.
 F. Julius Anderson, R. & F. S., 210 Euclid Ave.
 402. CORN BELT, Kansas City, Kan., 1st-3d Thurs., 10th & Central.
 F. E. Malcolm, Pres., 915 Greeley, Ave.
 A. Medila, R. S., 2823 Shoman Ave.
 H. Hortsman, F. S., 934 Nebraska Ave.
 403. LAWTON, Lawton, Okla., 1st Sun. after pay day.
 Arthur Gullat, Pres., 603 H Ave.
 H. H. Mercer, R. & F. S., 908 Summit Ave.
 404. PENOBSCOT, Bangor, Me., 3d Sat., I. O. U. W. Hall.
 S. J. Robinson, Pres., Larkin St.
 S. H. Buckingham, R. S., 23 Dutton St.
 J. T. Morse, F. S., 109 Parker St.
 405. MATHEW, Rawlins, Wyo., 4th Thurs., Danish Hall.
 Chris Miller, Pres.
 W. C. Sherwood, R. S.
 Antone Jensen, F. S.
 406. DENVERSIDE, East St. Louis, Ill., 2d-4th Wed., Metropolitan Bldg.
 Chas. Mountain, Pres., 1519 Natalie Ave.
 Chas. Payne, R. S., 109 N. 19th St.
 William Weigle, F. S., 1203 Gaty Ave.
 407. YOUNGTOWN, Louisville, Ky., 3d Wed., Shubert's Hall.
 J. B. Summers, Pres., 228 N. 28th St.
 D. D. Daly, R. S., 3720 High St.
 A. C. Powers, F. S., 3020 Alford Ave.
 408. YERBA BUENA, San Francisco, Cal., 2d-4th Fri., Advance Hall, Labor Temple.
 P. Donahue, Pres., 951 Minn. St.
 D. Hallyburton, R. S., 55 Brosnan St.
 J. E. Parrott, F. S., 242 Precita Ave.
 409. WILLOW PARK, Halifax, N. S., 3d Monday.
 W. H. Pirie, Pres., 50 N. Albert St.
 H. E. Greenough, R. S., 29 E. Young St.
 J. R. Dibbon, F. S., 54 W. Young St.
 410. SUNSET, Los Angeles, Cal., 1st-3d Wed., Labor Temple.
 Edgar Baker, Pres., 901 N. Broadway.
 Andrew Clinia, R. S., 181 N. Daly St.
 Adam H. West, F. S., 2123 Brooklyn Ave.
 411. DIAMOND, Waynoka, Okla., John Barnes, Pres.
 V. T. Brown, R. S.
 T. S. Cranmer, F. S.
 412. PRIDE OF THE SOUTH, Hattiesburg, Miss., 1st-3d Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
 G. L. Cooper, Pres., R. F. D.
 J. M. Chandler, R. S., 605 Hall Ave.
 F. C. Glenn, F. S., 1106 River Ave.
 413. SAN JOSE, San Jose, Cal., 1st-3d Wed., cor. Van Dorne and Hobson.
 James B. Van Hagen, Pres., Bassett St.
 E. J. Connors, R. S., 234 N. 4th St.
 A. Van Valor, F. S., 397 Hobson.
 414. CITICO, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1st Wed.
 J. H. Blizzard, Pres., care San Shop.
 W. L. Lyle, R. S., care San Shop.
 W. G. McGlashan, F. S., 104 Ruby St. E.
 415. BLUE ISLAND, Blue Island, Ill., 3d-4th Mon., Brickmakers Hall, cor. Walnut and Western Ave.
 W. A. Biege, Pres., 140 York St.
 C. J. Blackmore, F. S., Burr Oak Ave.
 416. HEBBENY, Roncoverts, W. Va., 3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.
 W. A. Reese, Pres.
 A. H. Dolan, R. & F. S.
 417. ABBEYVILLE, Abbeyville, S. C., 1st-3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
 A. E. Gilbert, Pres.
 G. W. Clark, R. S.
 A. E. Gilbert, F. S.
 418. HERMITAGE, Richmond, Va., 1st-3d Thurs., Lee Camp Hall.
 F. X. Hughes, Pres., 805 N. Roland.
 T. F. Payne, R. S., 805 N. 27th St.
 E. A. Kumlshn, F. S., 22 So. Cherry St.
 419. ORIENT, Fairview, Okla., 1st-3d Fri.
 Harley Robinson, Pres.
 G. W. Holderby, R. S.
 W. A. Willey, F. S.
 420. SAN JOAQUIN, Fresno, Cal., 2d-4th Tues., Union Hall.
 Conrad Nilmeres, Pres., 608 E St.
 Henry Steltz, R. S., 831 E St.
 David Wright, F. S., Box 511.
 421. ALBION, Albion, N. Y., 1st-3d Sat., Odd Fellows Hall.
 O. G. Seaman, Pres.
 Roy Swaney, R. S.
 C. A. Hainer, F. S.
 422. MIDDLEPORT, Middleport, Okla., 2d-4th Wed.
 J. C. of P. Hall.
 Fred Larklotz, Pres.
 Fred McGuffin, R. S., Box 877.
 Fred Church, F. S., Box 805.
 Ponoreov, O.
 423. ARGENTA, Argenta, Ark., 1st-3d Thurs., 28½ Main St.
 J. A. Walker, Pres., 808 Ark. Ave.
 R. S. Roberts, R. S., 720 Center St.
 Little Rock.
 A. F. Rice, F. S., 212 Locust St.
 424. MARYLAND, Cumberland, Md., 3d-4th Thurs.
 E. J. Twigg, Pres., 701 Lafayette Ave.
 Otto Hufer, R. S., 187 Bedford St.
 C. S. Lewis, F. S., Highland Place.
 425. ANTELOPE, Clovis, New Mexico, 1st-3d Thurs., Owens Hall.
 J. R. Hickman, Pres.
 J. E. Atwell, R. S.
 W. E. Haynes, F. S.
 426. RAY OF HOPE, Oakland, Cal., every Wed., 8th and Pine.
 J. Neel, Pres., A. Gleason, R. S., 916 Kirkham.
 E. R. Gleason, F. S., 916 Kirkham St.
 427. BEECHWOOD, Mounds, Ill., 2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
 Theo Elkins, Pres., Henry Thomas, R. & F. S.
 428. HELENA, Helena, Mont., 1st-3d Mon., K. P. Hall.
 Christian Martinson, Pres., 1503 Chestnut.
 Frank Miller, R. S., 1937 Billings Ave.
 A. F. Kruse, F. S., 1519 R. R. St.
 429. GOLDEN LEAF, Clinton, Ia., 4th Thurs., Engineers Hall, cor. 10th Ave. and 4th St.
 Patrick Walton, Pres., 410 2d Ave.
 J. Clark, R. S., 515 2d Ave.
 R. L. Fair, F. S., 1900 S. 4th.
 430. COPPER, Butte, Mont., 3d-4th Wed., Seanda Hall.
 Jack Snyder, Pres., 2128 Princeton Ave.
 Wm. Burton, R. S., 811½ E. 2d St.
 Olin C. Sullivan, F. S., 1220 Curtis Ave.
 431. BITTER ROOT, Alberton, Mont., Last Sat. each mo.
 B. Weatherston, Pres.
 C. E. Fisher, R. & F. S.
 432. FRISCO, St. Louis, Mo., 1st-3d Monday, Chouteau and Boyle Ave.
 S. B. Carter, Pres., 911 S. Taylor St.
 J. B. Lowe, R. S., 4357 Vista Ave.
 C. W. Reinwald, F. S., 4339 Norfolk.
 433. TWIN BUTTES, Tuscon, Ariz., 1st-3d Wed., Eagle's Hall.
 Thos. Thorsh, Pres.
 Chas. Larro, R. & F. S., Box 322.
 434. AVOCA, Addis, La., J. A. Cases, Pres.
 P. J. Bugol, R. & F. S.
 435. FEDERATION, Minneapolis, Minn., Henry F. Saefke, Pres., 907 27th Ave., N. E.
 Frank Lahiff, R. S., 2510 Quincy Ave., N. E.
 Otto Smith, R. S., 3706 Girard Ave., N. E.
 436. RAINY RIVER, Rainy River, Ont., Can., 20th day, I. O. O. F. Hall.
 W. F. Crackel, Pres.
 B. J. Frank, R. S., Box 49.
 John McDonald, F. S., Box 48.
 437. MOUNT McKAY, Westfort, Ont., Can., Last Tues., Finish Hall.
 H. C. Smith, Pres., 311 Minnesota St., Ft. William.
 S. Speed, R. S., 510 Laird St.
 J. Pyatt, F. S., 223 Robinson St.
 438. HULBERT, Hulbert, Ark., 1st-3d Wed.
 T. A. Monnette, Pres., C. H. Graupner, R. S., J. L. Long, F. S.
 439. EASTERN OREGON, Huntington, Ore., 3d Monday, Odd Fellows Hall.

- C. V. Paul, Pres.
A. Johnston, R. S.
H. J. Davy, F. S.
440. WISCONSIN VALLEY, Tomahawk, Wis., 2d Sun., Woodman Hall.
O. B. Anderson, Pres.,
Minocqua, Wis.
Wm. Johnson, R. & F. S.,
Box 516.
441. NIGHT HAWK, Slater, Mo.
J. N. Taylor, Pres.
L. H. Schmidt, R. S.
W. R. Goodson, F. S.
442. ALGIERS RESURRECTED, Algiers, La., 2nd & 4th Wed., Patterson & Vallette Sta.
Chas. M. McCloskey, Pres.,
405 Pacific Ave.
Wm. S. Kenny, R. S.,
2451 Royal St.,
New Orleans, La.
R. B. Hock, F. S.,
Gretna, La.
443. COLES COUNTY, Mattoon, Ill., 2d Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
D. A. Mohler, Pres.
605 Charleston Ave.
J. W. Luellum, R. S.,
1131 Shelby Ave.
C. C. Bullock, F. S.,
1816 Grant St.
444. VERMILLION, Danville, Ill., 2d-4th Tues., Brown's Hall.
S. I. Jackaway, Pres.,
626 E. Bryan Ave.
R. J. Herschler, R. S.,
1008 Collett St.
E. M. Crinfield, F. S.,
916 Hazel St.
445. FOX RIVER VALLEY, Kaukauna, Wis., 3d Wed.
Barney Hoolehan, Pres.,
So. Kaukauna.
Jos. Deitsler, R. S.,
So. Kaukauna.
Jos. La Casa, F. S.,
So. Kaukauna.
446. VALDOSTA, Valdosta, Ga., 2d-4th Sun.
J. M. Williams, Pres.
G. S. Graham, R. & F. S.,
111 Stephen St.
447. TEKOA, Tekoa, Wash., 1st-3d Sat., Eagles' Hall.
J. C. Whitehead, Pres.
Albert Lewis, F. S.,
Box 345.
448. WEST EDMONTON, Elm Park, Alta., Can., 4th Fri. ea. month.
R. J. Jackson, Pres.
F. J. Kokesh, R. S.
S. R. Nugent, F. S.,
Elm Park.
449. BUFFALO, Wainwright, Alberta, Can.
J. Sutherland, Pres.
W. Brunskill, R. S.
P. Perrin, F. S.
450. SASKATCHEWAN, Melville, 3d Thurs., Taylor Hall.
Wm. H. Woodland, Pres.
Box 124.
Frank Sweet, R. S.,
Box 124.
C. Neill, F. S.,
Box 305.
451. SPRING BROOK, Antigo, Wis., every 3d Fri., Eagles' Hall.
Frank Cherek, Pres.
Herman Zemke, R. & F. S.
111 Ganen St.
452. SAN JACINTO, Houston, Tex., 1st-3d Mon., Halverton Hall, Washington St.
W. H. Brettsprecken, Pres.,
1919 Commerce St.
J. W. French, Jr., R. S.,
302 Velasco St.
- Nells Peterson, F. S.,
1707 Sawyer St.
453. GARDEN CITY, Chicago, Ill., 1st-3d Tues., Soldner's Hall, 52d Place and Halstead.
N. Bochwoldt, Pres.,
5723 Marshfield Ave.
Walter Wilson, R. S.,
6447 Ladlin St.
James Keller, F. S.,
3318 W. 37th Place.
454. RIVERS, Rivers, Man., Canada, 2d-4th Wed., Smith Hall.
J. K. Carner, Pres.
J. Robinson, R. S.
J. J. Gregory, F. S.
455. FAVORITE, Huntington, W. Va., 1st-3d Wed.
George Welk, Pres.,
5th Ave. and 20th St.
H. G. East, R. S.,
216 Guyandotte.
I. L. Moore, F. S.,
1671 11th Ave.
456. K. D., Harvard, Ill.
John McGuire, Pres.,
Lincoln St.
Oscar Carpenter, R. & F. S.,
204 N. Hutchinson St.
457. MARMARTH, Marmarth, N. D., 1st-3d Tues.
John Stewart, Pres.
C. Brakelield, F. S.
458. LITTLE CEDAR, Cedar-town, Ga., 1st-3d Wednesday nights, Machinists' Hall.
W. F. Suris, Pres.
W. A. Barber, R. & F. S.
459. SYCAMORE, Palestine, Tex., 1st-3d Sat., Labor Temple.
E. E. Davis, Pres.,
235 N. Jackson.
D. O. Wallace, R. S.,
330 Royal St.
Jos. Neilson, F. S.,
504 Lucy St.
460. VAUGHN, Vaughn, N. M., 2d-4th Fri., Harrington Hall.
M. N. Parks, Pres.
J. N. Correll, R. & F. S.
461. MESQUITE, Mart, Texas, 2d-4th Fr., I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. A. Hefflin, Pres.
Jas. Monroe, R. S.,
Box 222.
D. C. Samson, F. S.
462. BOGALUSA, Bogalusa, La., 1st-4th Wed., Starnier Hall.
G. R. Jarvis, Pres.
John Hamerer, R. S.
W. G. Howard, F. S.,
922 Ave. E.
463. RAINBOW, Great Falls, Mont., 1st-3d Fri., Safford's Hall.
John Freeman, Pres.,
300 Central Ave., S. W.
Harry Brennan, R. S.,
306 4th St. S.
Jas. Gott, F. S.,
309 5th St., S. W.
464. PECAN, Walnut Springs, Tex., 1st Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
N. P. Pettichers, Pres.
J. F. Tanner, R. S.
W. T. Howard, F. S.
465. YOUNG AMERICA, McCook, Neb., 2d-4th Tuesdays, Morris Hall.
W. C. Stephens, Pres.
W. C. Allison, R. S.,
203 4th St. E.
L. P. Davis, F. S.,
208 3d St. West.
466. PERU, Peru, Ind., 1st-3d Mon., Mosck's Hall.
A. Henius, Pres.,
460 W. 3d St.
H. Spohn, R. R.,
Box 100 R. R. No. 8.
C. Keaver, F. S.,
Box 100 R. R. No. 8.
467. DAUPHIN PARK, Chicago, Ill., 2d-4th Wed., De Haan's Hall, 9404 Cottage Grove.
Clement Schults, Pres.,
1672 W. 105th St.
Frank Lockwood, R. S.,
14719 Lexington Ave.
Frantz A. Johnson, F. S.,
94410 St. Lawrence Ave.
469. BELLEFONTAINE, Bellefontaine, O., 3d Fri., F. O. E. Hall.
J. F. Prater, Pres.,
302 W. Williams.
E. L. Denny, R. S.,
612 E. Cooper St.
W. H. Stamata, F. S.,
515 Madison St.
470. MISSION RIDGE, Chattanooga, Tenn., 2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
T. A. Ralrden, Pres.,
572 E. 16th St.
W. H. Carr, R. S.,
434 E. 8th St.
H. E. Harris, F. S.,
309 George St., H. P.
471. HAGERSTOWN, Hagerstown, Md., 1st-4th Thurs., G. A. R. Hall.
Brent Webber, Pres.
710 W. Franklin St.
S. M. Hoover, R. S.,
30 Washington Ave.
J. S. Hocks, F. S.,
19 Madison Ave.
472. FLICKERTAIL STATE, Enderlin, N. D., 2d-4th Fri., Sather Hall.
Karl Kundsens, Pres.
A. J. Rose, R. & F. S.,
Gen. Del.
473. BUSHNELL, Springfield, O., 1st-3d Wed., Trades Hall.
E. Redding, Pres.,
816 Edgemont Ave.
J. C. Taylor, R. & F. S.,
1323 Maryland Ave.
474. MASON, Natabany, La., 1st Mon. after 2d Sun.
E. S. Sandifer, Pres.
J. J. Hemphill, R. & F. S.
475. MORGAN, Lafayette, La., 1st-3d Sun. eve.,
A. Duhon, Pres.,
Box 470.
A. Duhon, R. S.
A. Le Blanc, F. S.
476. RIVAL, Portal, N. D.
F. W. Jones, Pres.
J. Callander, R. & F. S.
477. CLINCHFIELD, Erwin, Tenn., every Thurs.
J. A. Shipley, Pres.
W. E. Garland, R. S.
W. E. Nuckolls, F. S.
478. CHAFFEE, Chaffee, Mo., 1st-3d Thurs., Firemen's Hall.
Joe Schwartz, Pres.
Wm. Lewis, R. S.
B. B. Lundy, F. S.,
Box 345.
479. ROSE HILL, DeQueen, Ark., 2d-4th Mon.
Chas. Becker, Pres.
E. V. Hill, R. & F. S.
480. ATOKA, Atoka, Okla., 1st-3d Tues., County Clerk's office.
Wm. Hope, Pres.
E. C. York, R. S.,
Box 42.
C. A. Fredregill, F. S.,
Box 404.
481. MOUNT BEGBIE, Revelstoke, B. C., Can., 1st Wed., Selkirk Hall.
H. Parsons, Pres.
B. Eyre, R. & F. S.
482. FOND DU LAC, Fond du Lac, Wis., 2d-4th Wednesday, Trades Council Hall.

- Wm. McMonagle, Pres.,
301 E. Arndt.
Fred Gferrer, R. S.,
11 Bechard Ave., N.
M. Pufahl, F. S.,
709 Michigan Ave.,
North Fond du Lac, Wis.
433. CUYAHOGA, Cleveland, O.,
1st-3d Fri., at Dedinsky Hall,
2429 W. 25th St.
M. Kosminski, Pres.,
3730 Wade St.
Jno. Maas, R. S.,
9712 Denison Ave.
E. R. Kinter, F. S.,
3197 W. 28th St.
434. PORT GARDNER, Everett,
Washington, 2d-4th Mon.,
Labor Temple.
P. Kilgallon, Pres.
Howard Heeley, R. S.,
1909 State.
Ruben Wysocki, F. S.,
Station A.
435. QUEENSBORO, Long Island
City, N. Y.
John Lambert, Pres.
Thos. Cooney, R. S.
Frank Thurman, F. S.
436. PERRIN'S PEAK, Durango,
Colo.
E. H. Skeels, Pres.,
1021 Fourth Ave.
W. H. Smack, R. & F. S.,
337 15th St.
437. WYOMING VALLEY, West
Naticoke, Pa.
C. D. Bowman, Pres.
W. W. Custer, R. S.
W. S. Halloway, F. S.
438. MOUNT SELOVER, Colton,
Cal., 3d Sat.
L. F. Kerr, Pres.
C. L. Geldmacher, R. S.,
Box 92.
C. N. Darby, F. S.,
General Delivery.
439. SEABOARD, Savannah, Ga.,
1st-4th Mon., K. P. Hall.
R. L. Korth, Pres.,
442 Drayton St.
J. E. Drummond, R. S.,
901 Montgomery St.
T. R. Quigley, F. S.,
513 W. Anderson.
440. GREAT NORTHERN, St.
Paul, Minn., 1st-3d Tuesdays,
Federation Hall.
H. Dittbrenner, Pres.,
123 Manitoba Ave.
Emil Dittbrenner, R. S.,
North St. Paul.
Chas. Jacobson, F. S.,
576 Cedar St.
441. THURBER JCT., Mingus,
Tex., 2d-4th Mon., Wood-
men's Hall.
M. C. Ennis, Pres.,
J. W. Williamson, R. S.
S. G. Hightower, F. S.
442. LIBERAL, Liberal, Kas.,
4th Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Arthur Degormo, Pres.
F. E. Meek, R. & F. S.
443. ZUNI MOUNTAIN, Gallup,
N. M., 2d-4th Mon.
J. W. Noe, Pres.
J. D. Love, R. S.
Jas. Cavanaugh, F. S.
444. NEWBERRY, Newberry
Sta., Williamsport, Pa., 3d-
4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
G. L. Cowden, Pres.,
710 Pearl St.
Crawford Kline, R. S.,
702 Arch St.
D. E. Good, F. S.,
2343 Lynn St.
445. MISSOURI VALLEY, Mis-
souri Valley, Ia., 1st-3d Mon.
Wm. Noordeen, Pres.
W. J. Douglas, R. & F. S.,
Box 435.
446. BLACK RIVER, Poplar
Bluff, Mo.
447. DIAMOND CITY, Wilkes-
Barre, Pa.
448. GULF, Port Arthur, Tex.,
2d-4th Mon., W. O. W. Hall.
C. W. Welsh, Pres.,
18 5th St.
C. C. Bradley, R. & F. S.,
339 Houston Ave.
500. DICKINSON, Dickinson, N.
D., 4th Wed.
J. C. Flynn, Pres.
526 2d Ave. W.
Chas. Z. Angell, R. & F. S.,
530 1st Ave. W.
501. COLLEGE, Urbana, Ill., 1st-
3d Wed., M. W. A. Hall.
D. J. McDaniel, Pres.,
913 E. Water St.
C. M. O'Brien, R. S.,
106 N. Weber St.
Menon Archdeacon, F. S.,
804 E. Green St.
502. NEW ALBANY, New Al-
bany, Miss., 4th Sat.
C. L. Martin, Pres.
Milo Guy, R. S.
C. A. Ford, F. S.
503. DOUGLAS, Douglas, Ga.,
each Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. L. Kersey, Pres.
J. A. Broxton, R. S.
W. M. Reams, F. S.,
Box 507.
504. PARAGON, Kansas City,
Mo., 2d-4th Wed., 9th and
Michigan Ave.
G. M. Sopher, Pres.,
3927 Dickson Ave.
W. A. Deacon, R. S.,
411 Indiana Ave.
Harry Mounts, F. S.,
340 Merington Ave.
505. MT. ASHLAND, Ashland,
Ore., 3d Sat.
Wm. H. Sullivan, Pres.
Jas. A. Archibald, R. S.,
1235 E. Main St.
G. W. Pinnegar, F. S.
Box 48 R. F. D.
506. BIG SALINE, Harrisburg,
Ill., 1st-3d Wed.
Chas. Gibbons, Pres., & R. S.
300 E. Church.
H. Walker, F. S.,
213 Church St.
507. RED HUMMER, Bloomington,
Ill.
J. H. Jeffres, Pres.,
1108 N. Main St.
S. J. Sedinger, R. S.,
1108 N. Main St.
E. C. Williams, F. S.,
1808 N. Oak St.
508. PALMETTO, Waycross, Ga.,
2d-4th Mon., Wade Hall.
W. J. Slitrunk, Pres.,
18 Hurley St.
J. D. Snead, R. S.,
29 Hurley St.
J. M. Allison, F. S.,
6 Ann St.
509. MOUNT KILBURN, Bellows
Falls, Vt., last Sat.
H. T. Isham, Pres.,
15 Forest St.
F. O. Isham, R. S.,
93 Rockingham St.
C. B. Coleman, F. S.,
126 Atkinson St.
510. SEA BREEZE, Savannah, Ga.,
2d-4th Mon.
Jesse M. Nettles, Pres.
J. H. Papot, R. S.,
118 W. 32d St.
W. T. Boseman, F. S.,
123 Park Ave. E.
511. DOMINION, Toronto, Ont.,
Canada, 4th Thurs.
Frank Simpkins, Pres.,
1 Nassau Place, off Nassau St.
J. Wilson, R. S.,
274 King St. E.
Gilbert Plummer, F. S.,
60 1/2 Defoe St.
512. BOARDMAN, Traverse City,
Mich., 1st Thurs. after 15th.
Fred Berlin, Pres.,
332 E. 3th St.
B. S. Sayre, R. S.,
210 W., 10th St.
Dean Vogl, F. S.,
1009 Cass St.
513. THREE POINT, Havre,
Mont.
Jos. Hilla, Pres.
Kasper Nyberg, R. & F. S.,
Box 1244.
514. WICHITA FALLS, Wichita
Falls, Tex., 2d-4th Wed., La-
bor Hall.
W. C. Gentry, Pres.
L. J. Whitten, R. S.
A. L. Fienhold, F. S.,
1206 Austin St.
515. CANISTEO VALLEY, Addi-
son, N. Y., 3d Thurs., C. M.
B. A. Hall.
B. W. Albee, Pres.
W. R. Orr, R. & F. S.
516. FORT CONCHO, San Ange-
lo, Texas, 3d-4th Wed.
M. E. Akina, Pres.
Box 420.
J. A. Lee, R. & F. S.,
Box 509.
517. NAVAJO, Altus, Okla., 1st-
3d Thurs.
W. S. Little, Pres.,
Lock Box 493.
Ransom Davis, R. S.,
B. F. Goodson, F. S.
518. MAPLE LEAF, Fort Scott,
Kan., 2d-4th Tues., Redmen
Hall.
J. B. Atha, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 5.
H. E. Holding, R. S.,
730 Margrave St.
A. W. Brooks, F. S.,
401 Lowman St.
519. ST. ANDREW, Brunswick,
Ga., 1st-3d Sunday.
C. S. Meek, Pres.,
1121 Union St.
O. C. Sweet, R. S.,
508 1st Ave.
Wm. Miller, F. S.,
1917 Union St.
520. GLENWOOD, Minneapolis,
Minn., 1st-3d Wed., Klein &
Paunts Hall.
Jens Jensen, Pres.
623 Russell Ave. N.
J. G. Little, R. S.,
1519 7th St., S. E.
C. Brown, F. S.,
3244 Longfellow Ave.
521. WALKER'S MOUNTAIN,
Bristol, Tenn., 2d-4th Sat., K.
P. Hall.
G. A. Whitlock, Pres.
J. M. Draper, R. S.,
Care Burnett's Store.
B. H. Henley, F. S.,
509 Vernon St.
522. SHOW ME, Nevada, Mo.,
1st-3d Mon.
W. D. Kiger, Pres.,
916 N. Elm St.
W. L. Gibson, R. & F. S.,
720 E. Ashland St.
523. JOHN BROWN, Oswato-
mie, Kas., 2d-4th Wed.
B. F. Toope, Pres.
W. A. Whitney, R. S.
Chas. Barnett, F. S.
524. PRIDE OF THE PEOPLE,
Meridian, Miss., 1st-3d Thurs.
L. J. Bunyard, Pres.
G. E. Holiday, R. & F. S.,
813 Braton St.
525. SEQUOYAH, Muskogee, Okla.

- 1st-3d Thurs. Scales Bldg.
B. F. Scott, Pres.,
903 N. C St.
G. W. K. Morrison, R. & F. S.,
Box 1680.
526. NORTH BANK, Vancouver,
Wash., 4th Tues.
O. C. Duffy, Pres.,
29th St. and Caff.
W. D. Sherman, R. S.,
1314 W. 15th St.
P. J. Carlson, F. S.,
1315 Markie Ave.
527. TWIN PORTS, Superior,
Wis., 1st-3d Fri., Union
Hall.
Peter Klieck, Pres.,
1303 Banks Ave.
Ole M. Holm, R. & F. S.,
1313 Faxon St.
528. Q. O. & K. C., Milan, Mo.,
1st-3d Tues.
Eugene Harris, Pres.
C. E. Burnham, R. S.
F. E. Railing, F. S.
529. WOLVERINE, Ludington,
Mich., 1st-3d Mon., 106 Me-
lenda St.
Stanley Yanlak, Pres.,
601 E. 2d St.
Joa. F. Snow, R. & F. S.,
205 3d St.
531. UP TO DATE, Jolietta, P. Q.
Canada, 1st-3d Sat.
J. Hodgson, Pres.,
52 St. Ann.
A. Lafontaine, R. S.,
9 Mauseau.
L. Page, F. S.,
15 St. Anne.
532. JAMESTOWN, Pine Beach,
Va., 2d-4th Tuesdays.
J. R. Mitchell, Pres.,
General Delivery.
C. B. McLean, F. S.,
Leeley Ave.
Lambert's Point, Va.
C. N. Woodispaw, R. S.
533. DEVIL'S HEART, Devils
Lake, N. D., 1st Mon. after
20th.
Clifford Strong, Pres.,
Box 180.
Wm. E. Strong, R. & F. S.,
Box 120.
534. IRON RANGE, Two Har-
bors, Mich., every last Tues.,
Scandia Hall.
Andrew Seabury, Pres.,
Box 697.
Louis Melner, R. S.
H. Swanson, F. S.,
Box 12.
Louis Melner, F. S.,
General Delivery.
535. WINNIPEG, Winnipeg,
Man., Can., 1st-3d Thurs.
Jno. Hughes, Pres.,
221 Garry St.
Chas. Robertson, R. S.,
135 Victoria St.
Duncan Finlay, F. S.,
43 Adelaide St., Norwood.
536. CASCADE MOUNTAINS,
Leavenworth, Wash.
Wm. Studebaker, Pres.
J. M. Doty, R. S.
B. M. Wheeler, F. S.
537. BUSCH, St. Louis, Mo.
1st-3d Mon, 7th & Arsenal
St.
E. Schlenkler, Pres.,
2908 Osage St.
Mike Grabljan, R. S.,
2834 Lyon St.
Elmer Marshall, F. S.,
910 Lynch St.
Box 195.
538. HARD TIMES, Holsington,
Kas., 1st-2d Friday.
J. C. Lewis, Pres.
C. E. Finn, R. S.,
J. E. Menges, F. S.,
Box 195.
539. HILLYARD, Hillyard, Wash.
Levin Fogerty, Pres.,
Dakota Hotel.
A. L. Hollingstad, R. S.,
323 Herbert Ave.
J. H. Zopfl, F. S.,
348 Herbert St.
- 540 TAMPA, Tampa, Fla.
E. A. Dugger, Pres.,
911 Jackson St.
S. Glennon, R. S.,
Tampa Northern Shop.
G. W. Gray, F. S.,
911 Jackson St.
541. C. & N. W. BANNER, Chi-
cago, Ill.
John D. Mark, Pres.,
302 S. 9th St., Maywood, Ill.
Wm. T. Brewster, R. S.,
4342 W. Park Ave.
David K. Ross,
4239 W. End Ave.
542. BRIDGEBURG, Bridgeburg,
Ont., Canada.
D. Louder, Pres.
J. Green, R. S.
G. Kendrickan, F. S.,
Amigari, Ont.
543. TRACY, Tracy, Cal., 3d-4th
Thurs.
J. W. Jones, Pres.,
Box 152.
F. C. Barr, R. S.
F. E. Barr, F. S.,
Box 303.
544. WASHINGTON, Washington,
Ind., 1st-3d Wed., Redmen
Hall.
- J. M. Harney, Pres.,
716 S. W. 1st St.
Mike Syracuse, R. S.
J. L. Chappell, F. S.,
1215 McCormick Ave.
545. PAJARO, Pajaro, Calif.
1st-3d Mondays.
F. M. Saderer, Pres.
Watsonville, Cal.
John F. Higgins, R. S.
Watsonville, Cal.
J. Roach, F. S.,
Salinas, Cal.
546. TIBURON, Tiburon, Calif.
every 1st-3d Thurs., Forest-
ers' Hall.
J. M. Lee, Pres.
W. McCord, R. S.
Thos. Pollard, F. S.
547. MEMPHREMAGOG, New-
port, Vt.
every 2d Thursday.
John R. Wells, Pres.
H. W. Burlton, R. S.
Henry Morrow, F. S.,
8 Central St.
548. CANADIAN, Canadian, Tex.
2d-4th Fridays.
L. E. Jackson, Pres.
111 Huff St.,
San Antonio, Tex.
J. F. Hayes, R. S.
H. G. Hanson, F. S.,
Box 592.
549. STONE LODGE, Crane, Mo.
2d-4th Sat.
A. E. Rushnell, Pres.
J. W. Niles, R. S.,
Box 248.
Chas. A. Wines, F. S.,
Box 248.
550. WISCONSIN RIVER, Ste-
vens Point, Wis., 1st-3d
Thurs., Adams Hall.
Robt. Sparks, Pres.,
1134 Church St.
Frank Thompson, R. S.,
408 Madison St.
Steve Spangl, F. S.,
633 Michigan Ave.
551. PRINCE ALBERT, Prince
Albert, Sask., Canada.
3d Sat., Friendship Hall.
J. H. Crowe, Pres.
Box 256.
F. S. Judson, R. S.
Box 123.
H. D. Davis, F. S.
552. MOUSE RIVER, Minot, N.
Dak.
H. J. Pearson, Pres.
Ole Moe, R. & F. S.,
Box 633.



"RANGER" BICYCLES

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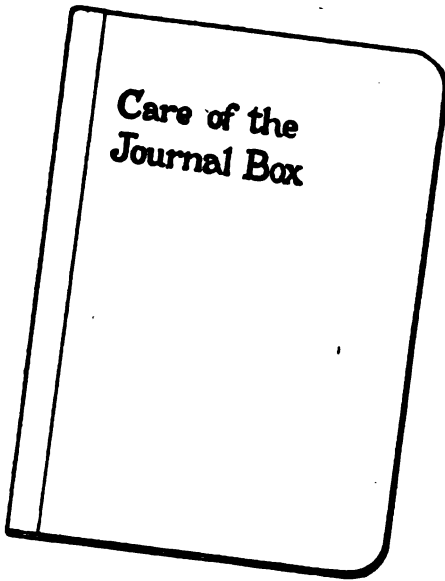
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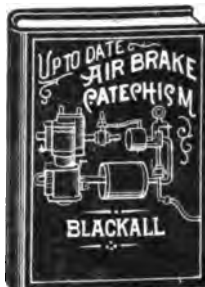
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Published at ST. LOUIS, MO.

Vol. XVII.
No. 7.

JULY, 1912

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OFFICIAL ORGAN BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA.

Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor.

Vol. XVII

JULY, 1912

No. 7

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W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

As stated in our leading editorial, under the caption "Use the Referendum," in our last issue, all lodges in accordance with the recently adopted amendments to our constitution, are expected, at their first regular meeting in this month, to nominate three candidates each for delegates to the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held at Rochester, N. Y., next November; said

nominations to be voted on at the election to be held for this purpose at the first regular meeting in September.

For the convenience of lodges making such nominations, we append herewith a form which can be used for reporting nominations to the General Secretary and Treasurer, same to bear an impression of the lodge seal the same as though report is made on ordinary lodge stationary:

BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA.

....., July, 1912.

E. Wm. Weeks, General Secretary & Treasurer,

506-507 Hall Bldg.,

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

At the regular meeting in July, 1912, of

..... Lodge No., the following brothers, whose names herewith follow, were, in accordance with Section 7, Grand Lodge Constitution, regularly nominated as candidates for delegates from our Brotherhood to the Thirty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Rochester, N. Y., November: 1912.

Brother Member of Lodge No.

Brother Member of Lodge No.

Brother Member of Lodge No.

From the International Seamen's Union of America.

The following self explanatory circular letter from the above organization, is published herewith for the information of our membership, with the urgent request that they respond in the manner suggested:

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 8, 1912.

TO ALL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.
FELLOW TRADE UNIONISTS:

WE NEED YOUR HELP QUICKLY. THE SEAMEN'S BILL, H.R.23673, HAS BEEN REPORTED FAVORABLY TO THE HOUSE. THERE IS DANGER, HOWEVER, THAT CONGRESS WILL FAIL TO TAKE FINAL ACTION BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

WE ASK YOU TO IMMEDIATELY REQUEST ALL OFFICERS OF YOUR LOCAL UNIONS TO AT ONCE WRITE TO THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS, URGING IMMEDIATE AND FAVORABLE ACTION ON HOUSE BILL 23673.

THIS WILL PUT YOU TO SOME TROUBLE AND EXPENSE FOR MAILING AND POSTAGE, BUT IF YOU CAN POSSIBLY AFFORD TO DO IT QUICKLY YOU WILL BE GIVING US SOME VERY MATERIAL ASSISTANCE. WHILE WE HAVE HAD SOME HARD STRUGGLES, WE SELDOM ASK FOR HELP OF A NATURE THAT WILL PUT ANY OTHER UNION TO ANY EXPENSE. BUT THE PRESENT SITUATION IS SUCH THAT YOUR AID, AS REQUESTED ABOVE, IS WHAT WE NEED TO SECURE ACTION BY CONGRESS BEFORE ADJOURNMENT OF THE PRESENT SESSION. WE HOPE WE ARE NOT ASKING TOO MUCH.

YOURS FRATEERNALLY,

T. A. HANSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

The Seamen's Bill in Congress.

H. R. 23673.
Formerly H. R. 11372.)



The bill should be enacted into law for the following reasons:

FIRST: To benefit the traveling public: It will promote safety of life.

SECOND. To benefit the sailor: It will give him freedom, an opportunity to secure justice, and greater safety of life.

THIRD: To benefit the nation: It will tend to build up the American Merchant Marine and to bring into existence a greater body of native American seamen.

It will promote safety of life at sea and on the Great Lakes by providing that a percentage of the deck crew on all vessels must be able seamen of three years' experience on deck. Forty per cent in the first year increasing 5 per cent each year until a maximum of 65 per cent is reached. It provides that 75 per cent of the crew in each department must be able to understand the orders of the officers; and that passenger vessels must carry a crew sufficient to man each life boat with two men with a rating of able seamen or higher.

It will give freedom to the seamen, by repealing the laws and treaties under which American Seamen on American ships in ports in the foreign trade, who quit their jobs, are now treated as runaway slaves, captured and forced to work against their will, or sentenced to a foreign jail as though they were criminals; and whereby foreign seamen in American Ports are subjected to the same degrading treatment.

It will promote the upbuilding of the American Merchant Marine far more than any ship subsidy scheme ever can or will, and that without taxing the public. It will do this by recognizing the right of all seamen in American ports to ownership in their own bodies, giving them the right to quit their jobs when the vessel has arrived at a safe harbor. The economic effect of this will be to equalize the cost of operation as between American and foreign ships, in that it will create a condition under which foreign ships coming to American harbors will have to come up to American standard in order to keep their crews.

This bill has the indorsement of the International Seamen's Union of America, the American Federation of Labor and many State Federations of Labor and city central bodies.

REMEMBER!

Remember the fire horror of the steamer General Slocum. Nearly a thousand lives sacrificed. Read what the United States commission of investigation said:

"The inefficiency and poor quality of the deck crew of this vessel, doubtless typical of the majority of the crews on excursion steamers, is one of the essential facts that caused the loss of so many lives."—(Report of the U. S. Commission of investigation upon the Disaster of the Steamer General Slocum, p. 24.)

What did Congress do, then, to require efficient deck crews of experienced seamen?

NOTHING!

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS AT ONCE, urging the passage of the bill, H.R. 23673, without further delay. It has been before Congress many years. IT IS TIME CONGRESS ACTED. NOW! BEFORE THIS SESSION ADJOURNS.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA.

?

EXTRACT FROM A RECENT ADDRESS
TO THE NEW YORK Y. M. C. A. BY
HAMILTON HOYT, MANAGING
EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT.

Most present-day editors have two fears; one is to lose subscribers, and the other to lose advertisers. They find themselves obliged to adopt the editorial criterion of publishing only that to which no one can object. In New York City alone there are 10,000 press agents. The woman's suffrage movement has an elaborate press bureau. The Christian Science church has one, too. So has the Standard Oil company. The fight against Samuel Gompers in the Bucks Stove case was made by certain interests through their press agents. All the talk in the newspapers recently about the "Big Navy," or the possibilities of a "War With Japan" was because some one had secret personal interests. The "Far Eastern War Cloud" was the creation of the battleship builders and the "Fighting Bobs."

When organizations which honestly wish to accomplish certain public reforms advertise and go in for publicity work it is a good and wise thing. But advertising and publicity worked by a private corporation for its own financial gain is generally objectionable. The fact that none of our newspapers is subsidized by the United States government is a fortunate thing. But I think there is something suspicious in the way the newspapers took up recently the Russian reactionary conditions.

The most demoralizing advertisements printed by newspapers nowadays are the

Remember the Titanic. Sixteen hundred lives sacrificed. Read what the committee of survivors said in their public statement.

"The insufficiency of lifeboats, rafts, etc.; LACK OF TRAINED SEAMEN TO MAN SAME—stokers, stewards, etc., are not efficient boat handlers; not enough officers to carry out emergency orders on the bridge to superintend the launching and control of lifeboats; absence of searchlights."—Statement of Titanic Survivors.

What will Congress do, now, to require the proper manning of ships.

loan shark, fortune teller and mining stock advertisement. Incongruously enough, it is the yellow journals—the newspapers which are always preaching reform and pretending to plead the cause of the poor people—that are the worst offenders in printing those knavish advertisements. No newspaper ever says anything ill of a department store. All sorts of stories are printed about poor women who are caught shoplifting, but not a line is ever printed about any department store which has been caught underpaying its shop girls. The only people who don't seem to mind unpleasant criticism of their goods are the book publishers. Unfavorable criticism doesn't seem to affect book sales at all.

The editor of a newspaper recently told me that on his office desk there was a list three feet long of persons whose names were not to be mentioned in his paper.

All this influence which secures the publication or omission of reading matter in the newspapers is not done by bribery. Bribery is too crude. The matter doesn't work that way. A capitalist invites a newspaper proprietor to take a trip in southern waters on his yacht, or lets him in on the ground floor of a certain Wall street undertaking.

EIGHT HOUR BILL.

Labor's Bill Has Passed Both Houses of Congress and Now Goes to the President for His Approval.

Labor's eight-hour bill passed the House of Representatives unanimously on Decem-

ber 14, 1911. The bill then went to the Senate and on Friday, May 31, 1912, it passed with several amendments. The vote upon the bill in the Senate was yeas, 45; nays, 11; not voting, 39. The following is the vote: For the bill, Ashurst, Bacon, Borah, Chamberlain, Chilton, Clapp, Clark of Wyoming, Clark of Arkansas, Culberson, Culom, Curtis, Fletcher, Gronna, Hitchcock, Johnson of Maine, Jones, Kern, Lodge, McLean, Martin of Virginia, Martine of New Jersey, Myers, Newlands, Overman, Perkins, Poindexter, Pomerene, Rayner, Reed, Shively, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Stone, Sutherland, Tillman, Townsend, Williams and Works. Against the bill: Bradley, Dillingham, Du Pont, Gallinger, Heyburn, Oliver, Page, Percy, Root, Sanders and Wetmore. On Wednesday, June 5, 1912, Chairman Wilson of the House labor committee, called up the amended bill and the House concurred in the Senate amendments. Two of the amendments added by the Senate are important, one providing that the law shall not apply in the Panama Canal Zone until January 1, 1915. This amendment was for the purpose of leaving matters in statu quo in the Panama Canal Zone until the waterway shall have been completed. The other amendment changes the date for the law to go into effect to January 1, 1913. The bill now goes to the president for his approval. This law applies to government work and to contractors of government work, but does not apply to supplies usually purchased in the open market, whether manufactured to conform to particular specifications or not. Congress first adopted a law constituting eight hours a day for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States on June 25, 1868. By an act approved May 24, 1888, the eight-hour law was extended to letter carriers. The next change in the law became operative on August 1, 1892, when the eight-hour law was strengthened by specific provisions requiring the government to not "permit" any laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day except in cases of extraordinary emergency. It is well to state here as a matter of information that from June 25, 1868, until March 21, 1906, the enforcement of the provisions of the eight-hour law by the government officials was extremely lax, but upon the latter date the executive council of the American Federation of Labor registered a most vigorous protest against the violation of this law. That protest to a considerable extent had the effect of securing a closer observance of the law by the officials in charge of the government works. The law just passed materially extends the scope and operation of the eight-hour law, and will be of inestimable benefit to not only workmen employed directly by the government, but will affect many institutions that do contract work for the

government. One material addition to the law provides that armor plate shall be manufactured under the eight-hour law.

COMPARATIVE EARNINGS OF AMERICANS AND FOREIGNERS.

Many interesting and suggestive facts about labor, and the conditions of labor, in this country, are given in a new book on "The Immigration Problem" just published by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York. The comparative earnings of Americans and of different foreign races are thus reported:

"A study of more than 5,000 wage earners in all sections of the country showed that the average daily earnings of native white Americans were \$2.43 and of immigrants \$1.68.

"The highest average daily earnings of any race of Southern and Eastern Europe were shown by the North Italians, the members of this race earning on an average \$1.86 each day, while no other recent immigrants had average earnings in excess of \$1.59. The Irish of foreign birth averaged \$2.33 per diem.

"Very few Southern and Eastern Europeans, as contrasted with native white Americans and British and Northern European immigrants, appeared in the higher classification of earnings. More than three-tenths of the native white Americans and more than one-fourth of the Irish of foreign birth, as against only one-twentieth of the recent immigrant employees earned \$3 or more each day. About one-tenth of the native American and foreign born Irish, and practically none of the recent immigrants showed daily earnings in excess of \$4.

"Three-fifths of the recent immigrant laborers in the East, South and Southwest, and more than four-fifths of those in the Middle West and Northwest, earned as much as \$1.50 each. On the other hand, none of the Southern and Eastern Europeans in the Middle West or Northwest, only 7 per cent of those in the South and Southwest and 20 per cent of those in the Eastern states, earned \$2 or more each day."

OHIO'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

The constitutional convention of Ohio has completed its labors. One important provision adopted by the convention is the abolishing of the contract system in all the penal institutions of the state. The provision goes further than the constitutional provision of New York, in that it also forbids the sale of any prison made goods, whether manufactured in the state or not, unless they are stamped "Prison made." A law passed six years ago abolished the contract system in the state penitentiary and reformatory, but did not touch the system in the workhouses. Contracts in the Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton and Zanesville workhouses are now held by the Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Company and, in ad-

dition to the above institutions, operates at the New Jersey state prison and the Maryland penitentiary at Baltimore under the name of the Mercer Brush Company. Other important provisions in the interest of labor were adopted as follows: State legislature empowered to establish minimum wage laws; capital punishment abolished; women's suffrage provided for; initiative and referendum, provided that legislature must first pass on the proposal and, if rejected, the people can vote on the amendment or their original proposal; legal limits of amount of damages that a workman can recover removed; labor injunctions are limited to such cases where actual property is destroyed and at the hearing a trial by jury can be demanded; provision providing for direct nominations; it is made impossible for the supreme court of the state to declare a law unconstitutional unless five of the six judges concur; establishes an eight-hour day on all public works, whether done directly or indirectly. Labor was represented by 11 delegates, whose influence in shaping many of the important provisions in the new constitution is evident. The entire new constitution will now be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection.

HIS VISION CLEARER.

In a late number of his magazine the Jeffersonian, Thomas Watson relieves himself of the following:

"For President and vice-president the national convention of the Socialist party has nominated Eugene Debs and Emil Seidel.

"They are good men. There is not a word to say against the character of either. They are men of very decided ability.

"They will not be elected, but will probably poll the heaviest vote the Socialists have ever rolled up.

"When the idle rich give extravagant luncheons to ugly and useless little dogs, at the most expensive hotels in New York, Socialists are made—especially when human beings are starving to death within a few steps of where the dogs are being waited on by jewel-bedecked women of our rotten plutocracy.

"When congressional committees are afraid to summon Rockefeller and J. P. Morgan to the stand as witnesses in trust investigations, Socialists are made.

"When such men as Taft and Roosevelt go into the market, and openly buy votes, each abusing the other with the most acrimonious billingsgate, discontent is increased and Socialists are made.

"When a prelate says that Socialists are mad dogs, who ought to be shot at as mad dogs are shot, and when the civil and ecclesiastical authorities refuse to rebuke the inciter to murder, more Socialists are made.

"When a few billionaires can pay fabulous prices for old pots and old pictures at a time when millions of people are unable

to purchase, with labor or money, a loaf of bread, Socialists are made.

"When the governments of the 'civilized' world bleed the taxpayers white, to uphold the most outrageously expensive military establishment that ever existed—and at the same time call themselves Christians—Socialists are made.

"When such a monster as J. P. Morgan says brutally that the working people must continue to submit to starvation wages, or starve, Socialists are made.

"It seems to me that the Few that have used the powers of government to transfer wealth from the Many to themselves, are mad.

"That the government should have accepted, at the time it did, such an infamous measure as the Payne-Aldrich bill, shows how drunk on power the victors may become.

"That President Taft—just one man out of 90,000,000—should have arrogated to himself the right to kill such reasonable reductions of crushing taxation as were embodied in the Underwood bills of last year, is one of the mysteries of politics.

"Sometimes, it occurs to me that both Roosevelt and Taft are utterly ignorant of political economy, and of the effects of laws upon the people.

"Both of them were born to wealth and ease; both have been salary-pullers all their lives, and neither of them has the slightest sympathy for the poor.

"I hope that Debs and Seidel will make an active campaign, and will help us stir the pool.

"After awhile the American Socialists will drop some of their extremes and some of their extremists.

"When they DO—but here's where we get off.

"P. S.—But in no event can any political party elect two men who are named, respectively Eugene and Emil. If one or the other were named Algernon, now, it might be different."

COURT DECISIONS THAT HAVE CHANGED THE LAWS OF THE LAND AND TAKEN FROM THE WORKING CLASS ALL THE DEARLY BOUGHT RIGHTS WHICH HAVE BEEN WRESTED FROM THE EMPLOYING CLASS BY MEANS OF NATIONAL AND STATE LABOR LAWS.

Labor organizations have advocated the recall for many years and it is pleasing to learn of the support it is receiving from many prominent citizens with progressive ideas in all lines of activity. Here is a list of court decisions that have changed the laws of the land and taken from the working class all the dearly bought rights which have been wrested from the employing class by means of national and state laws.

Keep this list for future reference:

"Refusing to haul cars a conspiracy." 

T., A. & M. Ry. vs. Pennsylvania Co., 54 Fed. Rep., 730, April 3, 1893, Taft, circuit judge.

"Quitting work is criminal."

Same, April 3, 1893. Taft, circuit judge.

"Arbitration unconstitutional."

Supreme Court of United States, in *Adair vs. United States*, decided January 27, 1908, 208 U. S., 161.

"A workman considered under control."

T., A. & N. M. Ry. vs. Pennsylvania Co. et al, 54 Fed. Rep., 746, March 25, 1893. Ricks, circuit judge.

"Serving of injunction notice unnecessary."

In re Lennon, 166 U., 548. Brown, judge.

"The boycott unlawful."

Thomas vs. Cincinnati N. O. & T. P. Ry. Co., 62 Fed. Rep., 802.

"The black-list lawful."

N. Y. C. & St. L. Ry. Co. vs. Schaffer, 65 Ohio, 414, Jan. 21, 1902.

"A strike unlawful."

U. S. vs. Cassidy et al, 67 Fed Rep. 698, 1895.

"The boycott enjoined."

Buck Stove and Range Co. vs. A. F. of L. et al. Vol. 35, Wash. Law Rep., 797, Dec. 17, 1907.

"Effort to unionize shop, unlawful."

Lowe et al vs. Lawler et al, 208, U. S., 274. Feb. 3, 1908.

"Contract work to union house is void."

State vs. Toole, 26 Mont. 22.

"Constitutional to discharge a man for belonging to a union."

Wm. Adair vs. United States, 208 U. S., 171, Jan. 27, 1908.

"Constitutional to require men to leave union."

People vs. Harry Marcus, 185, N. Y., 257, May 25, 1906.

"Union labor has no right to conduct a strike."

Alfred W. Booth & Co. vs. Burgess et al, 65 Atlantic Reporter, 226, Nov. 26, 1906.

"Unlawful to induce non-union men to quit work."

Enterprise Foundry Co. vs. Iron Molders' Union, 112 N. W., 685, July 1, 1907.

"The unfair list forbidden."

Wilson et al, 232 Ill., 389, Feb. 20, 1908.

"Employer has right to bar out unions."

Flaccus vs. Smith, 199 Pa. St., 128.

"Unlawful to threaten a strike."

John O'Brien vs. People ex rel. Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co., 216 Ill., 354, June 23, 1905.

"Efforts to unionize a house is unlawful."

J. L. Purvis et al Local No. 500 U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, 214 Pa. St., 348, March 19, 1906.

"The boycott is unlawful."

Shine et al vs. Fox Bros. Mfg. Co., 156 Red. Rep., 357, Oct. 19, 1907.

"Unions liable to suit for damages."

Leucke vs. Clothing Cutters' and Trimmers' Assembly, 77 Md. 396, March 16, 1893.

"The closed shop is illegal."

A. R. Barnes & Co. et al vs. Berry et al, 156 Fed. Rep., 72, Oct. 21, 1907.

"Unlawful to ask reasons for discharge."

Wallace vs. Georgia, Carolina & Northern Ry. Co., 94 Ga., 732, June 18, 1894.

"Blacklisting can not be prohibited."

Wisconsin ex rel Theodore Zillner vs. Louis Kreutzberg, 58 L. R. A., 748, May 19, 1902.

"Maintaining a picket is unlawful."

A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co. vs. Gee et al, 139 Fed. Rep., 152, July 10, 1905.

"Can not limit hours of labor by law."

Holden vs. Hardy, 169 U. S. 366, Feb. 28, 1898.

"Labor and Farmer Unions illegal."

Lowe vs. Lawter, 208 U. S., 274.

"Payment in checks legal."

Kentucky court of appeals, *Avent-Beattyville Coal Co., appl. vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky*, Dec. 1, 1894.

"Employer has right to discharge a union man."

Wisconsin supreme court, state of Wisconsin ex rel. Theodore Zillner, plff. in error, vs. Louis J. Kreutzberg, 58 L. R., 748, May 19, 1902.

"Eight-hour day unconstitutional."

Nebraska supreme court, Charles G. Low, plff. in error, vs. Rees Printing Co., 24 L. R. A., 702-708.

"Eight-hour law illegal."

Ohio supreme court, City of Cleveland, plff. in error, vs. Clements Bros. Construction Co., 59 L. R. A., 775.

"Protection of laborers illegal."

Colorado supreme court—*Re Thomas A. Morgan*, 47, L. R. A. 52, July 17, 1899.

"Limiting check payment unconstitutional."

Indiana supreme court, Nathan G. Dixon, Appt., vs. James H. Poe, 60 L. R. A., 308, Nov. 25, 1902.

"Unlawful to fix wages by law."

New York supreme court, *People ex rel. Wm. J. Rogers, Respt., vs. Bird S. Coler*, Appt., 166 N. Y., 52 L. R. A., 814.

"Protection of laborer not required."

New York court of appeals, Sarah Knisley, Respt., vs. Pascal P. Pratt, et al, Appts., 148 N. Y., 362; 32 L. R. A., 367.

"No extra pay for extra hours."

New York court of appeals, *People Respt., vs. James H. Phyfe*, Appt., Jan. 17, 1893.

"Employer not responsible for death of employee."

Circuit court of appeals, eighth circuit, March 19, 1900. *Westland vs. Gold Coin Mines Co.*, 101 Fed. Rep., 59, 64, 65 and 66.

"Labor check payments are legal."

Massachusetts supreme court, *Commonwealth of Massachusetts vs. Josiah Perry*, 14 L. R. A., 326.

"No remedy for labor except personal suit."
Massachusetts supreme judicial court,
Dianah Worthington et al, 157 Mass., 421.

"Employers need not furnish doctor to injured."
Massachusetts supreme judicial court,

Alexander Davis by next friend vs. William H. Forbes, 171 Mass., 548.

"Employers not liable for injuries."
Massachusetts supreme court. Wm. O'Mally vs. South Boston Gaslight Co., 158 Mass., 135.

"Altering contract is legal for employer."
Illinois supreme court. Richard Pemsey, Appt., vs. People of Illinois, 17 L. R. A., 853.

"Employees need not recommend satisfactory employees."

Illinois supreme court. C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co., Appt., vs. Chas. Jenkins, 174 Ill., 398.

"Legal to jail a man a month without trial."

Oregon supreme court. Longshore Printing and Publishing Co., Appt., vs. Charles Jenkins, 174 Cal., 26 Ore., 527.

"The right to blacklist upheld."

Kentucky court of appeals. John Hundlew, Appt., vs. L. & N. Ry., 106 Ky., 162.

Is it any surprise, after reading over the above list of cases, that laboring men favor the recall?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Patronize your friends by patronizing our advertisers.

Organized labor is getting just exactly what it votes for.

Workers, support your own press; work for your own party.

The emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

"Grit your teeth and organize." Vote without dictation for right men and right principles.

The purchasing power of the union-dollar, rightly applied, would ameliorate many of the unjust conditions which at present exist.

Speaking of Union Labels, let's put 'em where Big Biz will take notice, right on our dollar bills, etc., and good only in the co-operative commonwealth.

The union label on any product is a guarantee that the money paid for it will return to the consumer, with interest, in the form of improved social surroundings.

When men organize they immediately have weight and influence. They become a factor to be considered. There is no way of telling what unorganized men think or want.

Next November the salve spreading political prostitutes will be telling the horney handed sons of toll what wonderful things they have done for labor—and some of them will fall for the gush.

The Massachusetts legislature has adopted the resolution ratifying the amendment

to the national constitution for the direct election of United States senators by the people. Massachusetts is the first state to ratify the amendment since its submission by Congress to the several states.

In the recent national Socialist convention at Indianapolis an observer counted nineteen clergymen among the delegates on the floor. There may have been more than that, but this many he counted. We doubt whether there will be nineteen ministers in both of the conventions of the old parties together.

Tell the non-union carman that for him to reap the benefits of the battles and sacrifices of organized effort and contribute nothing is taking what is not his. Try to convince him that his duty and interest both demand that he should identify himself with the cause of labor and give to it his unqualified support, both morally and financially.

It is reported that the eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, held recently in Omaha, inaugurated a plan to raise funds for the purpose of relieving the widows and orphans of the members of the Titanic band, and in addition to erect a marble shaft to the memory of the musicians who perished in that disaster.

We are in receipt of a copy of the initial number of "The Labor Outlook," published weekly at Shreveport, La., in the interests of the organized workers of Shreveport and vicinity. It is an exceedingly well gotten up publication, both from a literary and typographical standpoint, and much credit is due its promoters. Its advertising pages are well patronized by local merchants and others, which demonstrates that it has the

support of the community. The Central Trades and Labor Council of Shreveport has also officially indorsed it. Linton Carney is its editor and E. S. Tiffin, business manager. The Journal's best wishes for success are heartily extended.

Our members on the Southern Railway and Allied Lines, in conjunction with the other crafts of the System Federation on these lines, have recently secured a renewal of their agreement. Additional rules advantageous to our members and a substantial increase in pay were secured without friction between the management and men and all concerned are well pleased.

A law has been enacted by the Massachusetts legislature and signed by the governor regulating the hours of labor of street railway employes. After Jan. 1, 1913, the work day of regular trainmen will be based upon nine hours platform time, to be performed within twelve consecutive hours. For extra men eight hours must intervene between the close of one day's labor and the beginning of the next.

The following new lodges have been instituted since last report: Rival Lodge No. 476, Portal, N. D., and Gladstone Lodge No. 38, Gladstone, Mich., by Grand Lodge Deputy John H. Walters; Montreal Lodge No. 180, Montreal, Que., Canada, by Second General Vice-President A. Chartrand; Port Richmond Lodge No. 296, Philadelphia, Pa., by Fourth General Vice-President J. J. Gallagher; Oklahoma Lodge No. 364, Paragould, Ark., and Humbolt Lodge No. 389, Humboldt, Sask., Canada.

It will be remembered by students of the labor movement that years ago the trade unions and reform papers were responsible for carrying through the legislation which resulted in the homestead, pre-emption and timber claim laws. Congress has just passed a bill which reduces the requisite period of residence on homesteads from five years to three, and grants five months' leave of absence annually to permit homesteaders to go away for the purpose of supplementing their incomes.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor directed that the executive council made an investigation into the subject of introducing the election of officers of the American Federation of Labor by the system of initiative and referendum, that is, by the direct voting of the members of all affiliated organizations, and to report the result of the finding to the Rochester convention next November. Pursuant to that direction there has been forwarded an explanatory letter and question blanks to the national and international organizations of this country, together with the city central bodies and state federations. Blanks

have also been forwarded to recognized organizations in foreign countries. When these question blanks are returned and the data compiled, it will not only be interesting, but will be of great value in determining the question at issue.

J. W. Brice, president of the National Trades and Workers' Association, alter ego of C. W. Post, with offices in the "saw-dust factory" of the famed union buster, recently invaded Washington, D. C. It is reported that he went there for the purpose of visiting the members of the local Trades and Workers' Association. A meeting was held at the offices of the Builders' Exchange, which shows that the Trades and Workers' Association of that city are perfectly agreeable to permitting the employers to establish wages and conditions of employment. As a Mutual Admiration Society the Trades and Workers' Association surely are entitled to the blue ribbon.

Carl Legien, president of the Federation of Trades Unions of Germany and secretary of the International Secretariat, together with his traveling companion and interpreter, A. Baumeister, who has just completed a lecture tour under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, paid a visit to the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs, Col., recently. They expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the institution and commended the patriotism and loyalty of the members of the International Typographical Union in maintaining such a magnificent establishment for its indigent members.

During the consideration of the naval appropriation bill in Congress recently an amendment was offered that no part of the appropriation be expended for foreign coal to be used by the marine corps on the Pacific coast of the United States. After a slight modification of this amendment it was agreed to. Then followed an amendment offered by "Uncle Joe" Cannon that staggered those who have been watching his performances in the house of representatives. "Uncle Joe's" amendment provided "That the coal shall be mined by labor that is employed not exceeding eight hours a day." After considerable discussion this amendment was adopted. Verily, but times and opinions do change.

We are in receipt of the May and June issues of "Crafts of the Rail" and "Progress-Federation," two monthly publications inspired by the recently organized Federation of Federations, the former edited and managed by George T. Lemon, Box 343, St. Paul, Minn., whose advertisement appears in this issue, the latter by M. E. Murray and W. W. Lackey, with office of publication at 1509 East 76th Place, Chicago, Ill. Both are devoted to the interests of the organizations

affiliated with the Federation of Federations organized in Kansas City, Mo., in April, and are bright, newsworthy, well gotten up periodicals, free from fanaticism, sensationalism and other objectionable features. We have no hesitancy whatever in recommending them to our readers and trust they will receive the support they deserve from those interested. We wish them God-speed and all kinds of luck.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, located in British Columbia, refused, four years ago to pay, under the compensation law, the widow of a miner killed while in the performance of his duty the sum to which she was entitled under the law. The case went to the inferior courts and the company was sustained in its contention that the widow could not claim benefits because she resided in Austria. The case was then carried to the highest tribunal, the Privy Council of Great Britain, which has just rendered a decision reversing the inferior courts and granting the widow the compensation to which she is entitled under the statute.

It is understood that as a result of the investigation made by a representative of Governor Johnson of California in reference to disturbances in San Diego that the governor will commence legal proceedings against the so-called vigilantes of that city. The report further states that the governor made the following statement: "If San Diego wishes the aid of the state in any just cause, most cheerfully will that aid, upon request, be accorded, but just as certainly will the aid of the state be extended to any man, however humble and feeble, whose lives are trampled upon in San Diego, and with exactly the same alacrity will the state endeavor to provide redress for those whose liberty has been wantonly violated."

"Old age at 40 is not conservatism, it is brutality," declared Dr. John B. Andrews of New York, at the opening of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the International Association of Commissioners of Labor and Factory Inspectors, held in Washington, D. C., recently. Dr. Andrews, who is the secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, called forcible attention to the seven-day-a-week workers of the country, declaring it the duty of every factory inspector to work to the end that every worker in the United States shall be able to obtain one day a week in which to enjoy home life, which, we have been taught to regard as the foundation of our social system.

Senator Smith of Michigan, who was chairman of the senatorial committee that investigated the Titanic disaster, made a report to the Senate on May 28. During

the course of his address which, taken as a whole, was a splendid effort, he made use of the following language, which indicates that the investigation instituted by the committee was comprehensively made: "Lanes of travel must be more carefully defined, strength of bow more positive and water-tight subdivision to limit submergence, life-saving equipment better and numerous enough for all, discipline and practice a rudimentary exaction, eye more keen and ear alert to catch the warning cry, as on British battle ships as well as on our own, powerful lights should be provided for merchant vessels to search out the partially submerged derelict; buoys should be carried by every ship to mark temporarily the place of the ship's burial in case of accident; and men of strength and spirit there must be, won back to a calling already demoralized and decadent. But ten per cent of the men before the mast in our merchant marine are natives or naturalized Americans; even England, that twenty years ago had barely 7,000 orientals on her merchant ships, now carries over 70,000 of that alien race. Americans must re-enlist in this service; they must become the soldiers of the sea, and, whether on lookout, on deck, or at the wheel, whether able or common seamen, they should be better paid for their labor and more highly honored in their calling; their rights must be respected, and their work carefully performed; harsh and severe restraining statutes must be repealed, and a new dignity given this important field of labor."

The workmen's compensation law, recently enacted by the Massachusetts legislature, will go into effect July 1, next. This measure abolishes the rule of contributory negligence, negligence of fellow servants and the assumption of risk laws and court rulings; allows a person half his regular earnings for a maximum of 300 weeks if partly incapacitated in an accident while working; gives the employee half pay for a period of 500 weeks if he is totally disabled for work by any such accident; adds from \$4 to \$10 a week to this allowance for 100 weeks if he loses both hands, both feet or 10 per cent of sight of both eyes; makes this additional allowance for 50 weeks if he loses one hand, one foot or 10 per cent of sight of one eye; furnishes him with the added compensation for 25 weeks for the loss of two or more fingers, thumbs or toes, and for 12 weeks for the loss of one finger or one toe; prevents exploitation by exorbitant fee charges by lawyers or doctors under any and all circumstances; exempts such sums of money as may be due him for damages from attachment for debt of any kind or description; sets his half pay allowance at a minimum of \$4 per week and a \$10 maximum, with a \$3,000 limit for total disability; in case he is killed gives his dependent relatives the

equivalent of this half pay for 300 weeks, and if he has no dependent relatives allows \$200 for his funeral expenses. It will, with the exception of domestic servants and

farm laborers, cover all cases where accidents occur to wage workers of both sexes, while at work for their respective employers.

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTOR'S BULLETINS.

Series B, No. 8.

Monday—If the signal whistle does not blow when the cord is pulled, where would you look for the trouble?

Tuesday—What is the usual cause of the rubber-seated emergency valve leaking?

Wednesday—What is the best way to locate a sticky triple valve?

Thursday—How should a triple valve be cleaned and oiled?

Friday—Is the same kind of main cocks used in postal cars as in other cars with the Pintsch gas system?

Saturday—What two methods of draining are used with the Safety steam heat system?

Series B, No. 9.

Monday—How should the brake cylinder be cleaned and oiled?

Tuesday—What will be the effect if the strainer in a quick-action triple valve is partially stopped up?

Wednesday—Explain how a sticky triple will cause trouble.

Thursday—How often should brake cylinders be inspected, cleaned and oiled?

Friday—How are smoked mica and reflectors caused in the Pintsch lighting system?

Saturday—What is the steam storage system of heating? Is it direct steam or hot water?

Series B, No. 10.

Monday—What pressure is the high-speed automatic reducing valve set at on cars?

Tuesday—How do you test a hose to find out if it is porous?

Wednesday—What is the effect of pounding the guard arm of a hose coupling to stop a leak at the coupling gasket?

Thursday—Do you understand the difference between the Hodge and Stevens systems of coach brake levers?

Friday—How is the water heated in the Gold system of heating with hot water?

Saturday—How is the water heated in the Commingle system?

Series B, No. 11.

Monday—With the brake set, how much more travel will the brake piston have with the car running than with it standing?

Tuesday—Will a triple valve that is gummed or gritty give trouble by going into quick action with a service reduction?

Wednesday—Can you make a proper test of the brakes before the train pipe and auxiliary have equalized at 70 pounds?

Thursday—Will stiff brake beam springs affect the power of the hand brake?

Friday—How do you figure the amount of gas put into a gas holder when charging a car?

Saturday—(a) Why is more steam pressure necessary at the engine end of the train pipe with twelve cars than with three cars? (b) How much more is necessary?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGES 347 AND 348, JUNE ISSUE.

Series B, No. 4.

Monday—(a) Usually a dirty or sticky triple. (b) Cut the train into sections and try each section, beginning with the one next to the engine, until you locate it. The defective triple will usually not set the brake with a 7-pound reduction and at the next reduction goes into quick action. Locate the brake that does not apply at the first reduction and watch it. If it works quick action at the second reduction cut it out.

Tuesday—Yes, as the increase of train-pipe pressure is more gradual at rear end of train.

Wednesday—Put on a new hose.

Thursday—So as to keep from damaging the hose and train pipe.

Friday—There is usually air in the holders and pipes when charged the first time. After the air is all worked out it is pure gas. (See "Filling Holders for First Time." Car Lighting.)

Saturday—To answer this question would take several pages. They have two direct-steam systems with various valves in the train pipe and more than one style of trap, but all of them admit steam from the engine to the train pipe and radiating pipes in the cars. (See Instruction Paper, Car Heating.)

Series B, No. 5.

Monday—Open the car discharge valve for a quick strong blast. Let it close and stay closed for 2 seconds, then open it for the second blast and so on.

Tuesday—Stop at once. Stop at next station. Test brakes.

Wednesday—Charge the auxiliaries to standard pressure and have the engineer make a full service application and leave

the brakes set. Beginning at the engine, examine each brake and note if it is set, and with the proper piston travel. On arrival at rear of train, give four blasts of the air whistle to release the brakes. When released, examine each brake on the way back to the engine, and if all are released and no leaks show up, report to the engineer how many brakes are working and their condition. Freight trains are tested the same way, except that hand or lamp signals are given to release the brakes instead of air whistle signals.

Friday—Axle light and storage battery.

Saturday—One method is to inject live steam into the water in the circulation. Another method is to heat the water by passing it through pipes that are surrounded by live steam from the engine.

Series B, No. 6.

Monday—Because a brake that will work with a service application will work with an emergency; whereas, if the test were made with an emergency application, it might cause brakes to work that would not work in an ordinary service application, so that the test would not indicate the condition of the brakes for service application.

Tuesday—For passenger cars, between 6 and 8 inches; for standard freight cars, between 5 and 9 inches.

Wednesday—Force the push rod into the sleeve until it bottoms on the piston and forces the piston against the cylinder head. Make a mark on the sleeve even with the non-pressure cylinder head. Apply the brake in full and measure from the mark on the sleeve to the cylinder head; this measurement will be the amount of the piston travel.

Thursday—Slack, in a part-air train, must be taken up every time brakes are applied and run out at every release. If the slack is either bunched or stretched too quickly, severe shocks will result. In bunching the speed of the head end is retarded and the slack allows the rear end to crash into the head end; in stretching, the speed of the rear end is less than the head end, so that the slack runs out and the shock tends to tear the train in two.

Friday—A dynamo connected to the axle of the car, which produces the current to charge the batteries; two sets of storage batteries for receiving and storing the current; and a switchboard for rectifying and distributing the current to the lamps.

Saturday—The commingler system is one in which the water is heated and made to circulate through the piping by means of steam introduced into, and condensed by, the water in the pipes. In this system, the Baker Heater pipes are used, but instead of the water being heated by a Baker Heater or by steam passing through steam jackets inside of which the pipes run, the steam is actually mingled with the water through

an apparatus called the commingler, and is condensed and brought down to the temperature of the water in the pipes.

Series B, No. 7.

Monday—Make about a 12-pound service application and then gradually open the release valve of the auxiliary a small amount. If the brake does not release in about 15 seconds, gradually open the release valve wider, until the brake releases. The rate at which air is escaping through the release valve when the brake releases will be a measure of the rate at which train-pipe air escapes past the triple piston packing ring.

Tuesday—By means of the dead levers if possible, and, on some cars, by changing the pins in the bottom rod and connections.

Wednesday—When the signal cord on either side of the discharge valve is pulled, the lever is caused to strike the stem of the discharge valve and force it from its seat. Air from the signal pipe then passes to the atmosphere, causing a reduction in signal pipe pressure. As soon as the signal cord is released, the spring forces the valve to its seat and stops the discharge of air from the signal pipe.

Thursday—With a service application, it acts simply as a safety valve. When an emergency application is made, it quickly gives more than 80 pounds in the brake cylinder and the spring in the reducing valve is compressed, allowing this high pressure in the brake cylinder to be reduced until the pressure in the brake cylinder is 60 pounds. The exhaust opening is small at first but gradually gets larger as the cylinder pressure is reduced, so that brake cylinder pressure reduces slowly at first and rapidly toward the last, until at 60 pounds the valve closes and retains that amount in the brake cylinder.

Friday—They are used for the purpose of receiving and storing electrical energy so that when the car is at rest or only moving slowly, the storage batteries supply the lamps with current.

Saturday—It is a system of heating by hot water. It consists of a stove with a coil of pipe inside the fire pot. The coil is connected to the heating system and is always filled with the liquid used in the system. The heat from the fire heats the liquid in the coil. The liquid expands, rises and passes out of the coil at the top, while the cooler liquid enters the coil at its lower end, to take the place of the liquid heated; thus maintaining the circulation. In addition to the stove and coil, there is a circulating or expansion drum and the necessary radiating pipes through which the water is carried to all parts of the car.

FACETIOUS

HER DEFINITION.

That wasn't a bad definition given by a little girl when asked to state the difference between the words "results" and "consequences." "Results," she replied, "are what you expect and consequences are what you get."

NOT ON YOUR LIFE.

Flannigan and O'Brien were dining at a swell restaurant. They were not accustomed to going to such a place. When they had finished, the waiter asked: "Shall I bring you a couple of demi-tasses?"

"Not on yer loife!" exclaimed Flannigan. "Our wives might drop in and see us."

SOME ARE SO BY NATURE.

A certain young man, who prided himself on a brusqueness that he mistook for wit, met an eminent, but touchy, sculptor at a studio supper.

"So you're the chap," he said, on benign introduction, "that makes mud heads?"

"Not all of them," the sculptor replied, quietly.—Youth's Companion.

AMBIGUOUS.

"Say, Ma, does God see everything we do?"

"Yes, my child."

"Even the little things around the house, Ma—in the hall and dining room and all around?"

"Yes, my child, everywhere."

After a moment's sympathetic contemplation in profound silence:

"Gee, I wouldn't like to be Pa."—Lippincott's.

SURE TO COME BACK.

Cats.

Scandal.

Bad pennies.

Magazine Stories.

Sarah Bernhardt.

Onions.

Unused lettuce on cafe table.

East Lynne.

Installment collectors.

Gas meter readers.

Handles on frozen pumps.

—From the Chicago Journal.

HER SECRET.

One day a pastor was calling upon a dear old lady, one of the "pillars" of the church to which they both belonged. As he thought of her long and useful life, and looked upon her sweet, placid countenance bearing but few tokens of her ninety-two years of earthly pilgrimage, he was moved to ask her,

"My dear Mrs. S., what has been the chief source of your strength and sustenance during all these years? What has appealed to you as the real basis of your unusual vigor of mind and body, and has been to you an unfailing comfort through joy and sorrow? Tell me, that I may pass the secret on to others, and, if possible, profit by it myself."

The old lady thought a moment, then lifting her eyes, dim with age, yet kindling with sweet memories of the past, answered briefly, "Victuals."—Lippincott's.

VERY LIKELY.

The case concerned a will, and an Irishman was a witness.

"Was the deceased," asked the lawyer, "in the habit of talking to himself when he was alone?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Come, come, you don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him?"

"Well, sir," said Pat, dryly, "I never happened to be with him when he was alone."

A BLUFF CALLED.

He suddenly put his hand in his waistcoat pocket and drew out three broken cigars.

Then he looked at his best girl with a forgiving smile.

Flor de King Alfonsos, he airily said. Fifty dollars a hundred. But who cares?

Let me see them, said the girl.

She inspected the fragments closely.

Yes, she quietly announced, that's the kind papa always buys when he's running for office. I know the odor. Five dollars a thousand. Somebody has fooled you, George.

She was a wise girl, and she did not smile.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TWO GOOD IRISH STORIES.

An Irishman and a Jew were discussing the great men who had belonged to each race, and, as may be expected, got into a heated argument. Finally the Irishman said:

"Ikey, listen. For ivery Jew ye can name ye may pull out one of my whiskers, an' for ivery great Irishman I can name I'll pull one of yours. Is it a go?"

They consented, and Pat reached over, got hold of a whisker, said "Robert Emmet," and pulled.

"Moses!" said the Jew, and pulled one of Pat's tenderest.

"Dan O'Connell," said Pat, and took another.

"Abraham," said Ikey, helping himself again.

"Patrick Henry," returned Pat, with a vicious yank.

"The twelve Apostles," said the Jew, taking a handful of whiskers.

Pat emitted a roar of pain, grasped the Jew's beard with both hands, and yelled, "The Ancient Order of Hibernians!"

SHE KNEW WHAT SHE WOULD DO.

The new minister was noted as an indefatigable talker, and when Mrs. Schuyler, who was very busy, saw him coming she decided not to receive him. She instructed her daughter, aged four, accordingly.

"Mamma says she's not in," said the little one when she opened the door in response to a ring.

"You go and tell your Mamma," said the minister impressively, "that I'd like to know what she'll do if St. Peter sends her that kind of a message when she knocks at the gate of Heaven."

"She says," said the child when she returned, "that she'll do what you'll do, only

she won't make so much fuss."—Lippincott's.

The young man just returned from college was out cycling one day when suddenly he came to a steep grade. While descending he lost control of the machine, and two men came and found him lying on the ground. When asked what was the matter, he replied:

"Well, I came down that decline with the greatest velocity and lost my central gravity and was precipitated on the hard macadamized road."

"Aw, leave him alone," said one of the men; "he's a foreigner."

"And so you are an ex-slave," said the traveler in the South. "How interesting. But when the war was ended you got your freedom?"

"No, suh," replied Uncle Rastus. "Ah didn't git no freedom. Ah was married."—New York Sun.

LADIES' CORNER

YOUR WIFE.

(By Wilmer S. Potts.)

"O woman in her hours of ease
Uncertain, coy and hard to please
And variable as the shade
By the quivering aspens made,
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou."

Your wife, if she loves you, is the balance wheel of your existence, added unto you after youth has waned, and life has evolved from a klaedesopic change of delusions and disappointments, fears and fancies, hopes and heartaches, plans and provocations to a gradual realization of the stern demands of present day struggles.

She is the brightest gem in the constellation of your earthly transit, your guiding star in the blackest night of despair, your exultant, yet modest companion in the hour of triumphant success.

Your source of courage in the time of industrial crises; your moderator in the time of fleeting prosperity.

Your sweet companion after the toilsome day, your tenderest administrator in invalidism and your satisfying solace in tedious convalescence.

But man, do not accept this as your just due without any thought of sacrifice or recompense on your part. Do not forget, woman is not your inferior, but your equal with different qualifications.

As man with his stronger vigor, rules the day, so woman with her more delicate composition, rules, a queen in the home,

like the fair, soft-tinted radiant moon rules, a queen of night.

Remember:

"Man's life is of love a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence."

Do not, therefore condemn, the dainty, fragile affectionate sympathetic creature who has solemnly vowed to forsake all other men, to a life of drudgery and neglect.

Love is a most tender passion and can be most cruelly shocked by the slightest innuendo or harshness. If you expect her to be faithful and loving, extend to her, through life, all and more of the courtesies of the ardent wooer.

Be the lover still,
Tho the heart be chill
With the cold of the winter of life;
Then you'll understand,
When you hold her hand,
You're the king of men to your wife.

By courtesies, we do not mean the silly and absurd conventional formalities of self-styled "society," the observance of which causes men and women who have been united for years in the tenderest of ties, to conduct themselves to each other like strangers. Your true woman will waive the trifling commission of disregard of precedence in matters of ingress and egress or similar insignificances. The polished hypocrite of "society" who will dangerously nearly sweep the earth with his tile in kowtow to "Madam," will in all

probability smoke in the face of the woman who launders his shirts, without even an apology.

True courtesy embraces in its consideration, the feelings of the lowly as much, if not more than those of "Madam."

Do not misinterpret us as advocating utter disregard of 'courtesy. On the contrary it is a beautiful custom. We only deprecate the ridiculous extremes to which it is carried by people who cannot appreciate its true meaning.

Your wife, if she loves you, will appreciate more, the celebration of her birthday or wedding anniversary by only a carnation from the corner druggist, than the literal fulfillment of foolish requirements, of a more foolish custom.

It is gently deferential to raise your hat in answer to recognition from a lady, but when the custom is so strictly adhered so as to shift a bundle of parcels and your umbrella in order to raise from a certain hand, then it becomes servile and to be deplored.

The cessation of loverlike attentions after marriage often results in the degeneration of your wife's regard into an illicit affection for the ubiquitous and ever-ready paramour, the ever vigilant affinity who is numerous and constantly on the alert for an opportunity to gratify his lustful desires without cost or jeopardy to himself.

Fortunately these cases are proportionately few in number.

Another channel into which abused wives drift is that in which all affection for an erring life partner is transferred to children.

Results in such cases are far-reaching. Children mature with a passionate love for mother and a silent, patient hatred and contempt for the despoiler of their mother's life. There is also the piteous case of the unloved, uncared for wife who although irrevocably yoked to a beast, loyally and meekly accepts her unhappy lot and develops into a listless, dejected, dispirited, discouraged wretch, mechanically performing her household tasks, asking nothing, expecting less and receiving least of all.

Perhaps taking up mission or charity work as an outlet for her repressed feelings, or as the one bright spot in an otherwise cheerless environment: patiently enduring the coarse cohabitation with the loathsome yokel whose touch is worse than contamination.

She is buried in a pauper's grave.

There is the case of the woman whose tender heart cannot endure the domineering attitude of her unfeeling mate. God help her. She packs her suitcase, writes a note, a tearful farewell to the home which is barren of happiness for her. Another tragedy.

You loved your wife once, why not always? If you expect to end your days in

her gentle presence, why not make her life serene, happy and comfortable? Your place is by her side, not at the club saloon.

She is entitled to your society. When you go out together do not let her be ashamed of you. Shame on the brute who will unnecessarily cause a tear or pang to a trusting woman. He is unworthy of the name.

Love your wife. Do it now, at once. If you've been cold and callous, and if we have touched a responsive chord in your heart, do not stifle your good impulse but pocket your stubborn pride, meet your sweetheart half way and be happy.

She is, the salt of the earth, the essential of existence, the quintessence of creation, the masterpiece of God.

FROM GRAND PRESIDENT LOYAL STAR AND CUSTODIAN HOME FUND.

Kansas City, Mo., June 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having a little spare time and noting the date I will endeavor to furnish my usual letter or report for the Journal, which a combination of circumstances prevented my doing last month. I am always glad to do all possible for the promotion of so noble and splendid a cause, and hereby wish to assure each and every contributor toward building up the Auxilliary, either by word or deed, that every act or effort is noted and is thoroughly appreciated by me.

There are many things worthy of special mention appearing in the Journal from time to time which are noticed but pass unmentioned, but I must say that the good sisters of Portsmouth, Va., members of Virginia Lodge No. 12, the newly organized lodge, in their letters in June issue have hit the key note and have surely found a responsive cord in my heart, and that from several points of view. One of the sisters says (in substance) she is glad the Loyal Star has been organized in Portsmouth. She has long felt the desire to assist her husband in fighting the battles of life and believes the Auxilliary to be the medium through which she can best accomplish this end, and she means to do all possible for its success, etc. I was enthused as I read this and the other good letter from the same lodge from the sister who believes in the work and cause and has expressed her determination to forge ahead whatever may come, and prove their success, etc. I wish that time and space were at my disposal to express my appreciation of such a spirit. Why, the Loyal Star was launched with that spirit as the very burden of its existence. Yes, I say it was born out of a pure, unselfish desire, that the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters might accomplish something of lasting good to those near and dear to them by the ties of nature, as father, brother and husband. Read, for instance, our preamble or

declaration of principles, which I again herewith submit, believing as I do that we can not become too familiar with its lines:

Objects of the Order.

To unite in bonds of fraternity all acceptable white persons who believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, and who are of high moral character; to give their very best help and energy to the advancement, growth and interest of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America; to cultivate and maintain a fraternal spirit; promote social interest among its members; improve its members socially, morally and intellectually; look after and care for the sick, afflicted and unfortunate of the B. R. C. of A.; prove ourselves willing in every way to help the organization of which we are a part, and to use our every influence to promote the power of the union label.

"The emblem of the Loyal Star of America shall be a five-pointed star, each point bearing the first initial of a word representing the principles of our order. These initials shall be a part of the secret work of the Loyal Star. Also to build and maintain a home for disabled, indigent carmen, disabled wives and orphan children of such."

What higher ambition than to unite in an effort to improve our every member morally, socially and intellectually? What is more needed than the promotion of that social fraternal spirit among the members? Now, I claim that the carmen and their families are not lacking in resources and should stand shoulder to shoulder with the best and the noblest in our land today, but they fail to use the means at hand and thereby must suffer the consequences, that is to say, they and their wives, sisters, mothers and daughters are as capable, are possessed of as much soul and brain power as are those representing other departments or auxiliaries, but they have failed to build up this social co-operative spirit for which the Loyal Star stands and instead of concentrating in the effort to use the forces within, the talents they as individuals and as a class possess, they go outside for their associates and to supply any and every need, and thus help others while their own are neglected and do not receive the recognition and appreciation of which they are worthy and could have by building up their own.

Oh, for more sisters who can see and feel as these sisters, that the Loyal Star is a very valuable adjunct to the Brotherhood; that it stands for right, justice and advancement along the proper lines and is in reality the medium through which the good sisters can work effectively to better the conditions and assist materially in raising the standard of the carmen in whom they are deeply interested. What nobler ambition than to build and maintain a HOME for the ORPHANS and DISABLED, or to look after and care for the sick or unfortunate? And

I want here to say that every line, sentence and word of our preamble was, and is, a heartfelt prayer in which the good sisters only in "united," concentrated effort may bring the fulfillment which would mean so much not only to a class or cause, but to humanity. There are letters appearing from time to time in the department known as the Ladies' Corner, some of which are very good, but we fail to see that they are interested or recognize the existence of the Auxiliary, so when we do meet those, either through letters in ladies' department or otherwise, who have caught the spirit and who believe in and are willing and anxious to work along proper lines, using effort to advance the Auxiliary, we are certainly pleased.

Now, there is a work for me, and a work for you; there is something for each and for all to do, but the sooner we can bring our people to the knowledge of the fact that earnest, honest, concentrated, united effort along the properly outlined particular department is the proper thing, the sooner we may look for the dawn of the millenium, and the sooner the influence and appreciation for the ladies' work and department will be felt.

I am glad to report a new lodge of the Loyal Star being organized at Denver, Col. It is Auxiliary to Main Line Lodge No. 146 and will be known as Mile High Lodge No. 13. On behalf of the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Star of America, I extend happy greetings and best wishes and truly hope it will not be long until it is thirteen times higher in numbers, strength and influence than the name would indicate, knowing as I do something of the spirit of the good people who are especially interested, this wish is not unreasonable to expect.

Since my last report the Grand Executive Board of the Loyal Star have held their annual audit of the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary-Treasurer, Sister Effie Deacon. Everything was found to be in good condition with a goodly amount of supplies on hand and owing no one a cent. I haven't the exact figures before me, but I believe there is about \$500 on hand. I consider that very good and believe all will be pleased to know we are holding our own and proving our ability to manage the affairs of the Auxiliary, even though we are small in numbers with a charter fee of only \$7.50 and 15 cents per member per quarter per capita tax.

Following is a list of those who have contributed to the Loyal Star Orphans' Home Fund since my last report which appeared in April issue:

Cotton Belt Lodge No. 7 B. R. C. of A., \$1.96.

Loyally yours for earnest, united effort,
MARIE R. RONEMUS.

MISCELLANEOUS

Official Report of Investigation.

Of Accident to Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Locomotive No. 704,
Which Occurred at San Antonio, Texas, March 18, 1912.

Washington, April 23, 1912.

To the Interstate Commerce Commission:

In compliance with your request of April 4, 1912, the following report of the explosion of the boiler of Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway locomotive No. 704 is respectfully submitted.

On March 18, 1912, the Southern Pacific Company in response to a wire from this office confirmed newspaper reports of an explosion of the boiler of Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio locomotive No. 704, which occurred near the latter company's engine house, San Antonio, Texas, at 8:55 a. m., March 18, 1912, resulting in the death of twenty-six persons and injuries to thirty-two others. The number of those injured does not include those who suffered from shock only.

The locomotive in question—a heavy passenger locomotive of 4-6-0 type, using crude oil for fuel—was owned and operated by the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company. It was built in March, 1908, by the American Locomotive Company at their Brooks Works, builder's number being 45067. The fire box was of three-piece construction crown-bar type. The working steam pressure was 200 pounds per square inch. The barrel of the boiler was made of steel three-quarters of an inch in thickness in three sections or courses, constructed with butt longitudinal joints with diamond-shaped welts. The dome was located on the third course. The wrapper sheet was $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch steel, the back flue sheet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch steel, and the fire-box door sheet, crown, and side sheets $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch steel. The fire box was stayed with rigid bolts of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter at ends, reduced to $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch at center of bolts, four rows of Tate flexible bolts of 1-inch diameter at top of fire box and two rows at each end, staggered at top corners. The crown bolts were driven fit with counter sunk heads, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch diameter at the bottom end and 1-inch diameter at the top end, extending through crown bars with nuts on top. The crown sheet was supported by fifteen crown bars which were supported from wrapper sheet by 168 sling stays, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch by 3 inches, and twelve sling stays $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The flues, numbering 355, were of 2-inch diameter. The boiler was equipped with three 3-inch Crosby safety valves. The locomotive had been

in shop for several days and was being prepared for service.

At the time of the explosion the locomotive was standing between the blacksmith shop and coppersmith shop, and an employe of the railway company was engaged in setting the safety valves. The force of the explosion was such that the boiler was literally blown to pieces. One piece, consisting of wrapper sheet 21 feet 4 inches wide and 10 feet 9 inches long, with 12 feet of mud ring $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 inches attached to the same, as well as the dome and a portion of the dome course 5 feet 9 inches by 14 feet, together with a portion of the second course, the total weight aggregating approximately 16,000 pounds, was carried ahead and to the right a distance of about 1,200 feet. The boiler head which was 6 feet 6 inches wide, and 8 feet in height, weighing approximately 1,250 pounds, was hurled in the opposite direction a distance of 1,200 feet, passing through the back and side walls of a 2-story frame residence. A part of the first course, the weight of which was approximately 900 lbs., was also carried ahead and to the right a distance of about 2,250 feet and was buried in the ground over 5 feet. A piece of the second course, 60 inches by 72 inches, weighing about 900 pounds, was blown through the walls of the blacksmith shop and fell about 75 feet from the scene of the accident. The remaining portion of the boiler, consisting of the smoke box and front flue sheet, a part of the first, second and third courses and throat sheet, also the back flue sheet and about 150 flues were torn from the locomotive frame, falling bottom upward about 25 feet forward from where the locomotive had been standing. The crown sheet with flange of flue sheet and one-half of the door sheet were blown down between the frames, as were also the side sheets of fire box. Six crown bars remained attached to the crown sheet, the rest of the crown bars—9 in number—being torn away from the crown sheet and wrapper sheet. The side sheets were torn into three pieces approximating 200, 500 and 600 pounds in weight, respectively. Both of the driving wheels were forced off the back axle, which was broken about 2 inches inside of the right wheel center and 6 inches from the end thereof. Both of the main driving wheels

were started on the axle, the frames bent and twisted, both piston rods and the top of the cylinder saddle were broken. The tender was broken from the locomotive and blown backward about 100 feet.

The property damage was estimated to be about \$47,250—\$12,000 to the locomotive and \$35,250 to the following buildings:

The coppersmith shop, the dimensions of which were 20 by 40 feet, was destroyed. The blacksmith shop roof was blown down and 75 feet of both walls. The machine shop roof was blown down and 15 feet of the wall. A corner of the roundhouse, consisting of about 45 feet of wall and section of roof, was destroyed. Boiler shop roof was damaged by the falling missiles and all window glass in shop buildings was broken. Residence on Sherman street had end and side torn out. Vacant house on North Cherry Street unroofed and front wall blown down. Residence on Milan Street, hole torn in roof. Residence at corner of Austin and Mason Streets, roof and floor damaged.

An investigation in which we received valuable assistance from the Hon. Allison Mayfield, chairman of the Railroad Commission of Texas, was conducted in the Federal court room at San Antonio, on March 22, for the purpose of obtaining sworn statements from all persons who had any knowledge of conditions preceding this explosion, the following witnesses being called to testify: H. M. Nichols, night roundhouse foreman; Horace Lewis, day hostler; C. R. Farrington, boiler inspector; W. V. Steimel, chief clerk to master mechanic; J. E. McLean, assistant superintendent (master mechanic); W. A. Howard, fireman; George Helman, boiler maker foreman; Horace Mansfield, machinist; A. Bushen, fire builder; J. W. Small, assistant general manager (superintendent motive power), and W. N. Stark, general boiler inspector.

Briefly summarized, the evidence brought out the following facts: Locomotive was out of service from February 21 to March 19, 1912, for repairs, during which time the following boiler work was done: Two hundred flues reset, one back head brace repaired, one front flue sheet brace and two throat stays repaired, eight stay bolts renewed, safety valves ground in, steam gauge tested and hydrostatic test of 250 pounds pressure per square inch applied. Repairs were completed about 5:45 p. m., March 17, and locomotive fired up, but no steam was raised. The locomotive was again fired up about 6:10 a. m., March 18. Safety valves first opened at 7:30 a. m., at which time steam gauge registered fifty pounds pressure. Safety valves were screwed down and again opened at about 8 a. m., when gauge registered 150 pounds pressure. There is no evidence indicating that the safety valves opened at any time

subsequent to 8 a. m. The locomotive had a heavy forced oil fire from 8 to 8:55 a. m., at which time the explosion occurred.

An employe of the railroad company was engaged in setting the safety valves at the time of the explosion, and although the evidence showed the gauge had been tested, there was no evidence that the siphon pipe leading from gauge to boiler had been cleaned between the valve and the boiler, which is the point where it would be most likely to be obstructed neither is there any evidence to show that the valve was open.

The damage to the boiler, as well as the direction in which the various parts of the boiler were blown, indicate conclusively that the fire-box sheets were the first to give way, as the boiler head was blown backward and all other parts of the boiler were blown forward, the flues, flue sheets and smoke arch being simply turned over forward and thrown to the left, while the wrapper sheet with a part of the dome course with the dome attached and other pieces of the shell sheets were blown for long distances forward and to the right.

Owing to the damaged condition of the safety valves and our inability to recover the springs and valves, a test thereof could not be made. The casings with the adjusting screws were found, one of which had no lock nut on it. The hexagon-shaped heads on the adjusting screws had the corners twisted off, after which a Stillson or pipe wrench had apparently been used in an effort to screw them down further. One of the adjusting screws was bent and the bottom end was upset or burred by the pressure that had been put on it. The condition of the threads on the adjusting screws indicated that they had been recently screwed down more than five-eighths of an inch. Reasonable knowledge of the purpose and construction of safety valves should prevent work being done on them which would cause such conditions. Views of the safety valve casings sectioned to show the condition of adjusting screws are shown in illustrations Nos. 7, 8 and 9.

A careful examination of the crown-bar sling stays shows that they were made of wrought iron, while the specifications called for steel. The sling stays were badly stretched and reduced in section at the eyes where they failed, as shown in illustration No. 10, indicating a gradual rise of pressure in the boiler.

Five 1-inch bolts were used to attach the sling stays to the crown bars and to the wrapper sheet, where 1½-inch bolts should have been used; 1½-inch bolts were specified on the drawings except on the front crown bar where 1-inch bolts were specified. The crown bars in this boiler were not supported on the sides of the fire box, as was customary in the older type of crown-bar boilers, therefore all the support was from the sling stays.

Five crown-bar sling stays from loco-

motive No. 704 were tested by the United States Bureau of Standards to determine the load the stays would support when 1-inch and also 1½-inch bolts were used. The bolts used in making these tests were those which were in use in the boiler at the time of the explosion. Two stays, Nos. 1 and 2, tested with 1-inch bolts, failed with a total load of 26,650 and 21,840 pounds, respectively. Three stays, Nos. 3, 4 and 5, tested with 1½-inch bolts, failed with a total load of 30,000, 33,890 and 31,620 pounds, respectively.

Using 21,840 pounds as the strength of the sling stays having 1-inch bolts, we find the stays have a factor of safety of only 2.67, and using the highest test figure of 26,650 pounds we find the factor of safety to be only 3.25. Calculation shows that sling stays fitted with 1½-inch bolts had factors of safety of from 3.67 to 4.15. The tensile strength of the material in the sling stays was shown by test to be 43,200 to 48,300 pounds per square inch and the elongation 18 to 40.5 per cent in 2 inches. Tests of the sling stays show that the failure was caused by the bolt holes being drilled too near the ends of the stays. Illustration No. 11 indicates the manner in which the sling stays failed both at the time of explosion and when under test.

Eighty-six stay bolts, nine of which were in left side, sixty-three in right side sheet, and fourteen in flue sheet, were found broken at the wrapper sheet and adhering to the firebox sheets. Twenty-six of these stay bolts were found to have been fractured, i. e., partly broken before the explosion. The remaining sixty were in such condition that it can not be positively stated that they were fractured prior to the accident, but the fact that they broke at the wrapper sheet and did not pull through the firebox sheets indicates a defective condition. Three stay bolts taken from this boiler were tested by the United States Bureau of Standards and the material was found to be of good quality.

The above facts, in our opinion, indicate the reasons for the firebox giving way first.

The steam gauge and its connections were destroyed, so that an inspection of them could not be made, but it is probable that the steam gauge did not indicate the correct pressure. This could be caused by a defective gauge or some obstruction in the siphon pipe, or by a valve in the siphon pipe being closed, or nearly so. An inspection of locomotive No. 702 of the same class disclosed the fact that it had two valves in the siphon pipe. When these valves were open the handle of one formed a right angle with the pipe and the other was parallel with the pipe. This arrangement of valves is very confusing and creates a dangerous condition, in consequence of which one of them was ordered removed. It is not known whether such an arrange-

ment of valves existed on locomotive No. 704.

The evidence shows that the law and the rules governing the inspection of locomotive boilers were disregarded by the railway company's inspector and the officials in charge of such work at this point in the matter of making and properly certifying to the reports required by law. A report stating that the safety valves had been set was sworn to on March 16, 1912, by the railway company's inspector and the roundhouse foreman who signed it as the officer in charge of such work. The evidence shows conclusively that the safety valves had not been set at that time, and as a matter of fact it was while this work was being done, on March 18, that the explosion occurred. The evidence also shows that the inspector failed to witness the testing of the steam gauge and that the inspectors had not been tested at the time this report was made out, notwithstanding which facts he certified under oath that this work had been done.

The opinion was expressed at the investigation that nitroglycerin or some other high explosive was used, but nothing was found to support such an assertion.

The question has been raised by those who suggested this theory as to whether excessive steam pressure could cause such complete destruction of a boiler. The most violent explosions on record have been caused by excessive steam pressure. The destructive effects of boiler explosions are not caused by the steam alone, which is contained in the steam space at the instant the initial rupture occurs, but is due to the enormous quantity of steam which is instantly generated from the water contained in the boiler.

In the case of locomotive No. 704 the water level was high, the pressure very high, and the explosion was terrific. Careful calculations show that the stored energy in the boiler of locomotive No. 704 at the bursting pressure of the barrel was sufficient to raise the boiler approximately a mile high.

The flues and fire-box sheets show no indications of having been overheated, and the evidence showed that there were three gauges of water at the time of the explosion.

It is our conclusion that this explosion was due to excessive steam pressure which was caused by an employee of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway Company tightening the adjusting screw of the safety valves, resulting in an accumulation of steam pressure beyond the endurance of the boiler.

Tests made of the parts of the boiler which evidently failed first demonstrate that the pressure on the boiler at the time of the explosion was greatly in excess of the allowed working pressure. Therefore the steam gauge, either on account of the

gauge itself being defective or an obstruction in the siphon pipe between the gauge and the boiler, did not correctly indicate the pressure.

The railroad company was at fault in requiring or permitting inspections and reports to be made in a manner which was not in accordance with the law, and in allowing such important and responsible work as setting safety valves to be performed by an employee of whose experience and judgment the testimony shows they knew practically nothing, and in keeping a boiler in service for which the factor of safety as shown by test was below the recognized standard.

The rules governing the inspection of locomotive boilers, setting of safety valves, testing of gauges, and similar work are suf-

ficiently comprehensive to insure safety if properly and intelligently complied with.

However, in endeavoring to obviate a recurrence of an accident of this character the necessary action has been taken making the use of two steam gauges obligatory when setting safety valves, one of which must be so connected that it is in full view of the person engaged in setting such safety valves. Similar action has also been taken requiring the siphon pipe and its connections to the boiler to be cleaned each time the gauge is tested.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. ENSIGN,

Chief Inspector.

FRANK McMANAMY,

Assistant Chief Inspector.

G. P. ROBINSON,

Assistant Chief Inspector.

Texas Frontier Reminiscences.

JOSH.

By S. J. Adams, Member of Lone Star
Lodge No. 17, Dallas, Texas.

The destruction by us of Espinosa and his band, while raising us somewhat in the estimation of Cortino and his followers, naturally aroused their indignation and hatred against us. Many bitter imprecations were hurled at us, and many threats of vengeance were boldly made by the friends and sympathizers of the dead men against us as a body and particularly the ten young men engaged directly in the fight. Even the newspapers on the Mexican side denounced us as "fugitives from justice and cold blooded murderers." Of course we resented this, but were held in check by the captain who wished, if possible, to conciliate the two hostile races along the river with as little bloodshed as possible, but finally becoming impatient and tired of the abuse heaped upon us, he quietly turned us loose.

For some time after this funerals were very common around Brownsville, Edinburg, Rio Grande City, Santa Marie, Los Russias, and all the big ranches along the river on either side.

A good many of the followers of Cortino, in fact, were killed, and these tragedies were laid at the door of McNelly and his rangers. Still Cortino was not cowed, and neither were his followers, and do what we might, we could not prevent small parties from crossing the river and raiding the ranches of the Texans.

Hearing that a small body of this kind was making its headquarters at "Rincon Del Perro" (Dog Corner), a Mexican ranch of ill repute, 140 miles above Brownsville, five of us, under Sergeant Armstrong, were sent

by the captain to capture or exterminate them.

Turning our horses loose in a small opening in the chapparrall, we had gathered about a little fire and were engaged in preparing dinner, when our attention was attracted by the loud voice and profane language of some one approaching us through the brush.

Springing to our feet, we were ready for either defensive or offensive action, all but Armstrong, who did not even look up from the tin cup in which he was patiently endeavoring to boil coffee.

In a few moments the disturbance was explained, for the brush parting there rode into the opening as strange a looking young man as one would care to see. His clothes were in tatters, one boot had been replaced by an old shoe, while one-half of the brim of his big white hat was gone, but he was well mounted and heavily armed.

As he rode up to us, we could see at a glance that he was only a boy, not over nineteen at most, and we could see that he was both tired and hungry, and that he was a bold and fearless young man.

Stopping his horse when a few yards away he asked, "Is this Tobe Greer's outfit, gentlemen?"

"No," replied Racy, "this outfit is a maveric, it don't belong to anybody."

"And what the h—l is a maveric, now?" was his next question.

"A maveric, my boy, replied Racy, is an unbranded yearling, and I think you are a maveric."

"Now, don't get frisky, young man," said the boy, "for I am in no humor for foolish-

ness. We have been lost in this infernal brush heap that you durned greasers call chapparall, now for a week and for the last two days I've had nothing to eat but black persimmons and prickly pears, and water that nothing but a wolf could drink; my clothes are torn off, my hide is full of thorns and I am in no humor for nonsense."

Up to this time Armstrong had apparently paid no attention to what was going on, but rising to his feet and walking up to the boy he said: "Young man, you may be as big a fool as you are pretending to be, but I don't believe it. A man claiming to be a cowboy and hunting for a cowboy outfit, and pretending to not even know what a maveric is, is a suspicious character, to me, so just consider yourself under arrest, and hand over that gun."

"Yes, like h. l I will," said the boy, laying his hand on his revolver, while his big black eyes fairly blazed with indignation. "I've done nothing to be arrested for," he continued, "and the first man who tries to lay a hand on me will get the whole top of his head shot off."

With no move towards defending himself, Armstrong said, "Well, I believe you are a fool after all; look around you, boy, before you draw that revolver."

Glancing about him the boy's eyes met the muzzles of five Colts revolvers pointed straight at his head, while the cool determined faces behind them showed neither pity nor concern for human life.

"Well," said he, "you are six to one, and you've got the drop on me, I'll have to surrender, but, if you will give me the showing of a man, d—n me if I don't fight any man in the crowd any distance or any way."

"You may have the opportunity later on," replied Armstrong, "but we've no time to fool with you now, just hand over that gun and get off your horse before these men shoot you off."

Handing over his revolver, the boy dismounted, and seeming at once to forget that he was under arrest, and not one of us, he seated himself at the invitation of Armstrong, and proceeded to enjoy a hearty meal of dried beef, corn bread and strong black coffee. Mounting our horses we rode away to the northwest, with Sandoval in front, closely followed by Armstrong and our prisoner.

About 5 o'clock Sandoval stopped his horse and holding up his hand for silence, he said, "We leave horses here." Dismounting we tied our horses to some oak onema, mlu ing we tied our horses to mesquite trees, and by Armstrong's instructions examined our carbines and revolvers; then, turning to the boy, Armstrong said, "Look here, young man, you are a white elephant; I don't know what to do with you; we've got to leave our horses here, and I've got nobody to spare to stay here and guard you; now, what am I to do?"

"Well, what are you going to do?" inquired the boy.

"Right out there," said Armstrong, "is Ren Con Del Perro. We are here to capture that ranch; we may have to fight and we don't want to be bothered with you. But if we should leave you here with our horses the chances are we would never again see either them or you."

"I'm no horse thief," replied the boy, quickly, but if there is going to be any fighting for God's sake let me go along with you."

"Come along then," said Armstrong, "but I warn you now, at the first sign of treachery, I will kill you like I would a rat."

Again stopping a short distance from the ranch and once more carefully examining our guns, we were instructed by our leader what to do.

Approaching the edge of the clearing, Sandoval pointed out to us a certain "jacal" apart from the main part of the ranch which he believed to be the rendezvous of the men we were after. Armstrong now turned to our prisoner and said, "Now, boy, you stay right here, and if there is a fight and none of us come back, you may know that we are all dead and in that case you go back to the horses, unsaddle and turn them loose; then you go to Santa Marie and report to Captain McNelly that we are all dead. Now just keep quiet, that's all you've got to do."

"Well, in the name of Belzebub, give me my gun, don't leave me out here at the mercy of the wolves," said the boy.

"You are right," said Armstrong, "here's your revolver; now be good," and turning, we made a dash for the "jacal" pointed out by Sandoval.

As Armstrong, who was in the lead, sprang through the open door, a shot fired from within the house singed his hair and burned the side of his face. "Down, men," was all our leader said as we sprang in at the open door. The fight may have lasted a minute or it may have lasted an hour; no man could tell, for at times like this the mind is a blank to everything except the enemy in front of one's gun. At the first volley the house was filled with smoke, but obeying the quick thought command of Armstrong, we dropped to the floor, which gave us the advantage of our opponents, who, standing up, fired wildly over our heads.

The firing ceased and for a moment the stillness was more terrible than the noise and confusion of battle. Close to the ground we lay, with every muscle tense, and every nerve at the point of breaking, each no doubt believing himself the only one alive of all our little band, when, to our surprise, we heard "Old Josh," as some of the boys had dubbed our prisoner, up in one corner of the house exclaim, "Up with your hands, you pumpkin faced son of an Artec hound, higher up, you imp of the devil, or I'll blow

your head into fourteen pieces," and the smoke clearing away we saw our prisoner with the muzzle of his gun in the very face of a tall Mexican, who, while elevating his hands, was swearing in Spanish by all the saints in the calendar that he was not the man who fired that first shot which had proven so disastrous to his comrades.

Stepping over to the corner, "Polly" removed the Mexican's pistols, and while doing so remarked, "Why didn't you shoot him, blockhead? Now he'll cost the state \$1,000 and then be turned loose."

"Oh, I'm no murderer," replied the boy, "I couldn't kill a dog if he had his paws in the air."

The scene before us was a sickening one. The house was only twenty feet square, and crowded into this little space there were six rangers, our prisoner, who had followed us, and eight Mexican desperadoes, seven of them dead.

On our arrival at Santa Marie a few days later "Old Josh" was introduced by Armstrong to the captain, who, learning of his coolness and reckless courage in battle, enlisted him at once as a member of the company, and he had no cause ever afterwards to regret it.

THE RECALL OF JUDGES.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

A government is a corporation, a sovereign corporation, with powers of prerogatives for the doing of certain things in like manner as a corporation created by law possesses certain rights, here called franchises, and neither can act except through human agency.

At the present time all the governments of the world, although differing greatly in detail may yet be cast into two classes, limited monarchies and republics.

In limited monarchies the sovereign powers or prerogatives are exercised by a crown, usually hereditary, a parliament by whatever particular name known, and the courts.

In republics these powers and prerogatives are exercised by an elective executive, usually called a president, a legislative body in all essentials similar to the parliaments of monarchies and courts with similar powers also.

The chief difference between these two forms of government is, therefore, seen to be in the tenure by which the head of the nation holds his office. In constitution, three similar departments exist in both forms of government, a head or executive, a numerous body or legislature and a select number or judicial; but in operation governments now consist in but two co-ordinate parts, one to make and the other to execute the laws, so that the executive and the judicial are in the exercise of the same prerogatives, the executive directing and the judicial performing.

Having enacted the law, which is but

the expression of the public will, the legislative prerogative ceases and the judicial, under direction of the executive, begins, begins to construe, to refuse enforcement, to unmake, to annul, without restraint or limitation.

In intention the courts are to use the instrumentalities, the laws, provided by the legislatures, but in practice they have full range to do as they please, even to the complete destruction of the legislative will.

Courts are thus seen to exercise a power over the legislature instead of being the means for carrying into effect the acts of the legislature; and from being only servants they have dethroned their master, usurped the dominion and rule according to their own pleasure.

Here is that law-making power usurped by our courts, so long and so universally condemned by the people, but to no purpose, a custom making our government partake so much the character of a despotism. No harm, of course, results where the courts are just, but with the same force we can say if all men were just then no organized political government would be necessary.

If a government be popular, however, the will of the people must be the supreme law of the land, and what is supreme is not susceptible of a judgment of right or wrong, but must be right because supreme. If, now, in government, the people supremely will a thing, that thing must be. This is sovereignty, and without sovereignty there can be no nation.

As a general rule the citizens of a country submit to the public will, and the office holders and the criminals are the only people seeking to avoid the sovereignty, each desiring a latitude of personal action not to be judged by the law of the land. We are, therefore, obliged to legislate against the criminal and the office holder alike. Outside these two classes no objection to the recall of public officials before the expiration of their term of office is made if, in the judgment of the majority of the electors, occasion exists therefor, except as to judge, and here the people, mostly I think, from a mistaken notion of the real intention of the office and the public duty of the incumbent, are not unanimous.

Some object to the recall of judges on the ground that the office should be removed as far as possible from party politics; but the fact is, as everyone should know, that judges, as a rule, are our chief politicians; and if we take the supreme court of the United States as our illustration, we see judges created, formerly with a view only to the political control of the court by the dominant party, but now with a view to the interests of the trust controlled business of the country, private interests having predominated over political policies.

The same condition prevails in the ap-

pointment of all other United States judges, and our state courts are not much differently constituted, although here a man's local reputation is not altogether overlooked.

Others oppose the recall of judges because if the office be divested of its life or long term tenure and absolute political independence, men of ability can not be had; but this, in view of present conditions, is without force, for at the present time as well as during all past times, in none of the states, nor yet in the United States, is or has been any knowledge of or any experience in the practice of the law a prerequisite to appointment or election to a judgeship; and the fact is that not many years ago a justice of the supreme court of the United States, not even a lawyer, was elevated to that august tribunal.

As might have been expected the American Bar Association, at the annual meeting held last summer in Boston, voted unanimously against the recall of judges, but against the weight of that decision must be poised the fact that every member of that association is either a judge or a lawyer wanting to become a judge.

Our objectors do nothing but object; they claim the old remedy of impeachment adequate; they will not admit the existence of an exigency for a new remedy, but cling to the old with a tenacity known only to prejudice or ignorance steeped in superstition.

Impeachment, however, is slow and expensive and can never be a remedy where relief is most needed. Often the unimpeachable things done by a judge are those most dangerous to government and society, the things we know yet can not prove by that competent and proper evidence required by the law as sufficient. As a general proposition, however, if people knew only what they can prove human knowledge would be much more limited, and conversely, if we could prove all we know, our knowledge, indeed, might not be much increased, but many more rogues would be brought to justice. The failure of justice in so many cases in our courts, and courts of impeachment are no exception, is not due to technicality, as popular clamor assumes, but to the impossibility of adducing such logical proof as jealousy for individual rights demands. Here is where a vote of confidence, unknown among us, but of such efficiency in almost every European government, comes in good play. A vote to recall a public official is a vote of confidence; if the people vote that they have no confidence in him he should not continue in his office; but if he still retain confidence in himself he will always have the satisfaction of martyrdom to the public cause and a clear conscience. No harm, therefore, has been done.

While we can never expect infallibility as to things human, yet if judges are to

enjoy inviolability they should, at least, possess a higher degree of accuracy in rendering their decisions; but what is the fact? Approximately a third of our reported cases are reversed for errors of law occurring at the trial, for mistakes of the judge speaking a little more plainly, for his lack of knowledge of the law speaking candidly, for his ignorance speaking bluntly.

For the purpose of affording a basis of comparison, what other profession, business or calling could flourish where a third of all the things done were wrong, and this through ignorance? None, absolutely none, except, perhaps, the practice of the law itself.

In conclusion let us state a case, a hypothetical case, so that the imputation of personality can not arise:

Take an unprincipled lawyer (this is no crime) elevated to the bench by the united efforts of all the great business concerns having litigation in his court; (this is not even impeachable); immediately his holdings and decisions are seen to favor the interests giving him his office; (this is only paying political debts). Suppose also this judge to be a gambler and frequently engaged in games of poker with lawyers and their clients having litigation in his court, who, under certain circumstances might have no regrets if the judge raked in the jackpot; (this occurred very quietly at the club and nobody dare tell). Suppose also he drinks heavily, as his face betrays, although never seen drunk in public; (no man can be convicted on his face); suppose this judge to be quite a hunter and fisher, too, every year spending considerable time engaged in these sports in company with, at the expense of and by invitation as the guest of certain lawyers representing the great interests always having litigation in his court; (this is only the association of gentlemen for sport).

This judge is unimpeachable.

A Historic Illumination.

Time—James II, 1635-1688.

Subject—The Character of Judge Jeffreys.

The head of the traitorous and perfidious Charles I had fallen from the block, a just punishment to a king making war upon his subjects and country. The absolute military despotism of Cromwell had not long been able to deceive the people with their fair words but foul intent of the "protector" and the "commonwealth." Charles II, unconditionally recalled to the throne to institute a reign of terror, had died, leaving the people profoundly disquieted by the past and full of forebodings for the future. James II now appears to complete the ruin.

Not satisfied with the bloody and cruel conquest of his arms, James II wreaked personal vengeance on his political opponents in both public and private assassinations and sportive slaughter more cruel and

brutal than savage Rome had ever dared to institute; and the blood of poor, helpless victims unceasingly flowed to complement the knightly games and crown the flowing bowls of an adventurous soldiery and a marauding army turned completely bandit.

The bloodthirsty brutality of a degraded soldiery at last become satiated; and the king, no longer able, by military slaughter and sportive butchery, to keep his regal wallow filled with blood, hit upon the legal alternative of the courts as the means, the administration of justice as the pretext, and Jeffreys as the man, to replenish, by judicial murders, the sluices of slaughter, now drying up.

A gambler by instinct and habit but lacking the "honor" of the "profession" to lose gracefully, not always drunk, but always abusive and delirious from the affects of drink, possessing indomitable energy, directed only to oppress, great oratorical powers lowered to ribaldry, rare judicial faculties prostituted to the worst passions, naturally cruel, habitually violent, basely corrupt, grossly immoral, vindictive, cynical, scoffing, sarcastic, savage in humor, relentless in persecution, merciless even to extermination, deaf to the wall of despair, glutted by the flow of blood, Judge Jeffreys was well suited and fully equipped for the "campaign of the bloody assizes" begun at his own instance and carried on, through the instrumentality of the courts, to complete the work of murder and extermination the army had so cruelly and inhumanly begun.

Intimidating and silencing counsel, the lawyer could not defend his client. Browbeating, threatening and coercing the jury to sure and speedy convictions, that bulwark of liberty became a means of oppression. A day longer to live was the reward for a plea of guilty, but a protestation of innocence was met with immediate execution, thus striking terror to the heart of the accused. Judgment was pronounced with insult and execution ordered with violence. Such was the orderly procedure of Judge Jeffreys' court!

Returning to London from this murderous foray of judicial slaughter, Judge Jeffreys received the office of Keeper of the Seals, promised him by the king as his well merited reward.

Three years later Jeffreys was a prisoner in the Tower, where he soon died of a dreadful malady, and James had cowardly abdicated his kingdom.

Here was a judge recalled, and a government also. Why should not the people have the means within their own hands to peacefully and orderly institute and enforce reforms before things come to such an awful pass? Why!

An Authority in Support.

"The antiquity and excellence of this trial (by jury) for the settling of civil property,

has been explained at large. And it will hold much stronger in criminal cases; since in times of difficulty and danger, more is to be apprehended from the violence and partiality of judges appointed by the crown, in suits between the king and the subject, than in disputes between one individual and another, to settle the metes and bounds of private property." Blacks. Com. IV, p. 349.

Taken from the course of a discussion, the foregoing quotation appears awkward and disjointed; but the meaning may be made appreciable, in the light of current procedure, thus:

In times of difficulty and danger, more is to be apprehended from the violence and partiality of judges appointed by the crown in criminal than in civil cases.

To give this local application among ourselves, as to our United States judges, we need only substitute the word "president" for "crown," our appointive power residing in the president of the United States as fully as in the crown of Great Britain.

Understand that the above quotation was written by Sir William Blackstone, at the time, himself a judge appointed by the crown of Great Britain, and the greatest and best legal text writer and commentator of all time, still and perhaps always to remain the highest judicial authority and the model and oracle of every student of the law.

Sir William gives us plainly to understand that we are to entertain fears "from the violence and partiality of judges," in civil but more in criminal cases, "in times of difficulty and danger." Civil and criminal cases make up the sum total of all our litigation.

No exception is stated to save any judge from the operation of this rule, all "judges appointed by the crown" being included, and there were no other, so that these words might have been omitted without changing the meaning, as with us, we have no United States judges except those appointed by the president.

We can now give this a complete and comprehensive rendering: All judges, appointed by the crown or the president, in all the cases of every nature coming before them, "in times of difficulty and danger," are to be feared on account of their "violence and partiality," but more in criminal than in civil cases.

We have proceeded with this much as with an algebraic equation, and the only factor we have been unable to eliminate, to give the whole a complete generalization, is the term "in times of difficulty and danger," as the one limiting element of condition.

This condition, however, is most distressing; for, while not always present, is yet the time of greatest apprehension "from the violence and partiality of judges."

If judges were fearless and just, or other-

wise measured up to the standard of the average man, "times of difficulty and danger" would call for acts of heroism and rectitude, not "violence and partiality."

Following the dictates of conscience and obligations of patriotism, "in times of difficulty and danger," men generally, rising to the importance of the occasion, forget themselves, and, rushing into the breach, do deeds of valor and acts of heroism; but, under like conditions, the people have then more to "apprehend from the violence and partiality of judges."

This, Blackstone says, is their rule of action without exception, and for such conduct they cannot be impeached.

COMPENSATES LOSS OF LIFE ON THE TITANIC.

Hundreds of homes in England have been desolated by the loss of 700 of the crew of the Titanic, but the British government will force payment of more than \$500,000 from the White Star line, so those dependent on the crew may not suffer so greatly because of the untimely deaths. That provision for the families of those who stood by their posts until the last will be exacted from the company under the Workmen's Compensation Act as amended in 1906. Every one, from the humblest apprentice boy to the chief petty officer, come in the scope of the act that will make the men's families beneficiaries.

The huge liner had a crew roster of almost 800 men and women, including seamen, firemen, engineers, stewards, apprentice boys and cadets of the line. In the filling of the lifeboats several men were told off to each boat to man the oars. The others had to put their chance of life behind those of the meanest of passengers. Thus the humblest woman in the steerage would get consideration before the chief woman steward, and the chief petty officer would have to wait until the poorest passenger of the third class had been given a place in the boats.

When the elimination was forced on the officers because of the lack of boats to accommodate all, those who were not pulling on the oars had to watch their fellows go over the side to almost certain rescue. That inflexible rule included the boys in the service and the women stewards. From the present facts it is probable that 700 of the crew went down with their ship.

The British Jack fluttered at the peak as the leviathan dropped into the deep, so that all the crew on board were under its protection. That governmental patronage will insure that those who received the wages of the brave band will not suffer from want for the next three years. Under the act what pay the crew would have received for three years to come will be given to those who have been robbed by the sea. In the inclusion of sailors as workmen the act says specifically:

"If the workmen leaves any dependents wholly dependent on his earnings an amount equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or £150, whichever of these sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case £300, shall be paid, provided the amount of any weekly payments made under this act and any lump sum in redemption thereof shall be deducted from such amount, and if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said three years, then the amount of his earnings during said period shall be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer.

"If the workman does not leave any such dependents, but leaves any dependents in part dependent on his earnings, such amount not exceeding in any case the amount payable under the foregoing provisions, as may be agreed on, or in default of agreement, may be determined on arbitration under this act, to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the said dependents shall be paid."

In other words, where the support of a family or any members of a family devolved on one of those who was drowned the families will be entitled to amounts that will range from \$750 to \$1,500. That applies whether the victim has been in the employ of the company for less than three years just as well as it includes those who have been with the White Star line for a longer period. If the wages of the member of the crew contributed only in part to the support of his family and the money deprivation is not so acute, a settlement may be made between the company and the family. Should such settlement be made with those who are entirely dependent on the crew member the agreement may be abrogated, but the money paid under its terms will be deducted from the amount specified by the act.

Thus, the present government will compel the line to make adequate provisions for the families of every one of the victims who were employed in the Titanic. As the men who sailed in the Titanic for the greater part were the sole support of their families or the principal source of income, the company will be taxed anywhere from \$750 to \$1,500. Balancing the wages of the firemen, who received \$25 a month, and the seamen, who got \$18 a month, against the wages of the stewards, apprentice boys and others of minor employment, who got about \$5 a month, the average will be about \$750 for each of the families of the lost ones. Subtracting from that the few who would come under the second clause of the act the indemnity of the White Star to the bereaved persons in Great Britain will be more than \$500,000.—Exchange.

WALL STREET, AMERICA.

Our country, 'tis of thee,
Where we are always free
To graft and steal.
We've got the working mule
To mind our iron rule.
He'll work just like a fool
And never squeal.

Let music swell the breeze,
We'll do just as we please,
We make the law.
Our congressmen are tools.
They're just like working mules.
The biggest band of fools
We ever saw.

Our god is made of gold,
And we can always hold
It in our hand.
The working mules are dumb;
Their rights are on the bum.
We've got them all run down
In our great land.

"SLAVERY."

By Robert G. Indersoll.
(From One of His Speeches.)

Slavery includes all other crimes. It is the joint product of the kidnapper, the pirate, thief, murderer and hypocrite. It degrades labor and corrupts leisure.

With the idea that labor is the basis of progress goes the truth that labor must be free. The laborer must be a free man.

I would like to see this world, at least, so that a man could die and not fret that he had left his wife and children a prey to the greed, the avarice, or the cruelties of mankind.

There is something wrong in a government where they who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust, while the infamous sit at banquets.

The laboring people should unite and should protect themselves against all idlers. You can divide mankind into classes: The laborers and the idlers, the supporters and the supported, the honest and the dishonest. Every man is dishonest who lives upon the unpaid labors of others, no matter if he occupies a throne.

We need free bodies and free minds—free labor and free thought, chainless hands and fetterless brains. Free labor will give us wealth. Free thought will give us truth.

There will never be a generation of great men until there have been a generation of free women—of free mothers.

When women reason, and babies sit in the laps of philosophy, the victory of reason over the shadowy host of darkness will be complete.

The rights of men and women should be equal and sacred—marriage should be a perfect partnership—children should be governed by kindness—every family should be a republic—every fireside a democracy.

WHY MOTHER IS PROUD.

Look in his face, look in his eyes,
Roguish and blue and terribly wise—
Roguish and blue, but quickest to see
When mother comes in as tired as can be;
Quickest to find her the nicest old chair;
Quickest to get to the top of the stair;
Quickest to see that a kiss on her cheek
Would help her far more than to clatter,
to speak.

Look in his face, and guess, if you can,
Why mother is proud of her little man.

The mother is proud—I will tell you this;
You can see it for yourself in her tender
kiss.

But why? Well, of all her dears,
There is scarcely one who ever hears
The moment she speaks, and jumps to see
What her want or her wishes may be,
Scarcely one. They all forget,
Or are not in the notion to go quite yet,
But this she knows, if her boy is near,
There is somebody certain to want to hear.

Mother is proud, and she holds him fast,
And kisses him first and kisses him last;
And he holds her hand and looks in her face,
And hunts for her spool which is out of
place,
And proves that he loves her whenever he
can—

That is why she is proud of her little man.
—Independent.

THE REAL TITANIC PROBLEM.

It must be admitted that the speed mania is overwhelming the world. Travel is becoming more rapid on sea and land. We pay little attention to small accidents where but few lives are lost. It requires a tremendous catastrophe to arrest our attention.

Reform will be instituted, of course. However, the record of the past ten years will show fewer lives lost on the sea, proportionately, than upon our railroads.

No, reforms on the sea are not the only ones needed. Every year the liquor traffic wipes out more lives and creates a thousand times as much suffering as the Titanic disaster; it produces no heroes. Every year our industries, including manufacturing and mining, take a toll larger than this disaster.

Women were saved on the Titanic, but every year our brothels demand many times the number that escaped from the ill-fated

ship. They come from our sweatshops and our underpaid industries.

Children were saved from the sea, but every year thousands of them are sucked down into the maelstrom of industries (?) that fatten on child labor. Happier would be their fate could they sink with some Titanic.—People's Popular Monthly.

THE FINAL RESULT ON SOCIETY OF THE ENLARGED INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL SPHERE OF WOMAN.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

Jane Addams, in a recent published article, regrets that fifty-nine per cent of the women and girls over sixteen years of age in our towns and cities support themselves in whole or in part. She should have added, in positions not heretofore filled by them.

In a later article she advances many reasons why women should enjoy equal suffrage.

These positions are not only inconsistent with each other, but also with our fundamental educational scheme and industrial training, where, in all departments, the sexes are given equal advantages.

The admission of women to equal educational advantages in all our public and private institutions for whatever purpose is of recent date, and of this no one complains.

Now, if women are not to profitably use the knowledge and skill obtained in schools of science, art, law, medicine, business and manual training or industries, why should such schools be maintained for them at great public expense, or why should the women pay their good money to private institutions to learn these things?

Even though a question of propriety or necessity might here arise, the probable and natural usually results from any given situation, and we must expect that women, having qualified themselves in particular lines or branches, will seek and obtain work there.

The employment of a majority of the women and girls of our towns and cities in work not heretofore considered within the sphere or qualification of woman whereby they wholly or partially support themselves, is clearly seen to be the result of antecedent education and training for those positions; and, in no sort of propriety, could or should any reasons be advanced why women should prepare themselves for this enlarged sphere of work only for the disappointment of failure to obtain employment. To become self-supporting was once thought to be a very excellent thing.

As to universal and equal suffrage for women, advocated by Miss Addams, that is now an accomplished fact in so many

places, and impending elsewhere, that the full realization, in this country at least, is in plain sight.

The results of this new condition, the enlargement of the political sphere of women, are developments for which we have to wait; but, if we may reason and forecast from analogy, that acknowledged relation of the past to the future, of what has happened in the professional, the business and the industrial fields, by the advent there of women in competition with men, we find a light not likely to mislead us, and the women will become, in all departments of life, of whatever kind or nature, the active competitors of the men.

We should, therefore, be able to definitely say now that, by reason of the increased scope of woman's work, rights and privileges, the percentage of those, especially in our towns and cities, earning and making their own way in the world will increase in a certain and definite relation.

As a fact, however, women now have and enjoy many personal and property rights, founded on custom and established by enacted law, not possessed by men, that their complete political emancipation will give them an advantage over what the advanced women no longer considers the stronger sex.

Here, then, is the situation: Women are getting what they want, but deplore the result and seek to shirk the responsibility. Are they not somewhat like men after all, not looking for equality, but for a little the best of it?

This article is not written in the spirit of opposition, but as calmly viewing the inevitable, in an earnest endeavor to ascertain the final result, particularly from an industrial standpoint, of the new order of things.

HOW TO SECURE NEEDED LABOR LEGISLATION. A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

If organized labor is ever to exercise much influence in the enactment of laws for the benefit of the wageworker, the coming together of the various orders in a common understanding looking to the attainment of the desired end, is the very first requisite.

I do not mean the consolidation, but the marshalling of forces, the orderly and advantageous planting of the field batteries of every division, to work in harmony and unison with all allies, and thus play upon the enemy, not the cumulative assembling of all ammunition in one heap to be touched off with a tremendous explosion.

Such exhibitions are spectacular in the extreme and very entertaining, like the display of fireworks at a great celebration.

but disappear in the darkness with noise and smoke.

No gun, located at our national capital, can possibly be made large enough to throw a projectile across the country, nor shake the four corners of the republic, nor be heard in all the land.

The same applies, but in a less degree, with respect to the states.

I would rather depend upon small arms at close range where the sharp report and singing of the bullet, directed by an unerring aim, will send home the warning message.

Discarding now the figure and clinging to the fact, assuming that all individual effort is concentrated to the same end or purpose:

When legislative and executive candidates, whether municipal, state or national, announce themselves for nomination to any office, every lodge, within the district or constituency of such candidates, should send them an official communication, setting forth the views and wishes of the lodge, and requesting a public declaration of principles. Members will then know where to cast their votes at the primaries.

The primaries over the information theretofore obtained will be your guide at the general election.

The general election over, if your candidate has been successful, a congratulatory letter, ending with a reminder of his pre-election pledges will be in order, because men soon forget, particularly after success.

If a municipality, the local lodges will then be in a position to take up, at any time, the matters of importance to the wageworker, as occasion or necessity may arise.

If a state, then on the convening of the legislature and during the session, as occasion seems to demand, the governor, by all the lodges of the state, and the members of the legislature, by all the lodges of their respective districts, should be memorialized by another communication, repeating their wants, accompanied by a direction, because these officials are now the servants of the people, and must take orders.

If the nation, then the president, by all the lodges in the United States, and the senators and representatives, by all the lodges of their respective districts, should be handled in a manner similar to the states.

Legislative agents and committees on the ground would help out and be like superintendents to see that your cause was pushed.

By such a method, I believe, organized labor would become the balance of political power, and be able to readily secure needed laws, without actually entering into politics as the ally or opponent of any faction or party. Your hold, thus secured upon the individual would make him obey you, ir-

respective of his party affiliation, because his election or defeat would be in your hands.

Any apparent necessity for the organization of a new party, always a doubtful expedient, seldom a success, and never desirable, would also be thus avoided.

"It has long been my opinion, and I have never shrunk from its expression, that the germ of dissolution of our federal government is in the judiciary, an irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and gaining a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisdiction until all shall be usurped from the state, and the government of all become consolidated into one. To this I am opposed, because when all government, in little and great things, shall be drawn to Washington as the center of power, it will render powerless the checks provided by one government on another."—Thomas Jefferson.

MERELY A GRAFTER.

"Detective Burns and his dictagraph are monumental fakes," is the conclusion of Frederick Upham Adams, the well known magazine writer, who has compiled, in staggering array, a chain of evidence brought out in the Lorimer investigation, to prove his verdict.

The story equals the Dreyfus episode that shook France several years ago. It is a bewildering combination of crooked newspapers, headed by the Chicago Tribune, perjured detectives, and quarrels between big business.

Mr. Adams has issued a pamphlet giving the detailed information gathered, and closes with the promise that he will write a book covering every phase of the struggle between the two sets of big business in politics. The book is bound to be an eye-opener, for then will we know more of the methods of Burns and his life, and the book will probably increase the average of Burns' estimate when he declared that "over 95 per cent of private detectives are crooks."—Labor Clarion.

A LEADING MAGAZINE ON THE SOCIALIST "DEFEAT" IN MILWAUKEE.

Following the election of the fused Democratic-Republican ticket in Milwaukee were many reports that Socialism had "gone back" in Milwaukee and that the Socialist administration had been repudiated. Here are the facts:

Six years ago, out of a total registration of 76,650, the Democrats and Republicans polled 44,182 votes and the Socialists 16,837.

This year, out of a total registration of 90,592, the fusionists polled 43,064 and the Socialists 30,200.

In other words, while the registration has

increased since 1906 nearly 14,000, the combined Democratic-Republican vote has fallen more than 1,000 and the Socialist vote has risen nearly 13,500.

The Milwaukee Socialists two years ago cast 27,622 votes, and won because the opposition was divided into two parties. The Milwaukee Socialists this year cast 30,200 votes—an increase of 2,518 over two years ago—but lost because the opposition had united into one party.—Pearson's Magazine.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

Out of the mills and workshops, out of the fields and mines,
At the close of day came trooping the toil-worn, wearied lines
Of millions and millions of workers, and each in his horny hand
Holds a power he doesn't dream of or doesn't understand.

What is it? Why, the ballot! O fools! will you never see
That the rich are but the apples and you the leaves of the tree?
Aye, and its trunk and its branches and its rugged strength profound,
Its mighty roots, far-reaching, thrust deep in the fertile ground.

You can rewrite the Constitution, change every law in the land;
You can make every man and woman share the work of brain and hand.
But you must be up and doing. Why do you lie so still?
Are you asleep and dreaming? You can own the earth if you will.

—Exchange.

Mr. Gompers is a thinker and a student. He is a man of great ability and not undeserving of the name of labor's statesman. He is a very pleasant and effective speaker and an extremely clear and forceful writer. His diction, even in ordinary conversation, would pass muster in a college faculty. This is surprising in view of the fact that he began working at the cigar maker's bench at the age of fourteen. His achievement in this respect is the result of wide reading and deep study.—Milwaukee Journal.

WHAT IS MAN'S WORK AND WHAT IS WOMAN'S WORK?—A BIOLOGICAL RATHER THAN AN INDUSTRIAL OR SOCIAL QUESTION.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

Every one, reading history deeply and philosophically, must observe times when the industrial and social relations of the sexes undergo diametric changes. In ancient times perhaps only once in ten or fifteen centuries, in medieval times in Europe in general at least twice, while recent events in particular countries show

rapid and profound changes in apparent constant operation, thus, like all other things, conforming to the law of progress, as dependent upon increased mental activity, due to better means for the accurate expression and rapid transmission of thought.

Without encumbering my recital with too much detail as to time and place, women were once the oracles and the priests, or priestesses, to be more grammatical; wearing but one garment, they tilled the ground and went to market, while their husbands wore two garments and stayed at home and spun, a condition, so far at least as dress is concerned, a parallel of our present modes; and frequently taking a prominent part in battle even.

Leaving universal history at this point and coming to Europe, we find an entire change wrought through the Salic and the feudal establishments, both extending in influence and in many cases in form and substance to the laws of our own times, making man everything and woman nothing, all her personal property rights passing absolutely to her husband, he to become her lord with parental power and authority over her.

The reaction from this unnatural, outrageous and oppressive condition brings us to the present moment, where we find women going to an equally ridiculous extreme in the other direction.

Relieved of all domestic concerns by a man cook and a man servant about the house, while a man also makes her dresses and trims her bonnets, she began a few years ago by the study of metaphysics, graduating, in her own mind, very rapidly through sociology and the political sciences, when she suddenly took the driver's seat and reached out for the reins of government, and here is where we now find her.

Her less fortunate and favored sister, eschewing the home and desiring to be independent, has gone into the marts of trade, become a book-keeper, a clerk, a stenographer or an office girl, a girl to keep office merely, perhaps a waitress or a laundress, where she leads a merry life for a few years. All occupations, however, soon tell upon a woman; and having sown her wild oats unrestrained nature at last comes in to assert her dominion; but too late! The young man whose heart she might once have had for the taking, but which she burned with scorn or froze with indifference, not being able to find employment in the place of his birth in any manly occupation, long since quietly dropped from sight, and is now doing housework in some great city, and "the servant girl problem" we used to read so much about and hear discussed has at last been solved and no more disturbs society; at the same time the demands for cheap labor in business and commerce, and to a certain extent in manufacture, have been also met; but all

this has been accomplished, as indeed somebody must always pay the cost, at the expense of society, to that complete demoralization of society, equivalent almost to destruction. Single men and lone women will soon aggregate one of the principle elements of our population.

Here is the difference: The old system, bad in principle and practice, yet conserved the home and society; the present system has destroyed both, and the end is not yet.

In conclusion, allow me to recite some personal observations in my own town, and I believe this is a fair example of conditions generally over the country:

Our chief business street here at 6 o'clock contains women, women, women, girls, girls, by the thousand, just let loose from work, with scarcely a man or a boy in sight; and every night in the year women are in the majority loafing on our streets, as we used to say, when done only by the men.

Only think of it, too! We just had a semi-centennial celebration to commemorate the admission of our state into the Union, and among other entertainments a grand ball, but no men, or to put it more accurately, not enough men, to dance with the women present to make it a pleasant affair, and this notwithstanding the self sacrifice of our own society belles who loaned their husbands and sweethearts to the visiting belles, to use the words of the newspaper report of the occasion, themselves sitting back as spectators.

Twenty-two years ago the general offices of one of the greatest railroad systems in the country located here employed only two women, but now 192 women and girls are employed there.

Again: The morning papers of the very day I am writing this, report that the Aero Club of America had employed a hundred women from the farms in Eastern Long Island to whitewash the new fence recently built around the aviation grounds there, because men could not be obtained for the work, so that the monopoly of "whitewashing" even has passed from the men.

Here, then, is the situation presented historically, philosophically, practically and immediately.

What will we do about it? Mainly nothing; we can do nothing. States of society closely resemble diseases for which there has been found no remedy; they must run their course. These great movements in society may also be very appropriately likened unto the ocean where tides irresistibly rise and fall. Let those wearing out their nerves and breaking their hearts over society take warning. Better philosophize with the Egyptian presenting an effigy of death: "Look on this and enjoy yourselves, because when you are like this you will be unable to do so, and you will be a long time dead."

ALL SHOULD TAKE AN INTEREST IN THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

It will be but a few days now until the conventions will have nominated presidential candidates and each party will be waging a vigorous campaign in its endeavor to promulgate its platform principles and elect their candidates. The Socialists have already held their convention and selected their standard bearer. Eugene V. Debs was again chosen as presidential candidate, and Emil Seidel was selected as candidate for Vice-President. Both are well known to the rank and file of the party, and both have achieved splendid records in their battles for a brighter, better lot for those who do the world's useful work. Debs is personally known by thousands of families from one end of the country to the other, since he has covered every important labor center in the country in his speaking tours several times in the interests of working humanity. As a speaker he is in a class of his own—and but few halls in the country can be found with seating capacity sufficient to seat the audiences who throng to hear him and who pay admission fee for the privilege of so doing when announcements are made of his coming. Mr. Seidel is also a prominent figure in the councils of the party and recently came into special public notice from the fact of his election as mayor in the city of Milwaukee two years ago and the splendid administration of its affairs during his incumbency of that office. Though defeated for re-election this spring, it was not due to either want of confidence in the man, nor the administration of the city's affairs by Mr. Seidel or those elected to office at the same time with him, but to the fact of an obliteration of the Republican and Democratic parties and the merging of their combined forces into a non-partisan party in that city. So instead of being a "three-cornered" race as it was two years ago, it was all opposition arraigned against Seidel. But at that, he and the party he represented received over three thousand votes more than they did when elected two years before.

Both Debs and Seidel are able champions for the cause of labor, and their party platform will firmly insist upon the rights of labor not only being universally raised to the best union standards of today, but even much more. The Republican and Democratic conventions will be held this month, so we will soon know the personnel of their candidates and the doctrines enunciated in their platforms and at the time of going to press there appears to be a race royal in each of the old parties for the honor of heading their respective tickets in the impending campaign.

While labor is concerned in the personnel of the candidates to the extent of the belief that they should measure as nearly as possible up to ideal standards of manhood,

upon which all good government rests, yet above and beyond the personal ideals or aspirations of any candidate for leadership preferment is the advocacy and securement of suitable conditions of life for those who do the world's useful work; that should be of greatest moment all the while. Parties and measures should only be supported when they are known to be the best means to that end, and this should be the dominant thought in the mind of all citizens in November when they cast their ballots for those heading the tickets. Labor should scan well every party's record now seeking its vote, and after such scanning be ready on November 5th to deposit its expression of choice according to the manner each party's record measures up to the standard of honorable labor ethics. Let there be a thorough study into each party's record and the verdict of the voter be reached after a thorough study into the questions at issue, which, if done in such manner, there will be many surprises in store for the people after the counting of the votes. Every citizen who has a proper regard for the welfare of his own conditions should make it a point to be registered and to go to the polls and vote, since it is to their public servants they must look for proper protection and conditions.—Editorial in June issue Switchman's Journal.

LIFE.

Born of love and hope, of ecstasy and pain, of agony and fear, of tears and joy—dowered with the wealth of two united hearts—held in happy arms, with lips upon life's drifted font, blue-veined and fair, where perfect peace finds perfect form—rocked by willing feet and wooed to shadowy shores of sleep by siren mother singing soft and low. Looking with wonder's wide and startled eyes at common things of life and day. Taught by want and wish and contact with the things that touch the dimpled flush of babes. Lured by light and flame and charmed by color's wondrous robes. Learning the use of hands and feet, and by the love of mimicry beguiled to utter speech. Releasing prisoned thoughts from crabbed and curious marks on soiled and tattered leaves. Puzzling the brain with crooked numbers and their changing, tangled worth, and so through years of alternating day and night, until the captive grows familiar with the chains and walls and limitations of a life.

And time runs on in sun and shade until the one of all the world is wooed and won and all the lore of love is taught and learned again. Again a home is built with the fair chamber wherein faint dreams, like cool and shadowy vales divide the billowed hours of love. Again the miracle of birth, the pain and joy, the kiss of welcome and the cradle song drowning the drowsy prattle of a babe.

And then the sense of obligation and of

wrong, pity for those who toil and weep, tears for the imprisoned and despised, love for the generous dead, and in the heart the rapture of a high resolve.

And then ambition with its lust of pelf and place and power, longing to put upon its breast distinction's worthless badge. Then keener thoughts of men and eyes that see behind the smiling mask of craft, flattered no more by the obsequious cringe of gain and greed, knowing the uselessness of hoarded gold, of honor bought from those who charge the usury of self-respect of power that only bends a coward's knees and forces from the lips of fear the lies of praise. Knowing at last the unstudied gesture of esteem, the reverent eyes made rich with honest thought and holding above all other things, high as hope's great throbbing star above the darkness of the dead, the love of wife, and child, and friend.

Then locks of gray, and growing love of other days and half-remembered things, holding the withered hands of those who first held his, while over dim and loving eyes death softly presses down the lids of rest. And so, locking in marriage vows his children's hands and crossing others on the breasts of peace, with daughter's babes upon his knees, the white hair mingling with the gold, he journeys on from day to day to that horizon where the dusk is waiting for the night. At last, sitting by the holy hearth of home as evening's embers change from red to gray, he falls asleep within the arms of her he worshipped and adored, feeling upon his pallid lips love's last and holiest kiss.

R. G. INGERSOLL.

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRIVATE SCHEMES, A FORGOTTEN REASON.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

Things now move with such lightning rapidity and thundering crash, the events of yesterday are obscured by the glare and blare of today. Perhaps a reference to moving pictures might better serve to enforce the thought I have in mind, where, in a short half hour, twenty-four books of history, covering ten years of the Trojan war, are made to pass before us with no greater apparent rapidity than the reality. Classic learning, a poetic imagination, persistent patience, untiring perseverance, much time and great expense were formerly prerequisite to an appreciation of the mythical representations from the text of the *Iliad*; but now, for a nickel, any child may, in thirty minutes, get a better comprehension of this great epoch, from the pictures passing on the screen, than could formerly, in thirty years, be extracted, by the unaided imagination, from the text of Homer.

This serves to show the difference between then and now, and to illustrate that the immense rapidity of our forward motion obstructs our vision of the past, and

prevents a study of the causes of our present momentum.

With these general principles as to basis, we are now prepared for entry upon almost any aspect of the social or the business world; but the particular point I had in mind was a review on antecedent and recent, but now almost forgotten causes, affecting materially the interests of both the railroads and the public, the railroads in levying, and the public in paying, those charges, when reasonable, universally conceded as proper and necessary for the maintenance of these properties with profit to their owners and advantage to the public.

When, however, the facilities necessary for the proper transaction of the public business are in excess of the requirements, the people suffer in proportion to the disparity. The general lines of commerce as also private affairs are subject to the same rule.

To illustrate: No less than six great trunk lines are competing for through passenger and freight business between New York City and Chicago, when less than half that number is necessary. Eight through lines and numerous connections span the immense distance, more than half desert and mountain, from Chicago to the Pacific coast, without sufficient business to earn enough, at what ought to be a moderate charge, to maintain these properties and pay a fair return on the capital necessarily invested.

Here, however, the lines, covering the continent from Southern Canada to the Mexican border, serve a great extent of territory locally; but, with their chief effort bent on through business, necessarily handle this at low prices as compared with local business at exorbitant rates; while, between New York City and Chicago, a number of the through lines traverse practically the same territory.

Once in existence, without further thought, we concede the right to these railway systems to charge sufficient to pay the expense of operation, maintenance and repairs, as well as a fair return on the capital necessarily employed or invested.

When, however, the necessities of the case have been transcended, and lines already established have been paralleled by competing companies, often as schemes to compel their purchase at a sacrifice, we have a condition, where, under the rule just stated, somebody must pay the price; and that somebody is the people. Extermination, not regulation, would here seem proper.

The ultimate effect of these private schemes for public loot is, to throw the burden of their maintenance on the people; and the case does not differ from an out-and-out subsidy.

A great many of our railroad lines, particularly west of the Mississippi, have been

built as explorers for the purpose of developing new country; great credit is due to the farsighted men financing, at some risk, these great enterprises; but only severe condemnation is due the scheming projectors of those unnecessary competing lines intended more to cripple those already established than to serve the public need.

"These competing lines were necessary to control the charges for transportation?" No, no such thing! The states, through the Interstate Commerce commission, should control the charges for transportation, and fortunately are now very generally doing so.

The remedy is, that, where facilities are not needed, they should be discontinued, and the people relieved of the burden of subsidizing them; and, before new lines are projected, the public necessity should unquestionably appear.

As above stated, all public and private business is subject to the same rule, and two water, lighting, telegraph or telephone systems should not be permitted where one only is needed. The double expense should be saved, as the regulation of the charge within the reasonable is the proper way of reducing the cost to the people, and not the letting in of competition to double the expense and finally throwing the financial burden of profitable operation on the backs of the people, simply for the purpose of furnishing public investment for private funds.

All charges, at least all public charges, should be subject to governmental regulation; and the smaller the capital necessarily invested, the smaller the necessary charges.

Competition may be the life of trade, as the old saying goes, but the result is too often, particularly in private affairs, the death of the competitor, and always loss to the people in high charges and to the employe in low wages.

THE OSAGE CITY SCABS.

(Air—Casey Jones.)

Come all you carmen if you want to hear,
The story about the scabbes here,
Old Jay Baker is the foreman's name,
Scabbing for the Katy, trying to win his fame.

A. L. Moss is the rip-track boss,
Says, "I'll scab for the Katy for I don't know much;
All I ever did was oil in the yard,
But 'bossing' for Baker is not so hard."

Roundhouse Foreman Roessler and B. of L. E.,
Says, "When it comes to scabbing you can count on me;
You heard I'm used to scabbing, and it sure is true,
I won my reputation on the C. B. & Q."

The caller called Roessler at a quarter till
 six,
 Says, "Here is the Ledgerwood for you to
 fix.
 Says Old Scab Rossler, "I'll be there in a
 minute,
 For when it comes to scabbing I like to be
 in it."

Agent Hunter, that long, slim man,
 Says to the scab, "Here is the glad hand.
 You all are my own kind of men,
 Wahtever you do I won't turn you in."

Hunter, like Roessler, is old in the game,
 Scabbing on the telegraphers he won his
 fame;
 He will run on errands for the scabby mob,
 And "honey" around the officials to hold
 his job.

Scab Herder Fenton that guarded the men,
 Walking around with a satisfied grin,
 Laid down his fire arms and left right
 quick;
 We guess from the rumors that he got
 "sick."

When the Katy officials own they are beat,
 Mr. Scaley will then have to take a back
 seat;
 The carmen then will have won for their
 own,
 The grandest victory the world has ever
 known.

A CARMAN'S WIFE.

JOHNNY—THE ONE THAT VOTES.

Mother starts out at the break of day
 While the world is wrapped in sleep,
 And Johnny lies snug in the bed she's
 earned,
 Drink-sodden in slumber deep.
 Mother sinks down on her toil-worn knees
 To the street grimed marble floor,
 And thinks of the days of her toiling youth
 As she wrings her mop once more.
 Mother's the scrub-woman nobody notes—
 Johnny's the man—he's the one that
 votes.

Johnny can stand at the swinging doors
 Where they're selling debts and sin—
 Sister is creasing the inky streets
 In the clanging presses' din.
 The littlest girl darts here and there
 Where the hurrying shoppers ride,
 And sells the strength of her half-grown
 arms
 To deck the forms of pride.
 Workers all, in the depths remote
 But Johnny's the man—he's the one to
 vote,

And Johnny—he's plenty of money now—
 He sold a girl to sin.
 And when she shrinks from the brink of
 woe
 He pushes her deeper in.

Johnny can stand by the swinging doors
 In the sloth of a shameful ease,
 The women can tramp through the dark-
 ening street,
 Or scrub on their bended knees.
 Down on the depths of the mire they float—
 Johnn's the man—it's his right to vote.
 —The Voice, Winnipeg.

THE SOLUTION OF THE SALOON PROBLEM.

Geo. North Taylor, Streator, Ill.

Men work side by side in the factory,
 mill and mine. Scarcely a word passes from
 one to the other all day. Muscles tense,
 eyes strained, attention riveted, identity
 lost, personality gone, man the machine has
 come. Work, sweat, rush, blow, speed up,
 tire out, but produce, produce, produce.

The maimed, broken down, to the scrap
 heap. Ever the system calls for recruits.
 They must be the young, the strong, the
 healthy. Don't talk, don't miss a stroke,
 don't stop the machine.

But what of the soul inside the machine?
 How about the fine nervous organization?
 Shall the mind starve? Is not a man a so-
 cial being? Where will the "after hours"
 be spent?

Here in a city of 20,000 people, mostly
 workers. Here are twenty churches open
 one day a week. That one day devoted to
 the hereafter; not the living, practical now.
 Here are thirty-six saloons open seven days
 a week. Warmth, light, comradeship, life.
 Sixty-six hearths dedicated to the here, the
 now. Where will the man go?

We desire not fancies but facts. We ob-
 serve not theories but conditions. The sa-
 loon exists in our town because it supplies
 a want, a need. It offers a common meeting
 place. It dispenses good cheer. It min-
 isters to the craving for fellowship. To the
 exhausted, worn out body, to the strained
 nerves—the relaxation brings rest. Here
 are the natural stimulants and also the arti-
 ficial ones for sale.

Why, then, the outcry against the saloon
 which is so often heard? There are two
 chief reasons. One is the abuse of the in-
 strument by the user. The other is the
 abuse of power by the owner of the instru-
 ment.

The case of a man who deliberately starts
 out to accumulate a jag is rare. It happens
 sometimes. One of the chief reasons is the
 treating habit. Observe a half dozen men
 enter a saloon together. It's six chances
 to one that each man will want to buy
 drinks for all. Probably each man wants
 only one drink, but the absurd custom of
 one man buying for all and then the others
 reciprocating forces six drinks down the
 throat of every man in the party. Such a
 custom not only wastes money but makes
 drunkards.

Another evil is the use of the saloon as

a sort of political headquarters. It is an attempt to buy votes with booze and to make the voter support the candidate who is "a good fellow" and buys the cigars and drinks. Just a small, petty plan of bribery.

The abuses from behind the bars are no less flagrant. Open violation of law is a common occurrence. The time for closing is not observed. Sunday laws are broken. Gambling is encouraged in many places and sales of liquor are made to minors and those under the influence of drink.

What, then, is the relief? It lies in common sense from the customer and in enforcement of law. Open the churches, school houses and other available places for helpful lectures, clean amusements and delightful recreations. These will develop common sense and decrease anarchy.

What is the remedy? Work, under healthful, comfortable conditions; short hours; the return to the producer of what he produces or its equivalent. That will bring him time and means to waken to a larger life. It will make it possible for him to have a home fit to live in, to have clubs and entertainments suitable for a human being. It will exalt manhood, it will dignify labor. It will empty the saloon. It will put the army of men, now engaged in the production and sale of liquor, into useful occupations. Then, and not until then, will the saloon cease to be a problem.

MIDDLEMEN IN ILL REPUTE UNDER HENRY III.

American and French Revolutions Changed Their Status.

From Henry III, of England to the present time is some 700 years and for much longer than that the middleman has been out of favor with both producer and consumer.

A statute of Henry recites: "Especially be it commanded that no forestaller be suffered to dwell in any town." It defines a forestaller as "a man, who seeking his own evil gain, goes to meet corn, fish, herrings, or other articles for sale as they are being brought by land or water, carries them off, and contrives that they shall be sold at a dearer rate."

Such a man, the statute declares, "is the public enemy of the whole community and country. He that is convicted thereof the first time shall lose all things so bought; the second time he shall have judgment of the pillory; the third time he shall be imprisoned and make fine. And this judgment shall be given upon all manner of forestallers; likewise upon those who have given them counsel, help or favor."

Long before Henry's time it was held that to buy anything for the purpose of selling it again at a profit was essentially wrong. "He who buys a thing in order to sell it, unaltered, for gain, is the merchant driven from the Temple," wrote Chrysostom.

The middleman has not only persisted, however, but flourished and increased; and we know of only one really important instance where the consumer, to avoid middlemen, has gone to the producer. With that exception it is hardly too much to say that where producer and consumer have got directly together the producer has gone to the consumer.

This seems to argue that whatever waste the middleman involves falls more heavily upon the producer than upon the consumer. The latter, in an unorganized state, appears to have virtually no control over prices.

There is a vast number of articles consumers can refuse to buy, or curtail their purchases, and still get on quite comfortably. But if the producer stops producing he is ruined. If there is to be any getting together of producer and consumer the producer must move first.

AMERICA.

Our country 'tis of thee,
Land of prosperitee;
Where whistles blow,
Where children work all day,
No chance to run or play;
Where greed and might hold sway—
Thy name I love.

Almighty gold to thee—
Buyer of liberty—
To thee we sing.
Our land is filled with graft,
And William Howard Taft,
Who's smaller fore than aft,
Our mighty king.—Hope.

MOTHERS OF MEN.

Proud painters, writers, artists, sculptors, statesmen, orators, musicians, composers—and all of you who think the world owes you homage.

Have you ever thought of the work of mothers?

Have you ever seen the prospective mother bearing the fruit of her love, tenderly and expectingly, near the heart?

Think how she nourishes the child with the flesh and blood of herself and expects no applause for her endeavors.

All her thoughts are given to the object of her love, the unborn being.

She prepares to forego cherished joys for the welfare of the one to come.

She is ready to remain awake at night for the child of her bosom.

She is willing to go to the shadow of the Great Dark that a new life may come into the world.

She is happy in the thought of consecrating her whole life, that the infant being shall be better, nobler, happier and more manly or womanly.

Would you do all these for the sake of your art?

It is doubtful whether you would and yet

you expect praise and homage for the imitations of nature which you contrive.

Yes, you only contrive, intimate, copy.

Mothers create.

At best you make canvas, marble or dead letters seem to live.

You draw a child, you chisel one in marble, you describe one, you speak or sing of one, you expect applause.

While from time immemorial mothers have given their own lives to create, without expecting or getting applause, you merely imitate.

Your chisels, oh, sculptors, shape marble which at best only retains the image you give it.

The mother creates the child and molds the future man and coming woman.

In their turn these, too, will create and mold men and women.

Yes, you artists, poets, writers, sculptors, orators, musicians, composers of melodies and all of you who expect applause

for your work and who receive the world's homage, mothers are far greater than you.

They work with and for eternity.

Immortality rests in their bosoms.

The world with all its beauty, kindness and joys, lives through mothers, and eternity is blessed by them.

Meek as they are, they accomplish more than those whose names are writ conspicuously on the pages of history.

They need not tremble lest their works should die with them, or the century after them know naught of their labors.

Their sons and daughters, whose bodies and minds and characters they have molded, will live and create life.

In each new generation a spark of the mother will flicker.

Ye seekers of immortality, turn to the mothers of men and women and you will gaze immortality in the face; for motherhood is immortality, not speculative, but real.—Oscar Leonard.

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 18th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor in no sense assumes responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department, or for any article appearing elsewhere in these columns, except unsigned articles in editorial section. The publication of signed or unsigned contributions to other pages devoted to general labor news and miscellaneous articles must not necessarily be construed as in any sense an indorsement of them under any circumstances.

EDITOR.

FROM THE FOURTH GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C., May 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I stated in my letter to the Journal last month that I would, if I had time, write a letter for this month's Journal, explaining what Socialism is and what it is not. I trust in doing so that I will make the subject clear and that it will be satisfactory to Brother Geo. E. Martin of Trenton, Mo., as he appears very anxious that I should and has thrown down the gauntlet to the Socialist to pick up and since he is to reply to my letter after I have explained to him what Socialism means and will try to prove to the brothers, no doubt, that Socialism is a pipe dream, and that it is not related to the labor movement and that of course its philosophy and tenets are based upon false grounds, etc. I trust that after reading my letter he will do that, although I am inclined to think that a man who knows nothing about the question and admits that he doesn't has sure enough a brain racking task upon his hands; but I admire his courage and the exalted opinion he has of himself and I am glad to know that one

who holds a menial position in society such as a "nut tapper" as he calls himself, has developed to that height of learning that he, as a "qualified" person can pass judgment upon college professors as being pretty ignorant of economics, which, of course, is the most important of all the sciences that treat on material matters, as it is the science of human activities, both in exchange as well as in production within the industrial realm, and indeed, it is a sad reflection upon our temples of learning when one can say that the professors who are the dispensers of knowledge are ignorant. However, the brother is right in entering a protest against discussing a subject in the columns of our Journal that is not connected with the labor problem, and I agree that no question should be discussed in a labor journal that is not a labor question, and the brother will find in me one who will go the limit with him in keeping all questions that have not a direct bearing on labor or identified with labor out of the columns of the Journal, but as a labor journal, as a medium of education and as a free agency for the exchanging of ideas that relate to and have direct or even indirect

bearing upon the cause of labor I must insist that the Journal be left free to discuss these subjects.

The brother's threat of having the constitution altered so that the Journal will be muzzled and the free discussion of the economic problem strangled is simply the vagary of an exaggerated egotism to use the latest phrase coined to fit this type of mental aberration, and he will find himself up against it. But now the question to first be answered, is the question an economic question, does it treat of wealth, production and exchange? If it does, it is an economic question; if it does not, it has no right to be discussed. The "economic question" is an academic term for the "labor question," and is more universally used as a term when discussing the labor question. Now the abstract definition of Socialism is the collective ownership and democratic administration of the production and exchange of commodities, and since the basis of material things that society demands begins with the taking of the raw product from the land, the question of the land which is the basis of all wealth, becomes involved, and the abolition of landlordism is as truly a Socialist movement as the abolition of factory lordism or capitalism, for while one represents serfdom and robs the tenants who till the soil, the other robs the workers who operate the tools of production; both represent slavery and only differ as to the methods of robbing those who by their labor create the wealth; one robs through ground rent, the other profit, and anyone who takes wealth created by another either by force or by the legal process without exchanging its equivalent in wealth is committing an act of just plain robbery. I won't attempt to discuss the question of labor being robbed through landlordism, as we are not so directly concerned, for I can see by the letters in our Journal that we have numerous correspondents who, if they care to, are capable of discussing and enlightening the brother or any brother on the many and various phases that collectively embrace the economic question, so I will confine myself to the social ownership of the tools of production and exchange, that is, the ownership by the people as a whole of the mills, mines and the highways of commerce, whether they be dirt roads, railroads or canals, which of course, means the abolition as an idle and useless class in society, the private ownership class of these publicly used, publicly made valuable, public necessities, who outside of owning pieces of paper called stock, which is nothing but a legal license to take from those whose daily labor produces the wealth, all the wealth they can possibly force from labor through the extraction of tribute from labor in the shape of dividends on stock, interest on bonds or profit on articles of wealth made by labor, serve no useful purpose, and to prove that they perform no useful or necessary labor, I want to draw to your

attention the fact that the government today is owning and operating over fifty-two different industrial activities that once were wholly private enterprises, and although governed by a capitalistic government and in many instances in direct competition with private enterprises of a similar nature, making necessary capitalistic slavish tactics in their operation, yet as bad as state capitalism is, there is not a single wage slave who votes to perpetuate private ownership that would vote to turn over a single publicly owned activity to the capitalists, and why? Well, because the government does not operate these enterprises for profit, but solely for use and the result is, of course, shorter hours, longer pay and better working conditions. The wages the government pays its machinists, blacksmiths, moulders, carpenters, rope makers, boiler makers and other craftsmen and laborers of all kinds in its ship yards, for instance are about double per hour to what is paid in Cramps and other ship yards and the hours two a day less and the conditions are union conditions and then at that in direct competition with the Steel trust yards, are able to out compete the private owned yards and turn out a far superior class of work. Now, can't you see that it is much better to work for all the people in a factory owned by all the people than to be a down and out slave to a bunch of Wall street gamblers who deny you the right to organize or complain, or the right to retain for yourself enough of the wealth you create to live half decently? Now, then, if the people can own and operate over fifty-two different lines of industry and do it much better for all of us, why can't it spread out until we abolish capitalism and have in its place collective ownership which, is Socialism? Now, since there is a market for all commodities manufactured, which means there is a demand for them, what would it mean for the workers to have these commodities made solely to meet the wants of society and sold for their actual value, and let me tell you to make it clear to you, that measured by dollars and cents, it is not the price you pay out upon the market today that determines what an article is worth, but its worth is determined by the actual cost as measured by the price paid to labor to produce it, and by that I mean crystallized labor, too, as represented by materials that enter into the manufacturing of an article as well as the physical and mental process, and the difference between what a thing costs and what its price is, is a surplus value and is called profit. If a barrel of flour costs \$2.50 to produce, and you pay \$6 for it, that doesn't prove it is worth \$6. The trust could just as easily force you to pay \$9, but that would not add a single cent more to its worth. Now, if we paid for the things labor creates, just what these things were really worth, the purchasing power of our money would be enhanced several fold. It is estimated that labor gets

about one-fourth of the wealth it creates; the government figures, as compiled by the late Carrol D. Wright gives labor as its share much less than a fourth. However, it is impossible, even for the government, to get the positive figures, so we will give the capitalist class the benefit of the doubt and say that in the dividing up process of the wealth that labor and labor alone produces that these useless parasites only take 75 cents out of every dollar's worth of wealth as their share. Now, the joke upon the worker is this, and it is a mighty good joke, and the working man that it won't make laugh can't appreciate a joke. I know some will get mad for having the joke played upon them so long, as it is an extremely expensive joke. Well, here is the joke, the capitalist class and its mouth organs warn you against reading or studying or thinking about Socialism, and that, take it from them as an authority, Socialism means that you, the worker, who creates the wealth must and will have to divide up with some one who don't create wealth and of course you know that they have been able right along to hoodwink you into believing it, and got you calling the Socialists crazy loons and confiscators. Now, do you catch the joke they have been playing upon you and can't you appreciate the laugh they have had and are still having at your expense? Now, the joke is, that it is capitalism: that alone is guilty of these very charges, while Socialism, to the contrary, will stop this dividing up swindle and necessity, we hope, by taking away from them the legal right to rob and swindle labor and force these parasites to earn an honest living as wealth producers. The capitalists' game is an old one of hollering out stop thief, in order to get your eyes and mind upon an imaginary thief while he does the job himself, and once you see through the joke that the capitalist has played on you you will call a halt at the ballot box, for it is an awful expensive joke and all-one sided.

There may be some who don't belong in Missouri, like Brother Martin, who will have to be shown some concrete instance where the function of government can be used to secure commodities at their cost price. Well, I will cite a recent instance of it; last Sunday on the train I read an article where the mayor of Indianapolis, I believe it was, got permission from the people, on account of the high cost of potatoes (\$2 a bushel was the price they were paying), to let the city buy these potatoes direct from the farmer and sell them at cost. He sent a buyer over into Michigan, where the Beef trust buys them, and after paying transportation charges, sold them for 62 cents a bushel. He did the same with Christmas trees and sold them for 25 cents (the trust's price was 75 cents). He did the same with several other things with a like saving to the purchasers. I would just like to know how many people who hate the thought of

Socialism and vote for capitalism who backed up their prejudice by refusing to take the potatoes at 62 cents a bushel. They are just about as numerous as the union hating working man who refuses to take union wages, union hours and union conditions and both their actions are just as logical in taking the blessings and condemning the source.

Well, supposing after profiting with one experience they awoken up and extend the economic idea not alone to the commodities that make for life, but in the equipment that goes with death, and own and operate a casket factory. It is equally a social necessity because we all have to die. Now, a casket that retails at \$125 actually costs less than \$9 to make, and don't you think we poor working people who make coffins and fill them need that \$116 more than the millionaire robbers who make death such an expensive luxury that most of us feel too poor to die? The high price we pay for the privilege of dying and enjoying that everlasting rest worries more poor but proud people to an early grave than anything else. But don't blame Socialism for that. I might go on and cite a thousand and one things we need and use in our journey from the cradle to the grave that in order to secure we must pay enormous tribute to the industrial barons. In the old days the baron who robbed you did so in a straightforward direct way. That method has since been almost abolished and it is now done in a complex, indirect way, and the modern baron is called an industrial baron and is highly honored, although the only difference is a matter of methods, and people everywhere are finding out the mystery of the modern method and are growing very rebellious against the system. Space forbids of anything but a very abbreviated diagnosis of what this very constructive in a progressive sense and extremely desirable coming system is, details are tedious things to read, most of us who have any imagination at all like the credit of exercising it and when we catch on to the fundamentals we can easily apply that knowledge to all industrial activity of any magnitude. There are industrial activities that by their very nature are individual and evidently destined to be such and will logically always be under individual ownership, but such industrial activities as are social by their nature as they are collectively operated and supply a collective want will and should of course be socially owned. Men of mature age remember when free competition existed in industry. There was first individual ownership, then co-partnership, then the stock company represented by stock certificates, preferred and common, the preferred held by preferred people on the ground floor and represented usually the physical valuation, the common bought by suckers and represented inflation or water upon which the workers through low

wages and the consumer through high prices were forced to pay fat dividends and then from that we evolved to the trustified ownership with its unparalleled, almost limitless power, and the competitive system in industry died and passed away. Resurrect it and bring back competition to life? "O rot, you can't unscramble an egg," says J. P. Morgan. He is right, and it is idle to talk of it, you could not. It is impossible to untangle and unwind these industrial knots and lay before the people the unwoven threads of single ownership and free competition. If you would, you couldn't, and if you could, you wouldn't, and this political clap-trap of trust busting, either by court decisions or by force is pure nonsense and only worthy of the political shysters who must say something to humbug the people and prolong their rascality. So they talk tariff and trust busting and they have played rag time with these fake issues as long as you remember and you have not noticed any appreciable effect upon these much mangled critters.

Blundering Bill, as Russell calls him, has just busted the Sugar, the Tobacco and the Standard Oil trust. Hurrah! by Heck, and he is going to bust the Steel and all the other trusts in the same way in the same spot; puzzle, find the spot. But hallelujah, anyway. Thundering Ted, who knows all about the game of hoodwinking the people and how it is played, says Blundering Bill's trust busting crusade is a frame-up and a fake, and Thundering Ted knows whereof he speaks, for several years of playing that game himself makes him an expert authority. Now, you who have to purchase what these trusts control, knowing that these trusts, regardless of what the politicians tell you, are neither dissolved or busted, and the stock quotations will not alone bear you out in your contention, but will convince you that the rulings of the trust owned courts only had the effect of making their hold more strong and more powerful. It will take time for the people to find out how the trust owned courts fooled them, but the fact that the stock of these trusts jumped in value, the Standard Oil several hundred million, and so did the retail price of oil and sugar, is proof enough. You have got today trustified industry, the result of rapid evolution. You have it as a problem, as against trustified capital representing but a small number; you have trustified or united labor representing millions in membership as against the few who are masters of the means of the mode of sustenance; the millions of workers organized and unorganized; yes, and also the small and rapidly being crowded out so-called small business men are helpless. The stupendous power and influence that this small number of commercial and industrial autocrats wield is felt and observed in all our institutions.

Brother Martin admits that and cites our most prominent institutions as being cor-

rupted, but no doubt has but a vague idea, if any, of the source of this disease, as for every effect there is positively a cause, and there is a reason for everything. The trusts, to perpetuate their recently acquired power, must as a matter of policy and self protection own and control these institutions that wield the greatest force and authority, and who control the actions and minds of the people. Now, there are two, at least, ways of securing control, either by the force of having justice on your side or by prostituting the institutions through gifts. The money power uses prostitution wholly as the force, not having any claims of justice to present. So now we face this situation, with the trust ownership of industry goes the trust ownership of all the functions of our government. You say the trust owns the courts; it owns all the other institutions as well. You know all the masters have to do to the police and militia is to crack the whip and they jump to the front upon the double quick; and why is that, you ask? Why it is simply because the civil and political are but the expressions of the material wants and desires of the class who own and control the industrial. Now, since it is indisputably true that the trusts own the governmental machinery, which is an acknowledgment that we not alone have trust ownership of industry, but trust ownership of government, the question that confronts you and that you will have to solve is this: Shall the trust own the means by which the people live and the government, too, or shall the people own collectively the means by which they live and their government? That is the situation exactly, that the world is facing. It is a crisis. It is either capitalism with its ever increasing corruption and more revolting forms of slavery, or it is to accept Socialism and justice.

I haven't, as yet, in my letter, touched but upon a very few phases of Socialism. I should like, if space permitted, to state more clearly what is meant by surplus value; also the real cause of panics and labor depressions; just why surplus value is bound to create surplus products and a surplus of unemployed workers. I would like to expose this delusion about human nature, so-called, being against a change from Capitalism to Socialism by showing that we are all emotional creatures that respond to environment, how environment in the last analysis, is the read determining force in shaping our characters, either through its effects upon us or our ancestors. I would also like to write about how should or could we finance a new enterprise, or how should or could we take over the privately owned trusts and make them the collective property of all the people. I would not, for I could not, tell just how the people will do these things, for I am no prophet or clairvoyant. I know that influences will be brought to bear to get

the people to make mistakes and that mistakes will be made, but they will remedy them again. I will in some future number touch upon the many phases herein mentioned. It would compel me to use up the whole Journal were I to treat upon them in this letter. I have at least, I believe, convinced the brother who was kicking, he not knowing anything about the question, that Socialism is not only related to the labor movement and the labor question, but as a science it embodies the whole labor question. It treats in that phase of it in the study of economic determination and shows the whys and the wherefores of there being a class conflict and a class struggle in society. It describes the evil effects upon human society of capitalism and traces like any positive science, the causes that produce effect, and as a science it points out the remedy for this great social economic disease. The medical science that could show the cause and describe the effect but not know the cure would not be of much value to humanity. Socialism as a science does all these and I want to say and say it with positive assurance that outside of Socialism there is not another single solution offered. If there is, I have yet to hear of it, and if there is a book or pamphlet I have yet to learn of it and will buy it if exists that offers another solution of any kind to solve or meet the crisis that now confronts the world. There are some reforms offered, but they are stupid and worthless and not worthy of consideration.

I want to just say before closing that Socialism is not anything that Capitalism's mouth organs say it is. The very charges that these mouth organs charge Socialism with being, are but the foul and filthy crimes of capitalism. It is just the crook's cry of "stop thief." Socialism does not mean to break up your home. On the contrary, it makes it possible to have a home of your own, for capitalism will not alone rob the shirt off your back, but the roof over your head. Socialism does not mean irreligion, it comes nearer to putting in practical operation and application the teachings of Christ than any movement that has existed since the days of Christ. If capitalism represents religion it must have been the Devil himself who founded the creed, for its ideals and mottoes are just the reverse in all things to the motto of Christ, which is, "Do unto others as you would have them do to you." The religion of capitalism is, Do others and have no scruples as to how you do them; go the limit. To the cunning and most merciless skinflints and lawless confiscators, the commerce, the industry, the government and the people of the world's greatest republic is to be thine and thy heirs even unto the seventh generation, for it is said that he that owneth the means of their livelihood owneth the people, for it is given unto him to

say whether they shall work or whether they shall be idle, and he that is forced to be idle must beg, steal or kick the bucket. Socialism does not make for prostitution or so-called free love, which is free lust, for love has ever and always been free; it can not be purchased. It is the one thing and redemption that money can not purchase, and if it were purchasable, love and salvation, both free, would have been cornered and trustified by John D. or J. P. long ago and the working class would live a lifeless existence, being too poor to buy any and the millionaires would have the loveliest of lovely times; they would sure be bent to the ground with their burdens of love. But if capitalism's corrupt mouth organs mean by free love, free lust, then the capitalist politicians and the capitalist himself and the immoral element that are lined up against Socialism would, if this capitalistic charge be true, be found with their coats off working over time to bring it about, but as a matter of fact it is the votaries of free lust who are capitalism's loudest defenders and Socialism's foulest defamers. Socialism does not mean the dividing up of the wealth that you create. That crime is just plain capitalism. It is Socialism that destroys the swindle.

Now, if any one knows of any flaws in Socialism, I hope he will point them out. We don't like, of course, to be charged with any of the criminalism of capitalism, and it is only the misinformed who have these erroneous conceptions.

Trusting that this letter will satisfy Brother Martin and that in it he will learn a few facts regarding Socialism, I remain.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. GALLAGHER.

FROM BROTHER W. F. DONALDSON.

Kansas City, Mo., June 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having read with much interest all the letters, both for and against the use of our columns for political discussion, as they have appeared from time to time, and being an inquirer into the new philosophy, Socialism, we would ask space to record a few thoughts along this line.

But first, we would say that the columns of our Journal were declared open for the discussion of social, economic and political questions by the convention of 1909; and having been so declared, they can not be closed, except by a vote of the membership; but we very much regret the inclination evinced by some to become personal in their statements. Discussion of a question is very different from personal abuse.

The members have a right to use the Journal for discussing the principles of a theory, but have no right, either legal or ethical, to use it for personal abuse. Whenever we stoop to obloquy and vituperation in discussion, it is a self-evident fact that we have nothing better to offer; and to all

such, the columns of our Journal should be closed.

Now to the subject under consideration. We have always deemed it best in treating on a proposition, to divide it into three heads, viz:

What is it?

Is it desirable?

Is it practicable?

And to treat each head separately. As to the first, what is Socialism? we will admit that we have never seen a full and complete answer to the question. But conceive Socialism to be nothing more or less than co-operation enlarged and intensified; in fact, universal co-operation. Our Socialist friends tell us that it means "The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution." Very good, but it can not stop at the collective ownership; to mean anything it must mean more than collective ownership, it must mean collective use as well, for ownership without use would not be a profitable investment.

We do not know why they use the term collective instead of public, for, for all practical purposes the terms are identical. If owned by all the people, then they would be publicly owned. Socialism to be effective (and to be desirable it must be effective), the proceeds arising from production and distribution, must be prorated among those so engaged.

We would like to follow this phase of the subject to its full and logical conclusion; but to do so would make our article much too long. And now to the second phase of the proposition:

Is it desirable?

Judging by the glowing picture of conditions under Socialism, as drawn by its advocates, it certainly would be second only to Utopian dreams; but let us investigate a little.

We have placed before us a picture showing the laboring man reaping the full reward of his toil; we are told that each full day's labor creates from five to fifteen dollars of wealth; this would, of course, accrue to the laborer, and we would ask: "How long would there be any laborers?" "Oh, but," says one, "we would not then need to work so many hours; we would only work eight, six or even four hours per day. Would we? Let us see.

Many of our readers have worked under what is called "piece work" or bonus system, and how often have you seen men work with might and main in order to increase their monthly pay, when under the schedule a fair day's work would bring fair pay? And this would be kept up until, in order to keep the pay of these men down to a reasonable amount, the schedule was cut; and then, in order to make fair day's wages every one had to work at high pressure.

Would not these men do the same thing under Socialism? Again, how often have

you known men to "skid" when cars were to be assigned for piece work? Always managing to secure for themselves cars upon which there was a better paying class of work. Now, would not these men follow the same tactics under Socialism, that they do under the present system? Men do not change their natures in a day, or a generation.

We admit that the picture of conditions as they will exist under Socialism are very attractive; but we think they assume too much; the assumption is evident that all will be honest, industrious, and the very embodiment of virtue; but have we any reason to believe that such will be the case? none whatever; the man who is a grafter, or a common thief under the present system, will practice the same things under Socialism.

The ranks of the Socialists are filled from those who previously owed allegiance to one or the other of the old parties, and by changing parties a man does not necessarily change his moral nature; and should Socialism suddenly come into power, the same mental, moral and social iniquities would prevail that prevail at the present time, and worse; for every man who had been enjoying special privileges under old party rule, would, regardless of his political convictions, crowd into the Socialist party, and would continue to crowd, until he had crowded himself into office.

And when we consider the fact that few, very few, of those now identified with the movement, have any knowledge whatever of the science of government, we can readily understand how easily these crowdiers can elevate themselves to positions of trust.

We note with genuine pleasure the proposition advanced by some of the leaders of the movement that schools be established at different points to teach the principles of the science of government. This is an urgent necessity; for should Socialism, by any turn of the wheel of chance, be swept into power, chaos would rule, as a result of conditions cited above.

Now, as to the last proposition, "Is it practicable?" In order to answer this in the affirmative, we must assume:

First, that all, or practically all, are honest.

Second, that there are a sufficient number among the adherents who are versed in the science of government to conduct the affairs of state, national, as well as municipal, and,

Third, that a great majority realize that liberty is not license, and that a majority must rule.

Taking these assumptions for facts, we will say that the dreams of Socialism are practicable.

First, every public official would be elected subject to the recall; and in order that the recall might be effective, every official act must be open to inspection and criticism; not hedged about by red-tape or

open only to inspection by chosen friends. You know the recall is always easy to advocate when it applies to the other fellow; but is not always so good a thing when it applies to ourselves.

The bare fact of the recall being in existence would have a tendency to keep an official in the path of duty.

Second, our laws being the result of the initiative or referendum, would be the expressed will of a majority of the people; and this being the case, a court decision rendered in accordance with the law would be also in accordance with the popular will. In this case there would be no need of exercising the recall against a judge.

In the industrial world, the ramifications are so extensive that it seems an endless task to even try to comprehend one of its many branches; so in adjusting the operations of the industries to the theories of Socialism we will only touch one or two; and as the same general principles apply to all, we will let these suffice.

Take, for instance, a railroad system. The first thing would be to acquire control, or ownership. Now, it seems that there are almost as many ideas in regard to how this should or will be accomplished as there are Socialists, and coincides exactly with Josh Billings' description of hotels, when he said, "Some hotels are run on the European plan, some on the American plan, but most of them on no plan at all."

Personally, we favor the plan of purchase when it can be done at a just physical valuation; when this can not be done, then by duplication.

But, says one, the purchase of the many industries would entail such an enormous outlay that the country would be bankrupt to start with.

Let us see:

Take, for instance, the C. M. & P. S. railway, lately completed to the coast, and forming the western link in the C. M. & St. P. system. This road cost \$123,000,000. Bonds were issued against the road for this amount, and stock was issued to the amount of \$100,000,000.

So while the road only cost (including the profits of the construction company) \$123,000,000, the patrons of that road are paying interest on \$223,000,000, besides creating a fund to pay off these bonds. Now, could not they just as easily (or a little more so) pay the original cost and interest on the same? And this applies to all industries, over 80 per cent of which operate on borrowed capital, and almost every one of which pay dividends on stock in excess of their valuation. Buy these industries, paying only actual valuation, and you would cut down the dividend payments fully 50 per cent. When these purchased bonds were paid the properties would then belong to the people. As it is now manipulated, after they are paid off once, the patrons commence paying them over again, and in

some instances while the interest on bonds alone has more than twice paid the cost of the road represented, the patrons are still paying interest on more than the original cost, and dividends on stock amounting to more than the full value of the road; in other words, have paid for the road three or four times, and still do not own a dollar of it.

So much for acquiring ownership.

The next feature would be the filling of positions on the road.

President, general manager, superintendents, foremen, etc., all elected by the employees and patrons of the road, and each one subject to recall; and above all, a board of directors; all of whom should be practical railroad men; not placed in that position simply because he had a long purse or owned a controlling interest in the road.

Then minor officials would be appointed or elected in their respective localities, and finally the men in overalls are employed. We can fancy these last, entering service something in the same manner, and working under rules similar to those now in force; perhaps not so drastic (especially regarding the age limit), but rules and regulations just the same. Does any one think rules would not be necessary? As I said before, human nature does not change in a day, or a generation, any more than a leopard can change his spots. Men would be employed and discharged under Socialism, as under the present system; but there would be one vast difference; all those in authority would be of our own choosing. True Socialism means pure democracy; not bureaucracy, as typified by the departments of our government, where men are chosen, not by the people they are supposed to serve, but often by the "power behind the throne," and for past party service, not proficiency.

Yes, we need Socialism; but before it can be practicable, we need to be instructed in what constitutes true Socialism, and in the duties which would devolve upon us as a people in introducing a Socialistic form of government. Also, we need a concerted plan of action, whereby we may be preparing ourselves for the necessary activities of changed conditions.

When we, as a people, are fully informed on these subjects, then, and only then will the Utopian dreams of Socialism be both practicable and desirable.

Fraternally yours,

W. F. DONALDSON.

FROM BROTHER GEO. E. MARTIN.

Denver, Colo., June 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am much pleased with the interest taken in the Journal, and especially am I pleased to see that a goodly number have become interested in the question of the advisability of using the Journal for the dis-

cussion of partisan politics. Now I want it distinctly understood that I do not find any fault with the editor for publishing political letters, so long as the by-laws permit such to be done. And I do not intend to threaten him with his job if he should do something that is not to my liking, as some have done in the June number. The member who said that if the editor refuses to publish Socialist letters in the Journal, he might as well take a vacation, might as well tell us that the Socialists are determined to run the Carman's Journal as they please, whether the great body of the carmen want them to or not. Does he want the editor to understand that his job depends upon whether he does the bidding of the Socialists or refuses to do their bidding? I hope the editor does not feel under duress in the exercise of his duties. And I am inclined to think that the best element of the Socialists will not approve of such a declaration. If the editor does however feel thus denied his freedom he has my profound sympathy.

Brother Gallagher says, that I pointed out that his "letters savor of discontent," and intimates that I was alluding to what he says about "strikes." Now I want it understood that when I made that statement I was not speaking with reference to his attitude on strikes alone, but also of his position on almost every other question. For no difference whether a strike is in progress or not, he seems to think everything is wrong but Socialism, and that no improvement can be made except by a complete up turning of the entire social political and industrial system, which he appears to regard as entirely devoid of anything good. And he offers as a solution for the ills of the human race Socialism; and offers it as a complete panacea. I would not be much surprised in the near future to hear of him preaching Socialism as a sure cure for the fierce and much dreaded maladies of appendicitis and consumption. He doesn't know what I mean by class-consciousness being selfishness picked before it got ripe. Well I will explain that for him. When a man gets so imbued with a pure regard for the interests of what he is pleased to call his class, that he refuses to consider the welfare of others which he must do to be class-conscious, it requires but a slight stretch of the imagination to foresee the time when he may think himself more capable than many others of his class and then he will at once want to be separated from the class and placed on its merits, and then of course he will insist that he is henceforth in a class by himself, and if he gets the fruits of his efforts, if conditions are such as to make them worth anything to him he will soon become a capitalist on a small scale. He would then proceed to base every act of his on the amount of gain to himself;

and that to the utter disregard of his former class. This condition of facts is in strict accord with the experience of the human race from its earliest history until now. Class-consciousness fully matured or carried to its logical conclusion forces us into the conditions above described, and unless you are anxious to take from a man all the products of his toil except the bare necessities of his own existence and place it in the hands of the government for free distribution you will soon find that you are plagued with a monied class and as well its necessary concomitant a pauper class. Next I am told that discontent is the "mother of progress and the father of invention," and I might add that it is also the cause of the fall of the human race and hence of all the suffering of mankind from the creation until now for when Adam and Eve were placed in the Garden of Eden their condition was indeed Utopian. But they were discontented, and when told that everything therein was for their use except the fruit of one tree which they were told they must not eat, and if they did eat thereof they would "surely die." They listened to the soft and dulcet whispers of that strange siren (serpent) and disobeyed the sacred injunction and ate of the "forbidden fruit." Then their eyes were opened and they saw they were naked and unlike some of our Socialists, were ashamed. And from that fateful time until now the suffering of the world has been attributed to that restless and discontented state of our primitive parents. Discontent to be productive of good must be such a discontent as will inspire energy without inviting strife, discord and usurpation.

He further recites the indictment brought by me against the corruption extant in the world until he comes to that part where I said that "even Socialists are corrupt." Then he omits to say anything about that; surely he didn't overlook it, and most certainly he is not ready to deny it. I suppose, therefore, that he means for me to take his silence as implying consent. We are agreed that there is much that is wrong in our industrial condition, but differ partly as to whether the remedy shall be legislative or revolutionary. And if it is to be legislative little hope can be entertained in an appeal from corrupt Democratic or Republican parties to a corrupt Socialist party. If our industrial problems are to be solved by revolutionary methods, then no one can safely venture a guess as to the final outcome. One thing is certain, you may as well wear your life out in a sweat shop with your face drenched with scalding tears gushing from the hidden lachrymal lake, and with your energies exhausted day by day from excessive toil, with hunger (gaunt and famishing hunger) gnawing out your vitals, as court a complete abrogation of all the benizens and

blessings we now enjoy after more than a century of progress and advancement. And that in the face of the fact that though we have all along been afflicted with much corruption, yet we have excelled all other nations in the degree of both enlightenment and progress. In my candid opinion the day of resorting to martial methods to solve our domestic problems is about at an end, and I sincerely hope it is.

My judgment is that the true course of labor is by perfecting the various organizations and by appointing legislative committees and elective committees the one to make direct appeal to the several legislatures for such legislation as labor may from time to time demand; the other to examine candidates for office as to their fitness to represent labor's interest and to make full report in time so that labor may be properly informed as to how to cast their votes, in order to secure just legislation; and at the same time pay due regard for the interests of the community as a whole.

Brother Gallagher informs us that Socialism has a very simple program to offer for the solution of all of labor's problems, which he declares is both constructive as well as practical, and at the same time wholly effective. Well, brother, we are watching for it, every day. The Lawrence strike is cited to show the activities of Socialists in labor troubles, but he fails to state whether these activities wouldn't have been just as effective if put forth by organized labor as by Socialists. I have a faint suspicion that when those Socialists appeared at Lawrence to take charge of the strike, they appeared as the representatives of organized labor instead of as Socialists. Brother Gallagher characterizes the walk-out at Lawrence as an unorganized mob. Well, I wonder if those strikers did not have at least some state of organization to enable them to take concerted action. Nevertheless it was no more necessary that the leaders should be Socialists politically than that they should be Democrats or Republicans. At least it is wholly unfair to the fraternal spirit of the strikers to call them a mob, to deny the effect of whatever organization they may have had, and attribute the success of the strike entirely to three or four Socialists who rushed to the scene just to get in the mix-up in time to claim the honor of whatever success might be achieved. Now, Brother Gallagher I am looking yearningly into the dim recesses of the future and earnestly hoping that I may soon become the proud possessor of your analysis of the tenets of Socialism which you promised so many moons ago; and which you assure us will be forthcoming in the July number. I will anxiously await that issue. I have been accused of standing for child slavery, wars, prostitution, strikes and what not (whatever that may be). All because I have not

absorbed Socialism or allowed Socialism to absorb me. Now, all these things are just as likely to exist under Socialism as under the present system, for Socialists deny that they expect to greatly improve the moral tone of the individual at least for ages yet to come. These conditions are as much the product of the moral status of the individual as they are the direct result of industrial conditions, and you can no more hope to escape them under Socialism without moral improvement than you can hope to purchase an aeroplane and sail defiantly into the New Jerusalem. The brother who asked me if I liked to see mothers killed with their babes at their breasts will do me a kindness if he will just state whether he is ready to approve the teachings of the organization and of Emma Goldman, which really prompted the riot in which the tragedy occurred.

Victor Berger, the only honest man that ever entered Congress? Democrats and Republicans had to combine with red light districts to defeat Socialism in Milwaukee. Oh! Isn't that a fierce charge to hurl at us, and that after two years of Socialist control. Why didn't you get rid of those red light districts and you surely would have had a good, safe majority. I presume that statement of mine that no one has a moral right to cast his vote for his own gain seems to sting some. Now friends the right to vote is not a natural right. It never exists until there is some kind of organization; until society effects some character of compact in which each individual of the compact concedes certain rights (otherwise) inherent, to the benefit of the organic body. There can be no right to vote except as it arises from that body. Hence the right to vote in this country arises from three conditions viz.: First, a recognition of the compact; second, membership in the compact, and third, obedience to the rules of the compact, and is not a right by nature as some seem to think. Or a (*jus naturele*) arising from natural conditions. Therefore the right to vote arising as it does from the community, must in justice be used for the benefit of the community and not for purely personal ends.

The notion that capital and labor are necessarily antagonistic is an exploded theory, neither can exist without the other; much less prosper. And an arrangement which will secure a fair division of the products of both is the right and the limit of the rights of either. Nothing to my mind is more destructive of the future as well as the present weal of the laboring classes than a continued and unrelenting industrial war. Yet such a condition seems to be courted by at least the "direct action" faction of the Socialists who appear to be lead by W. D. Haywood and others of similar disposition.

A good brother complainingly called me

a crank and then openly admitted that he was a crank himself. Now I claim the right to be a crank if I so desire.

He halfway apologises, however, by conceding the justice of my contention that partisan politics should not be discussed in labor journals. It is, I think, not only true, but also a fact that most laboring people do not care to read politics at all, and especially do not want to pick up their labor journal, which to them is their household magazine and read a lot of political gush in it. And furthermore with most people politics to them is about like their religion and their dog. You criticise one or the other and you commit a serious personal offense. By discussing politics you are continually grinding the feelings of your warmest friends. I know that if I were to write as much about one of the old parties as some have written about the Socialists in a single issue, and some one else write as much about another party, and another about still another, our Journal would be the worst conglomerated mass of inconsistencies that ever fell before human eyes, and would not be as much respected as an ordinary fake medical advertisement. Socialists say that the secular papers won't publish their articles; maybe not; write good articles and perhaps they will. I doubt if even the Socialist papers would publish half of the stuff that is being published in the Journal in the interest of that dreamy Utopian hope. If they will, why not write it for Socialist papers? We have witnessed the rise and fall of several political cure-all parties, such as the Know Nothings, Social Democrats, Social Labor Party, Knights of Labor, People's Party—none of which have ever achieved a great deal for labor. In fact, the success or failure of labor is now, and ever has been measured almost wholly by the amount of organized effort put forth to secure conditions desired; and not to any degree of political effort.

At any rate, if all that is claimed by the Socialists for Socialism is true, and the tenets of those crude political dreams are to become some day the orthodox political faith of the nation, and that E. V. Debs is really the advance agent of our future political and industrial paradise, our chief regret is that he is so far ahead of his show that there appears to be little or no hope of the present generation witnessing its arrival, much less attending the circus, and there is no use wasting our energies or wearing out what little grey matter we have figuring on the methods of adjusting matters that will be in vogue when that ideal day shall have arrived, suffice it to say that the methods of organized labor are practical and are daily accomplishing results; are not doubtful and of questionable propriety; and that an intermixture of those practical policies with vague and uncertain creeds is not only indiscreet, but

is the limit of folly. Let Socialism stand on its own bottom, and then labor can stand on its feet. That faction of the Socialists which seems most aggressive for the party as well as for labor, is the faction headed (I believe) by Haywood and others, which carries the load of that criminal and bellicose element which is associated with a certain conglomerate organization which seems to be a sort of leach or parasite hanging on to and sucking the life blood out of the faith of Emma Goldman and her disciples, for indeed, it is practicing and teaching theories, acts and methods that for wickedness of conception and criminality of design and for fierceness and brutality of execution hold place alongside of the most dreaded acts of anarchy. And this same association apparently have been and are now being courted by a large and aggressive portion of the actual membership of the Socialist organization.

It is indeed hope inspiring to me to note however that a better class of Socialists prevailed at Indianapolis, viz.: Those classed as "parlor Socialists," who base their hope of reform on education and civic righteousness rather than force and that the Haywood crowd were relegated to the background. If Socialism should ever prevail, let us hope that it will carry with it more genuine human feeling and sympathy than has recently been shown by the organization referred to both in theory and in practice. I only recite this incident because a prominent part of the Socialist party are supporting the same political creed and are in fact identified with this organization in the practice of inflicting upon the laboring world the tenets of that vicious and destructive faith. Some of the things recited above are mentioned because they were invited by questions asked in the June number and not because of any disposition on my part to spring them. It remains to be shown whether Socialism is a necessity in the solution of labor problems, and until that fact is shown I shall insist that it is criminal to inflict it upon us in the Journal. I am not complaining against the editor for publishing nor of Socialists for writing such matter while the right exists to do so, but am simply calling the attention of the fraternity to some of its objectional features so that when the proper time comes the fraternity may take such action as may be deemed wise.

Yours fraternally,
GEO. E. MARTIN.

FROM TEXLINE LODGE NO. 255.

Texline, Tex., May 29, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I presume I will be called a quitter if I don't write occasionally, so will proceed to proceed this Sunday afternoon.

Business is quiet here just now and not

much prospect of it being better for a short time, or probably longer.

Well, since I have looked over the Journal I have wondered why I didn't take a rap at Brother Martin, but inasmuch as he seems to enjoy what has been said about him I will not add any more to his cup of mirth lest it be filled to overflowing and have a bad ending. But will say this much, if he thinks that all of the Socialists have replied to him he is suffering from an illusion that he may not recover from.

In reply to Brother G. E. Hankins of El Paso, I wish to say that I once knew a very prominent doctor who said that a man that never made any mistakes was a poor man, and if I made a mistake in my accusations I am willing to make all apologies necessary, but I based my contentions on facts that I know personally to be correct and if Brother Hankins has some of the class in question in their lodge that are of the right sort, I am certainly glad to hear it, for I have my first one to see, that was what the carmen should have in their order. Perhaps he has a different class to those I have met. But we will let that drop and try to get after some of the essentials that go to constitute better carmen.

I expect to see a great many changes before I see this in print. I may be gone from here, or more yet, never live to see it; but I would sure like to clasp hands with Brother Hankins and welcome him as comrade. I wonder how many of us are doing all we can to make more efficient men out of ourselves. How much time do we use in studying the conditions we are working under and what kind of a solution we could offer to better it? I believe the time is near at hand when we will have to pass an examination to hold any kind of a job on the railroads and we should be keeping abreast of the times and not allow anything to creep upon us unawares, for if we do we are the ones to suffer for it.

I notice some of the brothers favor a salaried chairman of the joint protective board, or in other words, a business agent. That, in my opinion, is one of the best things we could do, but I would not limit him down to one small system, for the pay would not be enough or else the assessments would come too high. But I favor giving him a district to work for and have a regular assessment for each member and allow that to be paid to the treasurer of each lodge and be held to pay his expenses. I know if we had had that in force on this road we would still have one of the best men on the road, whereas he is out and down on this system. Another one of our committeemen is a foreman and that's the way they take us. Another thing I can't refrain from speaking about is the Car Inspector' Association. I think we should have one by all means, and the quicker it is perfected the better for

us, as I know it will make better inspectors and of course that should be an incentive to us in more ways than one. I am anxiously awaiting for Air Brake Boomer to begin his work, and will certainly lend all the assistance possible. One thing I wish to impress upon those who may be jealous or skeptical, is this, that it will not conflict in any way with the B. R. C. of A. in any way.

I see that the Senate has passed that abominable bill known as the Employers' Liability and Compensation act and it's up to the House now to pass and then to the President to sign. I supposed we will have that harnessed on us as soon as they can get it buckled. I think if there was ever a joker in any constitution it is the one in the constitution of the United States permitting a Senate to preside over us. We are supposed to have a representative government of the people. I want to ask the readers of the Journal to answer this to their own satisfaction—have we a representative government of the people or of the trusts? Don't make any haphazard answer; study the problem and see what the results will be. A great many of us can guess and some of us won't even look at the matter long enough to even guess. A fellow told me a few days ago that the laboring man was getting too much money now, that he was becoming more aggressive year by year, and the more he got the more he wanted. He said we didn't know what to do with what we got now. I assured him that I knew where to put each dollar I received and if I could get my proportion of what I earned I would still know where to put it, and he wanted to know if I didn't get as much as I earned, and I emphatically said no. I cited him to statistics where the average working man earned over \$1,200 a year and he received about \$480 as compensation for his year's work, and he then accused me of giving him Socialist doctrine, and I assured him I was giving him the United States reports and they must be Republican doctrine, and he said, "Oh you just want to howl." Well, I concluded that I wanted to howl and I would like to howl so loud and long that I could get every working man in the U. S. to study the system we are living under today. The people are all right, but they don't think. They have been hoodwinked into letting the other fellow think for them and the results are that we have been led too far and we have just come to a full realization of where we have been led.

It isn't too late to back up, never was too late to do good, so let's begin right now by asking every man who is aspiring to be an officeholder to give us his views toward organized labor and what he stands for and if he refuses to commit himself, refuse to vote for him as you would a cur and if he puts himself on record keep his record and should he be elected to office and refuse to

live up to his obligations, make life such a burden to him that he would wish he had never heard tell of an office.

You may take it from me that down in the Lone Star state we are asking them what they stand for and if they are opposed to our principles we are likewise opposed to them, and shun them as we would a viper, and if they don't do what they promise us to, one term is their doom. The corporation lawyers are a hard bunch to fight, but we have on our fighting togs and expect to go to the last ditch with them and if they jump off we are going with them and stay just as long as they do and get what is coming to us.

With best regards to the carmen everywhere, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

P. G. FLETCHER.

FROM A MEMBER OF OUACHITA LODGE NO. 88.

El Dorado, Ark., May 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have never seen anything in the Journal from this part of the country, and especially from Ouachita Lodge No. 88, I thought I would try to put in a few words for the good of the order.

Most of the boys here are like myself, we haven't an over abundance of knowledge, but are all right at heart. The boys here don't attend lodge like they ought to, and I don't know why, as we are only working eight hours per day and it can not be on account of the work they do in that little measly eight hours that they are too tired to come out to lodge twice a month.

At our last meeting we took a ballot on the proposition submitted to us by our General President, and I think about all the boys have voted right. What I mean by voting right is voting yes. Stop and think, be sure you are right, then go ahead. I think all the boys on the Rock Island are in favor of this proposition, as we are not making a decent living working eight hours per day and being cut off of from one to two cuts a month. Last month they cut off six men on the 13th and on the 29th they cut everything off but the inspectors, and the 10th of this month they cut off one inspector and one car repairer. Stop and think about the boys on the Illinois Central, M., K. & T. and Harriman lines. If they haven't put up a good fight for their rights, there never was a good fight made in any of all the wars in the last hundred years, and I say if it takes a general strike to get these men who have been out since last September fighting for what is justly due them back to work, let it come; the sooner the better.

I wish the roads whose men are on strike could all get a good bunch of scabs like the Southern Pacific got at San Antonio, Texas.

I sure enjoy reading the letters in the Journal! that some of the brothers write.

Some of them are sure pen pushers; they put in lots of big words that lots of carmen like myself don't understand much more about than a jack rabbit does. Brother G. E. Martin put some letter in the May Journal. If I were to write as much as he did I think I would have to get a 30 days' lay off. I sure like to read Brother Martin's letters, but I have a little more Socialist in me than he has. Brother J. J. Gallagher and Brother W. J. McVey, I sure enjoy all your letters and like to see the political side of our movement discussed. I just received my May Journal yesterday and I haven't quite read all the good things yet. I haven't seen anything from Silver Shorty in the Journal lately. Let's hear from you once in a while, Shorty.

Nearly every working man knows right from wrong, and I hope they will all vote right this fall. Stop and think, be sure you are right, then go ahead and vote for the working class.

Thanking you for space in the Journal, with best wishes for the success of the B. R. C. of A., I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A MEMBER.

FROM MAIN LINE LODGE NO. 146.

Denver, Col., June 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Main Line Lodge No. 146 has not had a letter in our worthy Journal for the last couple of months and the brother who wrote then told of numerous things but failed to mention one important item.

In the first place, I want to state what got me started to write, was the article in last issue entitled "Isn't This the Limit?" I want to show the other lodges over the country that we are going forward instead of the reverse, like the lodges mentioned in the article referred to.

I have been a member of Main Line Lodge No. 146 for over a year and I want to state that the membership has gained 100 per cent since then. We have now 337 members and plenty of material left to work on. We have organized the Loyal Star here and have 22 charter members and as soon as we get some application blanks we will have that many more. We are making arrangements to have a joint public installation of officers of the B. R. C. of A. and the Loyal Star on the first of July. Now I just want to say a word to the wise: If those boys in Indiana and Oklahoma would only stop and think what the B. R. C. of A. has done for them they would be thinking of increasing their membership instead of sending in their charter and seal after they had received an increase of from 19 to 27 cents. Now, boys, I just couldn't stand the thought of hearing of a lodge disbanding like that after you have reaped so much benefit from the union and then turn around and say that you won't support a cause that has done you so much good.

Well, as I have not said very much so far I will try and say a word or two about the strike situation. I am sorry to say we have had a number of desertions here in Denver. There are a few of us left yet, however, and when I say left, I mean that we are left out of a bunch of blood-suckers and are out to stay and stay until the company has recognized the Federation, and then some if we have to. In other words, we are there like a duck. I just want to tell you what happened to a scaley out here in Colorado away out where you don't hear from very often. When I say scaley I mean a man who has been scabbing. Now, this scaley went up in the hills where he thought he wouldn't be known and applied for a job at Alamosa on the D. & R. G. Yes, he applied for a job and got it. He went to work at noon: the same day he got orders to quit and he also got two hours' notice to leave town, and when he didn't live up to these orders he got a snow water bath against his will, after which he caught the first train for Denver. He was previously a locomotive carpenter foreman at the U. P. shops here in Denver, but as soon as they found him out they didn't have any more use for him. That is how he came to be looking for a job. I could tell of a number of cases similar to this, but it would take up too much space and probably keep out something that would be more interesting. We are very sorry to have to report that we have had another weak kneed skunk here in our ranks who has gone back against his own class to do an act that he fought so hard against at first. This man used to get up in lodge and make big speeches and was a delegate to the Trades Assembly. He was a member of one of the best lodges in this part of the country and was elected as one of the trustees, and now what is he? Nothing: no nothing but a scab, and can't even look his fellow men in the face. I think he ought to have a dose like the one at Alamosa got. And believe me, if he didn't go in a round-about way he would get it, too. I just want a few more lines and I will ring off. This last desertion is quite a shock to us. His name is John Finn, and he says his wife is to blame for it all. I hope that the rest of the carmen's wives will try and make men out of their husbands instead of making scabs out of them. I am not after any "Forget-Me-Nots" or anything of that kind, for I am married, but I would like to let the boys know that there is a certain scaley at Council Bluffs by the name of Arthur Layton, working there who is a former scab from Denver, and his father, Elonso Layton, is foreman of the rip track here.

Hoping to see the strike settled before this is printed and wishing success to the boys on the Katy, Illinois Central and Harri-man lines, I am.

Yours fraternally,

A. W. F.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that Brother Spelts is with us for a short time from off the Katy, where he has been rendering his valuable assistance to the strikers. He is a member of Main Line No. 146 and we are sorry he can not be with us all the time. We know he is doing the best he can wherever he is.

FROM A MEMBER OF CASCO BAY LODGE NO. 397.

Woodfords, Me., May 20, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please spare me a little space to congratulate Brother Geo. E. Martin upon his return to these columns. In all his letters he has tried to impress upon the readers that he is seeking nothing but justice, and every socialist is willing he shall have it, but it comes with poor grace from him when he is trying his best to prevent us from exercising our constitutional rights guaranteed us at the Atlanta convention. We might have tolerated his objections if he had kept them free from personal and sarcastic allusions or his personal attacks. We would have been more than human to have treated him with silent contempt. His attack on Socialism is very illogical, for he has admitted he doesn't know anything about it. No man with a grain of logic would attack another's politics without first investigating them. Brothers, I am not kicking at any one for the mere reason that they have a good education. I wish that I had a great deal more. It is the thing that puts the polish on a man. It is to a man what polish is to his shoes, but unless it is backed up by good sound logic it is about as efficient as the polish on his shoes in a heavy rain storm; to use an old phrase, one pound of logic is worth 10 pounds of grammar, except at a pink tea party or a monkey dinner, to which I never was invited, because I am only one of the common people.

Brother Martin says he is opposed to the use of our labor journal for partisan purposes, but yet he promises Brother C. E. Connelly that he will take pleasure in preparing a program if he deems it wise.

Now, Brother Martin, I wish to call your attention to something you thought too small for your notice, if indeed you ever condescended to notice anything in our constitution. You will find it on page 4, clause 7, viz., "To encourage and stimulate our members to take a lively interest in the civil affairs of their country in order that they can as a class vote intelligently and effectively for the interests of the working class." I would advise you to read the preamble. Brother Martin, you reverse yourself so often that it would break a snake's back to follow you. Take, for instance, your unpardonable insult to Brother Gallagher's nationality and his Irish dialect. Was this not used with intended disrespect? How can you construe it to mean anything else?

We are unable to up in this neck of the woods. Brother Martin, you certainly are a thoroughbred egotist. You thought you could attack Socialism with impunity and the Socialists would take to the tall timber as soon as you made your appearance. Brother, you could not back them down with a club; you might try an ax but I don't think even that will stop them. Brother Martin, if you visited a repair track and saw a man using an old fashioned wheel stick or devil as it is sometimes called, to take wheels on and off the rails (we all know that a pair with 5½x10 journals are not light weights) and if you offered that man the use of a modern air hoist whereby he could do his work so much easier, and he refused to have anything to do with your new-fangled machine on the grounds that he did not know anything about it, and he stubbornly refused even to investigate its merits and fiercely attacked you for your good intentions, what would you think of him? Don't think out loud, ladies read these columns. Well, that would be on a par with what every Socialist who reads these columns thinks of you, and I am proud to say we have lady Socialists.

For the good of the order I wish you would give us a remedy for the following evils practiced under your much boasted merit system which compels workers to go hungry because they produce too much. Do you remember the panic of 1907 under your merit system? Did you ever see a good, faithful old man who had worked for a corporation for 40 years turned off because he was too old, to starve for all they cared? I have seen that done and it is enough to make the angels weep. Did you ever hear tell of a poor girl holding down her job at the price of her virtue, or a poor girl forced by want to sell her body in a house of prostitution? The white slave traffic or a remedy for the vast and growing army of unemployed? What is more pitiful than to see a man willing to work and can not find it, or a remedy for the bread lines we read about in our large cities, or for child labor. The child is given employment and his parents are refused in some industries, and a remedy so that your brothers of this order will not have to endure the hardships of a strike to maintain a living wage, which is a mere animal existence at its best, and a remedy for the worst hell on earth, war.

With your egotism you might give as good a remedy as President Taft offered when asked what a man was going to do with a big family who is out of work and starving. He raised both hands in the air and replied, "God only knows," and he is one of your champion exponents of your much boasted merit system. He admitted that the Republican party had no remedy.

Brother Martin, your often quoted abrupt delicate sensibilities might be abrupt if they were not on a par with those of a wooden Indian that you often see outside of a cigar

store. Your advice to me in the May Journal was very exhilarating, which of course I took very seriously. The results are that a man who imbibed too freely of intoxicating beverages can get sober, but God pity an educated fool. Mr. Editor, let George do it again.

Yours fraternally,

E. H. VOWLES.

FROM A MEMBER OF IRON CITY LODGE
NO. 60.

Emsley, Ala., May 13, 1912.

Editor Journal,

It is with much pleasure that I attempt to write a few lines to the Journal, not that I have anything particular to say, but will try merely to encourage other brothers to write, for that is what makes the Railway Carmen's Journal interesting is letters from the brothers, and especially the good sisters who are writing. It is a pity that the men are not as good union men as the sisters. I fully believe that if all the men who were working for the Harriman lines when the strike was called were as good union men as their wives, sisters and mothers, that we would have won the strike long ago. So I want to encourage the good sisters to continue to write to the Journal and tell their views as this has a tendency to encourage the brothers. We are going to win this strike without a doubt. We must win it. If the boys will hold out faithfully just a few more days and they have a few more engine failures, boiler explosions and wrecks caused by unskilled workmen and inspectors inspecting freight and passenger trains who hardly know a passenger train from a freight. They can not expect anything else but accidents of all kinds because all the good machinists, boiler makers, pipe fitters and carmen have left them and are working for the roads that are more fair towards them. We have never asked for anything but that is just and right and honorable, and I believe we will win, so let us take on fresh courage for we are going to win.

I am told that there is no one working for the Illinois Central at Birmingham but men who have been let out on the other roads and can not get jobs anywhere else, and it is nothing to see Illinois Central cars piled up in most any old shape. They are trying to use even bad order cars, and business is good in Birmingham district and of course the other roads are doing the business. The I. C. or any other road can not do business unless they have the equipment in shape to do business with.

The brothers on the Southern Railway are looking and waiting patiently for some good news from Washington, as our committee is there in our behalf, and if we don't get a handsome little raise we will be disappointed, as groceries and other expenses have advanced so we can hardly make a living at present wages, and this is one of the most important reasons why we think we ought to have an increase for house rent and groceries seem to advance

all the time and business is good on the Southern Railway, and if they are not making money we don't see why.

Brother J. B. Varnon has been transferred from Ensley, where he has been repairing cars for the Southern Railway, to Cordova, Ala., where he takes a job of inspecting. Hope he will like his new home and job.

Brother Bert Rhodes has been transferred from Southern shops to Ensley to fill the vacancy caused by J. B. Varnon leaving Ensley. He seems to like his job fine.

Iron City Lodge No. 60 at Birmingham is still doing business taking in new members most every Saturday night. I find most all the brothers in Iron City Lodge No. 60 true to the cause. I hope that when I write you again that we have received an increase in wages and amendments made to some of the rules and the salary jobs pulled off. A salary man never gets what he ought to have, in my opinion. I hope that all the strikes that are on will be settled in an honorable way and in our favor shortly, so that the good carmen and qualified men can take up their jobs again. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN L. WILLIAMS.

FROM A MEMBER OF WASHOE LODGE
NO. 135.

Acequia, Idaho, June 2, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you can spare me some space in the Journal I wish you would publish the following:

Brother Martin, are you fair to the brothers of this noble union when you say that the Journal should not be used as a mouth-piece for the brothers to tell of what the men you and the rest of the brothers have elected are doing and when you say that the Journal should not be used by the brothers to enlighten the rest of the brothers and let them know what man or party is for the working class or what man or party is against us? Do you think it is fair that we should be kept in ignorance of the different political platforms by not letting the brothers discuss them through the Journal? Do you think it right that the political journals and capitalist papers have the right to fight unionism and cause men to go to work where there is a strike on? If they do that, and if you will read some of them you will find what I say is true, then how much can you depend on them for the truth about political news? Can you see what I am driving at? I mean that if we want to know the true conditions we must have the Journal open to political discussion so the brothers can discuss any political party or measure in all its different phases. Do you think it is fair to exclude the Socialist talk from our Journal when the Socialists have stood by us, explaining the true conditions on the roads where strikes are on?

Brother Martin, I challenge you to show

me where a Socialist state, county or city official has ever ordered the police to arrest strikers for peaceful picketing. I challenge you, Brother Martin, to show me where a Democrat or Republican state, county or city official has ever favored the strikers and has not used everything in their power to defeat the strikers. There are a few individuals of these parties who have used some effort to prevent the police from interfering, but most generally they are told that they had better attend to their own business. I guess you know by this time how President Taft stands. If you do not, I will call your attention to the following: Over a half a million railroad workers were represented at the Kansas City convention of the Federation of Federations. They sent a telegram to our President of the United States (I said our president, but I guess he is the other fellow's) asking him to use his influence to terminate the strike. What did he do? Who are you 500,000 Federationists that you, creators of wealth, should dare or even have the nerve to expect the great, grand, noble President of our own free country to do anything for you? You had a chance to vote for him, aren't you satisfied? He is. Well, you certainly got what was coming to you. He hasn't any time to waste on you. He didn't even read the telegram half way through. Some of you 500,000 Federationists helped to elect him, didn't you? Some of the 60,000 Carmen helped to elect him. Yes, and he was in the White House only a short time when he showed what he was and what he could do. Yet you would vote the Republican or Democrat ticket before you would vote the Socialist ticket. Why? Because the papers, magazines, churches and old party politicians tell you that it will break up the home, create free love, although I do not know where free love is practiced any more than it is now in the United States by your high society, by the dirty life curs that make their living off of the poor unfortunate women, because they are licensed to sell their bodies and souls. Just think of it, brothers; they license them. If you would take a little time to read and study Socialism, you will find that these infamous charges brought against Socialists are dirty, cowardly lies. You will find that the low life creatures who utter these lies are not men enough to stand up and debate the question with a Socialist. They are cowardly because they will not stand before an audience where a Socialist speaker is. Then the poor, cowards that they are, they attack the Socialist women, accusing them with being unfit for any decent woman to associate with. They are too cowardly to breathe the air that these same mothers, wives and sisters breathe.

I would like to hear what the Missouri brothers have to say about Champ Clark, presidential aspirant. He is being supported by James J. Hill and Wm. R. Hearst, other-

wise "The Friend of Labor," that is, he was until the pressmen of his Chicago papers were locked out.

Brothers, do you not see that you do not stand any chance with these men who have no interest in you? Wake up and show them what you are made of.

The boys at Pocatello are sticking fine. They are in for a fight to the finish. The Socialist local at Pocatello expelled three men on account of scabbing. That shows how the Socialist party stands by the union and why shouldn't they expect the support of the members of the unions?

Yours fraternally,

JOS. D. BROGAN.

FROM A MEMBER OF SALT LAKE LODGE
No. 83.

Salt Lake City, Utah, May 26, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Just sitting home and doing a little thinking, I thought I would write a few lines to our most worthy Journal, as it gives me great pleasure to read it when I receive it every month. I do like to read some of the brothers' thoughts on the political movement, as I am a strong Socialist and I know that if the working men should get in power there would not be so many strikes, but I like to see what the other fellow has got to say and give everybody a chance to speak. Let every one express his own views, that is the only way we can come to sound judgments. I don't like to see anything one sided, for if we don't do our best we can not expect to get any good out of it.

It is now nine months since the strike was called and I am very glad to say that we are all still on the glue list. The trains are all late and the power is not getting any better, and take things all around we have this strike coming our way. The scabs are leaving the O. S. L. and are going back to their farms.

O yes, just one thing lest I forget. We have one scab who has been working here ever since the strike was called. His name is Dave Garratt. Now, this scaley was not working here at the time the strike was called, but about two or three days after it was called he came to my house and told me that the company had sent for him and the head inspector wanted to see him. I told him of the strike and told him not to go to work, and my wife tried to get him not to go to the yards at all, and he said to me that if he went to work he did not think that he was scabbing, because he was not working when the strike was called, and he said he was in need of \$50. I told him if he went to work that he would be scabbing and when he left my house I did not hear from him for two days and he was scabbing then. Garratt was a car oiler, but you ought to see him now. He holds the office of assistant head inspector, and he don't know anything about a box car, but

might see a side door missing if the car should come in the yard in day time. Now, Garratt had a nice farm at Centerville and everything that a white man wanted, and there was no need of him scabbing at all. Now, to become a good scab he has sold his farm and moved into Salt Lake City.

Now, brothers, boost for the B. R. C. of A. that it may grow and help to increase our membership and look out that we don't get any scabs into our union. This is about all this time, so will close with best wishes to all, and may you all have good luck and live happy is my earnest wish.

Yours fraternally,

ALFRED HENKEL.

FROM A MEMBER OF WASHOE LODGE
No. 135.

Acequia, Idaho, June 6, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you can spare me a little more space in this issue, I would like to reply to some of the brothers' remarks in the June issue, which I have received, and in going over it, I find it is certainly great. I receive several other labor journals and I must say, without boasting, that the Carmen's Journal is the best, and why? Because the members take an individual interest in the Journal, as shown by the correspondence department. I wish it was published twice a month, but then I guess that wouldn't be enough either, every week would be better.

I desire, however, to take exceptions to some of Brother Sanborn's remarks, viz.: Where he says that Socialists hurt union men's feelings. I say they don't because you can hurt no man with the truth, only those that deserve it.

Suppose we take a case of a man who has had plenty of chance to study the laws of the United States and did not do so because he was prejudiced against them. Would not the judge convict him if he committed a crime, his ignorance of the law would not excuse him. That is exactly the case with the union man who will not listen or study socialism. His ignorance of the issues at stake in the political parties will not excuse him from being called a scab when he votes against the interests of his fellow union men, and when the speaker who said to the Illinois Central striker, "Don't be a union man 364 days out of the year and then scab on the 365th day," he said nothing but the truth and when a union man knows that by voting for a certain man or party who is antagonistic to union men, he is not voting for the interest of his fellow union man, and is not helping to keep them in power and by doing so, is working against union labor. What do we call a working man who works against union labor? Wouldn't it fit his case, too? How are we going to educate union men along these lines unless we discuss the different platforms and parties,

what men they are putting up and what their records are? Whether they have helped to make beneficial laws for union labor or whether they have posed as friends of labor and when it came to a show down turn against us, unless we discuss this through our Journals. Brother H. L. Cook, you agree with Brother Martin that it is best to keep politics out of labor journals. Well, I don't agree with you. If you will read my little say to Brother Sanborn you will find out why. Your magazines and papers furnish you with political dope, but do they allow you to discuss it through their columns to find out if it is O. K. for the union man or not? You know they will not unless you are some big gink. Your supposition about the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties using space in the Journal is bunk. Now mind I am not saying that the editor would not publish it, because I know he would, but it is because they cannot stand up and show where, as an entire party they would support union labor as the entire Socialist party has done.

I hope Brother Chartrand will not be pinched for trespassing on G. T. R. property, as the Carmen certainly need him on that road.

Well, the brothers on the Harriman Lines certainly are a classy bunch. They are there with the goods when it comes to strikes.

Yours fraternally,

JOS. D. BROGAN,

FROM A MEMBER OF NORTHERN STAR
LODGE No. 371.

Sandringham, Brandon, Man., May 30, 1912.
Editor Journal.

I am a member of Northern Star Lodge No. 371 of Winnipeg, Manitoba. I have been reading the Journal pretty closely and studying the various discussions and find that it is a great help to anybody who is desirous of educating and helping to further the cause of unionism and socialism, for the betterment and social uplifting of the working class who so sorely need it. My own views on this great subject are: We who vote should use all discretion and vote for only such acts and amendments in Parliament as will benefit our class and use every effort in putting into power such men as are capable of carrying out those acts. We should not have dust thrown into our eyes by men that only have the cause of the capitalist class at heart, and the furtherance of schemes to keep the poor man down. I am a red and will hold true to the colors which in my opinion every man should do. What we need most is education on these matters and I think the Journal is doing a good work in publishing and printing views and pieces on this great subject, the one most dearest to every worker's heart. Some say that Socialism can never be, but if we carry on our pres-

ent campaign and use our votes there is sure to be a great change. There is a great wave of unrest passing over the world bordering on revolution as will be seen by the great strike now on in London, so my friends and brethren, let not our cause rest here, but keep the good fight going, pass it on, get your neighbor interested and talk to him and he will soon become interested, too, and if he is a thinking man he will soon reason within self and find you will be right. What I would like to see is every brother worker organized from the highest paid man on any system to the poorest paid laborer. Why the distinction of class and trades? Are we not all working for the same means of protection? Are we not all a spoke of the wheel? Why not then amalgamate and then we could strike and strike such a blow as to cripple capitalism forever? Don't think, my readers, that I agitate for a strike, but what I would like to see is all unions of labor pull together for the one object, that of obtaining their rights to vote and put in power men of honest integrity and ability to do and not say. No doubt, brother, you will think it rather queer the things I say and write, but read on carefully and maybe you will agree with me.

Now, brother readers, I would like you to answer a few questions as I put them. Why is it there are so many bachelors and old maids in the country? Why among so many of the working class there is so many suicides? Why should this be so; and is there no remedy? You may think this is along another channel, but it is not; it all tends to show you that there will have to be a great change to come over the world before this state of things will change. The Bible says it is not good that a man live alone, therefore it behooves us all to try and rectify this state of things, and fight this great evil as it is the only way that we can safeguard our wives and daughters from the great calamity or curse, the white slave traffic, which is occupying all right minded men. Why should our girls have to earn their living in this way when there is plenty of work if we could only force their employes to pay them more? This is the cause, boys, and this is what we have to fight as well.

Let us, therefore, be up and doing boys, and fight for right and freedom.

I guess I will close now as I have written more than I expected to.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES M. ANDERSON.

FROM A MEMBER OF GEORGIA LODGE
NO. 45.

Atlanta, Ga., June 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Once more I will attempt to write a few lines for our Journal, if space permits and is not entirely monopolized by our Socialist brothers.

Being a Socialist myself I enjoy reading so many good letters on Socialism, the only difference between Brother Martin and me being I am a Socialist and know it, and he is a Socialist and doesn't know it. Us Socialists, however, should feel satisfied now as the bombardment through our June issue must have silenced his fort forever. If my bull dog would not surrender under that fire I would call him off and put a muzzle on him, and tag him Socialist; and so with our good old capitalist brother, I am sure by next November he will have on a Socialist badge by that time and will walk up to the polls and vote a straight Socialist ticket. But, dear readers, I agree with some of our other brothers that our Journal should be freer from politics and more for the good of the order. I will say for the good of the order that there are many changes needed in our constitution that would be of great value. I think traveling cards should be abolished as many think they have outlived their usefulness. At our last convention, September, 1909, Section 15 of our subordinate lodge constitution was adopted, making it compulsory to transfer to the lodge having jurisdiction, the transfer card to answer as a traveling card. Thus according to Section 53 a transfer card can not be issued until a brother is a member three months. Therefore I think the constitution should be amended by striking out the first two words of the second line in Section 49 and abolishing Section 50, 51 and 53 and cutting out the second and third words in line 3, and add recommendation card to Section 49. Also cut out the second word in the first line of Section 54. The word traveling card sounds too big and induces some to become members for the sole benefit of securing a traveling card, which is not what they expect it to be, and then fall out with the order and say it was misrepresented to them and become knockers.

Our insurance department is overlooked and is not what it should be. I think we should have compulsory insurance; then the many appeals for aid would be less frequent. The way it is at present many locals are making it compulsory for their members to pay dues high enough to carry a policy in some insurance company that charges very high premiums, and you get about \$150 or probably \$200 paid and if you transfer you forfeit your policy in said company. This makes a man work both ways, making him carry insurance and making him forfeit it when he makes application for a transfer card, and forces him to patronize a company while in their local that may be feeding scabs to take our places with the money we pay in. There is no reason why our insurance could not be placed on a solid foundation and be made compulsory and our members patronize our own craft, thus becoming self supporting and making our Brotherhood a greater brotherhood and

boosting our grand and noble order above anything heretofore accomplished.

Hoping to see this in print and to hear from some other brother on this subject, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

COKE ROCK CHASER.

FROM BAYOU CITY LODGE NO. 280.

Houston, Texas, June 2, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Just a few lines to let you know that I am sending you under separate cover the last issue of one little Socialist paper, so that you might become acquainted with the movement of the Socialist party of Texas, and the great battle they have taken up for the emancipation of the laboring class, which must be decided sooner or later at the ballot box (the sooner the better.) In this grand and honorable fight we ask your earnest cooperation through the columns of our great and noble Journal, which so nobly champions the cause of unionism and the rights of the laboring class to live and enjoy life to the full extent of the product of their labor. Why should we, the laboring class, allow the capitalist class, the idle class, to continue to exploit and rob us of the product of our labor. The time is now at hand when all labor unions should join hands on the political field as they have on the economic field and wrench from the capitalistic class their all powerful machine (political machine) by which they have so successfully domineered over the laboring class of every calling. We, the laboring class, are in the majority; then why should we be ruled over by the minority, the idle class? Let's rise up in our might on election day this coming November and vote as we would strike for our rights, the right to live and enjoy life. Brothers and comrades, let your watchword be, Do your duty and do it well.

Yours fraternally,

J. E. FRENCH.

FROM A MEMBER OF TWIN LODGE No. 127.

Bakersfield, Cal., June 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Nearly nine months have passed since the Harriman Lines strike and our members are scattered far and wide seeking other employment rather than scab. Some have been called by death, but all others are as firm as they were September 30, 1911.

One of our members was killed at Vaughn, N. M. We know nothing of his relatives as he joined by transfer card, September 1, 1911, from Wasatch Lodge No. 370, Ogden, Utah, and worked before the strike for the S. P. at Colingo, Cal. At the time of his death he was working for the A. T. & S. F.

Judging from appearances the scabby element here must expect to stay for some

have bought property here and the local scabs are doing everything to make them feel at home. They are getting them into the lodges and the churches and doing everything they can to make good citizens of them. They are getting brave, as some are getting to raise their heads and look you in the face, as you pass them on the street. But I think they are building on a poor foundation, as some day their castles will fall and we hope that will be soon, possibly before this reaches the eyes of our readers. Then they will be cast upon the world again branded "scab," which brand I expect some have carried for years and will carry to their graves.

I notice there is a great deal of discussion going on in our Journal and I think it a good idea for those who read. It sets them to thinking of what glorious good times these old parties are giving us, the laboring class. How the laws protect us. What justice have we had during this struggle of ours? Will you accept the glad hand and a cigar this fall of the old candidate for office when he comes around and tells you what he will do and asks for your support. Just stop and think what he has done and what he could have done, had he not been doped by the corporation working to down the common people. There seems to me to be a new and brighter light shining afar off, and not so far when you come to think. Things seem to be taking on a different color. The laboring class is becoming more enlightened. They are reading more. They are thinking for themselves, and when labor once becomes united into one solid mass we will get our just dues, and not before, so let us all strive to help our fellow workman and in so doing we help ourselves. There is lots of jealousy among the laboring class that must be overcome. You are no better than your brother laborer, although you get a few cents more per day. You must love your neighbor as yourself and live and let live.

Yours fraternally,

A MEMBER OF No. 127.

FROM A MEMBER OF MT. KILBURN
LODGE No. 509.

Keene, N. H., May 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have read our good Journal through and through for months and have never seen anything from any of our few lodges on the Boston & Maine system, I think it is about time for some one of them to wake up and take notice of a few things that are going on and show to the outside world that there is such a good order in existence as the B. R. C. of A. on the Boston & Maine railroad. Mr. Editor, we are but few compared with other roads that our Journal tells us about, so for that reason I wish to call attention to the few that we have, thinking that if they should see something in

the Journal from a friend and brother carman they might be induced to write something themselves. In unity there is strength and that is just what we need on the Boston & Maine system today. Of course, brothers, we are reminded of one thing at the present time and that is we have a rival organization in this territory, namely, the I. A. C. W., and the piece workers' association, but this ought to start the brothers to work harder to build up a noble order like the B. R. C. of A., which believes in an honest day's work for a good honest day's pay.

In regard to the consideration of grievances, I desire to say a few words. It is not always the fault of your committees that some cases cannot be given immediate attention, as when you go before the general officers they know how you stand in strength and can afford to hold you back, and so long as they can keep the three men apart you can see brother it is to their benefit. Now I say, don't let them have all the cream and we have the skim milk, get together, boys, and work shoulder to shoulder. Come out to the meetings all who can and help the good work along and above all things the Journal. It gives a brother something to think about, especially in regard to the brothers on the M. K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman Lines. How well and loyally they are holding out. All honor to them and their noble wives who write to our Journal each month.

One more word and I close. I read with great interest the first part of the May Journal and it gives me great pleasure to observe such a good move on foot, namely: For federation; and in this connection I want to say one thing, that if there is a road in this wide country that needs this good work it is the Boston & Maine. The quicker the better for all. Hoping to see something from others on the Boston & Maine, I remain, with best wishes to all.

Yours fraternally,

WORK.

FROM HOPE LODGE No. 288.

Enid, Okla., June 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you will allow me a small space in our Journal I will tell you and the brothers about Hope Lodge No. 288. There may be some that don't know there is such a lodge, but if they should drop in here they will find it out before they go to work, for we have a committee to see that each car man is in line before he goes to work. We are in line to a man and want to stay that way. We have six cards now for July 16, and three new members were added this month. I see in the Journal this month the name of Ed Gross of Lodge 43, expelled. We fed him two days last month, and it is my belief that a good feed and bed is all he wants in one place, for there

was work offered to him not far from Enid. Now, don't thing we are not ready to take care of men out of work, for we are when a brother comes our way, but a man must have a card to get a favor in Enid. Hoping to see this in the next Journal, I am, as ever,

Yours fraternally,
ELLIS McCONNELL.

FROM EL RENO LODGE NO. 37.

El Reno, Okla., June 15, 1912.

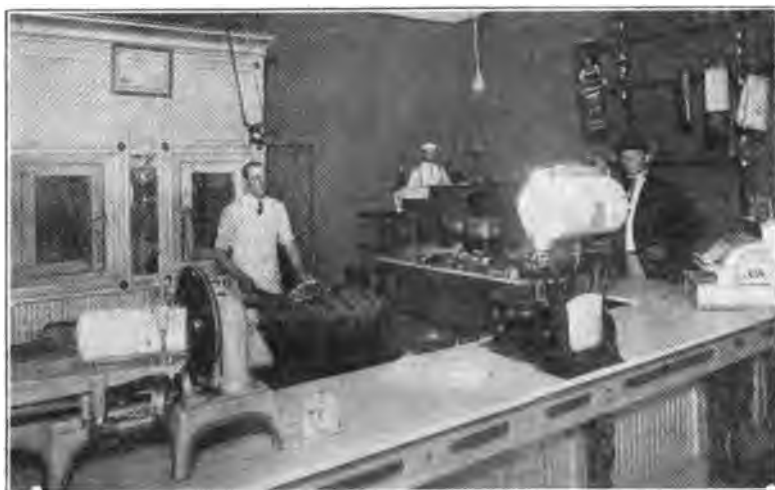
Editor Journal.

Well, it has been quite a while since I wrote to the Journal, but seeing so many good letters in our Journal I can not resist the temptation of writing.

Well, we are working eight hours a day here now and it looks like they are determined to not give us any more, but there

We believe there are just as honest people who work for the railroads as any other class, so we got together and organized a corporation, raised money and started a meat market, and out of the seven meat markets in El Reno we are doing a bigger business than any other market in town. We have had a hard fight, but are staying with them. Just as soon as we put in our market you could go to any place in town and get credit. We may put in a grocery store after a while. I am sending you a picture of our market for the Journal and will ask you to have it published in the Journal.

Well, I guess if Mr. Roosevelt is elected President our troubles will all be over. He will give us relief—he gave us so much before when he had seven years to do it in. When he went into office there were about 50 trusts in the United States, and when he



EL RENO CO-OPERATIVE MEAT MARKET REFERRED TO IN ACCOMPANYING LETTER.

is a better day coming when the laboring people get control of this country, like they have in Australia; that is the better day that is coming.

Well, I don't want to write much this time, but there is one thing I want to tell the boys about, and what the railroad people have here in El Reno, Okla.

The railroad men here got together and organized a corporation and started a union meat market. It is owned and controlled exclusively by railroad men. Any man in the service can take stock in the market. We would not have started up this market if the railroad men had been treated right, but on July 1, 1911, all meat markets in El Reno went on a cash basis, especially to the railroad people, and all the time were selling meat on time to people outside the railroad people and went so far as to say that the railroad people were not good pay and could not be trusted.

went out there were over 1,000. That is the way Teddy works for the working man. It is a hard fight between him and Taft, but all the fighting they do don't hurt the labor movement any. This great fight in the Chicago convention is making votes for Debs, so let the good work go on.

Well, I must close for this time. With best wishes to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. D. HELLUMS.

FROM A MEMBER OF LOOK OUT LODGE NO. 211.

East Chattanooga, Tenn., June 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

After having feasted on our good old Journal, June number, and not finding anything that tasted like old Lookout Lodge No. 211 I thought I would venture a few lines in order to let you know that we are still (and

very still) at the same old stand, but not doing much business; but I guess we are getting along about as well as could be expected under the present circumstances. The company says they are up against it for a few dimes, so they let the ax fall on our necks. The first slash came about the first of May and the second about the first of June, which reduced us both in hours and force. The peepers out in the yard, however, keep the B. O.'s coming in on the shop tracks just the same, so it is something on the order of the grain and cotton marked up a few points today and off a few points tomorrow (8 hours one day and 9 hours the next), but from the amount of business being done on the line of road, it looks like there will be something doing around the shops about the first of July towards raising the big ax; hope so anyway.

Well, now for a few lines on a different subject. I have raked up a communication with the Farmers' Union (of Whitfield county, Georgia) on the subject of prices paid for farm products between the farmer (who is the producer) and the mechanic, who is the consumer (to 90 per cent). The intent of this is to try to get the Farmers' Union and all the different labor organizations to co-operate together to establish the trade between the producer and the consumer independent of the middle man, the one who is getting all the cream. I have already put the problem before the Farmers' Union and their answer was that they are willing to take the matter up with us, so now I have it before the Central Labor Union for their consideration.

For fear that I am taxing you with too much blundersome writing I will proceed to close by asking you or some one through the Journal to give us some light on the subject of co-operation, for by this means I am satisfied the farmers can get from 20 to 30 or 40 per cent more for his product than he is getting at present with the middle man in between us, and at the same time we could get our provisions the same per cent cheaper. I would be glad to hear from you or some one on the subject.

With kind regards and best wishes for the Journal and all the boys, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

ROUGH JOURNAL

FROM A MEMBER OF EGYPTIAN LODGE NO. 365.

Murphysboro, Ill., May 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have not seen anything in our Journal from this end of the road I will try and write a few lines and let the boys know what we are doing.

There is not much going on here at this shop just now. We are working eight hours a day and five days a week, and that is all we can expect under the present system.

We have a nice set of officers in our lodge and all we want is for the members

to get busy and get after those thigh wads. The lodge itself can not get us anything, but it is up to us what we make out of it. I hope I will see the day when we can make those bull-heads come across or get off the job, as we can get along pretty well without them. They are the ones who are always kicking. Brothers, you know how much use I have for a man who works every day and can not pay his dues and assessments.

I hope every man who is a man will take part in this labor movement, as it is of benefit to us all. The first thing you have to do after pay day is to pay your dues.

I will close for this time and if this appears in print may try again.

Oh you "Forget-You-Not," I sure enjoyed reading your letter.

Yours fraternally,

EARNST BANTEL.

FROM LOYAL LODGE NO. 266.

Sioux City, Ia., May 27, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please acknowledge through the Journal the following amounts received to date from the following lodges to our appeal for aid in behalf of Brother J. R. Nelson:

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
176.....	\$2.00	1.....	\$1.00
29.....	105	538.....	1.00
504.....	1.00	165.....	1.00
23.....	1.00	278.....	1.00
482.....	1.00	384.....	1.00
90.....	2.00	151.....	2.00
494.....	1.00	22.....	1.00
430.....	1.00	91.....	1.00
442.....	1.00	232.....	1.00
432.....	1.00	206.....	1.00
168.....	1.00	251.....	1.00
228.....	.50	371.....	2.00
382.....	3.00	249.....	1.00
260.....	1.00	58.....	1.00
150.....	1.00	238.....	1.00
544.....	1.00	53.....	1.00
525.....	1.00	6.....	2.00
333.....	1.00	252.....	1.00
2.....	1.00	451.....	1.00
7.....	1.00	299.....	2.00

Total \$47.55

Yours fraternally,

W. L. STODDARD.

FROM A MEMBER OF GEORGIA LODGE No. 45.

Bowen, Colo., June 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I just received my new card and a letter from our financial secretary in which he tells me that Georgia Lodge No. 45 is doing fine, taking in new members every meeting night. It makes me feel good to hear that kind of news. Well, this pike I am on is not organized very strong, although they treat us very well, furnishing us house, coal and oil and pay us 26 cents an hour. There is only one Carman here and that

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is me. The M. M. has been out to see me once since I have been here. The boys in Trinidad of Simpson's Rest Lodge No. 20 gave a grand benefit ball on April 19 for the benefit of the strikers. They took up a very nice purse for the heroes. I sold a few tickets for them and bought one myself.

I had a letter from "Air Brake Boomer" the other day. He is in Richmond, California now. Can't tell where he will be next month. No matter where he is, however, he will be working for the B. R. C. A. I was reading a letter from Brother P. L. Fletcher of Texline, Texas, in regard to the Mexican Carmen. I am just like Brother Fletcher about that. A Mexican, in my opinion, is not a white man and should not belong to the B. R. C. of A. by any means. I have had experience with them and know whereof I speak. If you should send one out to change a brake shoe he is just as likely to change the coupler if he had brains enough to take it down.

With best wishes to all B. R. C. of A. members, and hoping that on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November they will all vote the Socialist ticket as I do, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

C. V. McCAIN.

FROM A MEMBER OF QUEEN CITY
LODGE No. 109.

Latonia, Ky., June 3, 1912.

Editor Journal.

The Socialist party was formed because there was a necessity for it, and for the same reason it is kept alive and will continue to be kept alive, and grow, until it absorbs all other existing parties. In time if the Socialist party is to have any opponent, some new party must be formed to oppose it, for the Socialist party is destined to completely eliminate all the present existing parties because they stand for things that are past and that will never be of any consequence again. They also stand for things that can never be accomplished by

the means they employ, but with the inauguration of Socialism these ends will be accomplished, and all other parties will pass out of existence, as their mission will have been accomplished, but not by them. We Socialists do not think that Socialism is the final end, but feel and believe there are yet higher and grander things to which the human race may aspire than we Socialists have yet thought of. We also know how to attain them. The people have first to pass through Socialism, just as they are now passing through capitalism, and have heretofore passed through barbarism, feudalism, and chattel slavery. Wage slavery goes with capitalism, the one cannot exist without the other, they are twins, and must go together. The Scriptures say, "Living thou shalt die." This is truly the case under wage slavery, for the great majority of the wage workers surely are dying by inches all their lives, so much so, they can scarcely be said to have lived at all. As wage slavery passes away, capitalism will be on its way, for the very things that destroy wage slavery will also destroy capitalism; they both are on their way to destruction, for both are honeycombed with decay. Let them press on, for on their ruins Socialism will rise in all its glory.

Yours fraternally,

M. A. LOWE.

FROM AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

Needles, Cal., June 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Again I wish to let the brothers know of my whereabouts and what I have been doing since my last letter from Richmond.

Well, I only worked at Richmond one month, then came here and have been inspecting cars at this place for the Santa Fe, but failed to get the "safety habit," so I called for mine just in time. The Needles is a pretty good place to work and is a good stake job. At present we have five or six boomers on the job; in fact one shift is all boomers. Even the boss is an old time boomer. He had been around the back be-

fore I even knew what a boomer was. I guess he is pretty well known; his name is Brother Tom Day. We have a fellow here called Frenchy, whose wife, by the way, is sure the right kind of a wife. She will make a guy show up his receipts before he gets any kind of a chew around her kitchen. She is B. R. C. of A. all the way and is some boomer herself. She said she would blow now soon. I met the Needles "Car Toad" here and worked with him. He is a pretty good old head. This is no bad bunch of boys here at the Needles. I see in the May issue a brother who signs himself "Mystic May," gives the Santa Fe carmen a roast, and believe me they need something like that, for carmen on the Santa Fe are only about 50 per cent lined up, and it is only for the lack of interest in the order. Gee, if the Santa Fe was organized and had good working conditions it would be a good road to work for. The carmen on the Santa Fe have a contract and I don't believe one-third of them know it. I saw the ball news from Trinidad in the June issue. Give No. 20 a boost for she deserves it. Those boys at Trinidad are not dead by any means.

Well, I guess I will come to a close as I have to make arrangements about leaving town. I will write again when I land a job. I have no idea where it will be at, so I close with best wishes to all.

Yours fraternally,

AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

Leaving Needles.

FROM THE WIFE OF A MEMBER OF PA- DUCAH LODGE NO. 14.

Central City, Ky.

Editor Journal.

I am a carman's wife, and as I have never seen anything from the brothers of Central City, Ky., I will endeavor to write a few lines if you will spare me space in your Journal just one time.

Brothers, we are now beginning on our ninth month of the strike and the longer we stay out the more determined the boys are to win. My husband says there is but one way we can lose, and that is to go back and scab on ourselves. Now, sisters, let us give our husbands and brothers more encouragement, even if we have to do picket work ourselves. At Central City, Ky., I have more to contend with than I like to have, for we have scabs living just a square from us. I have a little girl going on five and she knows the skunks a square off. But, brothers, I feel that the time is near when we can give them 23.

Our boys have just completed a week's street carnival here and made good in spite of all the efforts of our chief of police to shut it down.

Most all of the boys have jobs working every day, waiting results and standing firm.

The death angel has visited one of our boys, Brother John Berry, and taken his good old father to the land of glory. We

extend to Brother Berry our heartfelt sympathy at such a critical time.

Hoping to see just a few lines in the next issue from Central City, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A. B. R. C. OF A. WIFE.

FROM ATLANTA LODGE NO. 354.

Atlanta, Ga., June 7, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please acknowledge receipt through the columns of the Journal of the following contributions sent in response to our appeal for aid for the family of our late Brother Lynn Thaxton:

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
275.....	\$1.00	58.....	\$1.00
363.....	1.00	87.....	1.00
179.....	2.00	67.....	1.00
244.....	1.00	521.....	1.00
142.....	2.00	206.....	1.00
68.....	1.00	7.....	1.00
21.....	1.00	45.....	1.00
29.....	1.00	188.....	2.00
226.....	1.00	251.....	1.00
271.....	1.00	35.....	1.00
168.....	.50	215.....	2.50
260.....	1.00	104.....	1.00
267.....	1.00	158.....	1.00
Total		\$31.00	

Brothers, we thank you. All additional contributions will be acknowledged through the Journal. Fraternally,

G. D. COLEMAN.

FROM A MEMBER OF FRANCIS LODGE NO. 97.

Francis, Okla., June 3, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having never seen an article of any description from this point, I decided to try and pen a few lines and let the outside world know that the Frisco system is partly lined up. We have a great many true Brotherhood men, while others are more or less weak kneed and have never got nerve enough to say no to anything our foremen may say, many of whom, like many others, have their pets, and many times make it more or less disagreeable for all concerned. Frisco boys, I understand that this company has sent out a circular stating that they intend to install piece work at various points on the system, and while I do not want to be at all contrary, I must say this does not meet with my approval for a minute, but I suppose some other point will have to start the little ball rolling, as

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And all the worst forms of Blood disease quickly respond to our Remedy. Also Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Malaria, Catarrh, Liver and Stomach Troubles, Scrofula, Eczema and all forms of skin disease. When all else has failed SALVAR succeeds. Read our testimonials. Send for 80-page booklet FREE.

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1806 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Veteran Railroad Man Testifies.

About a year ago my right knee joint was stiff and had been so for 4 years from rheumatism, and my voice could hardly be heard by anyone; some of the best known doctors who had treated me, did not think I could ever regain my voice, and my general condition was indeed very bad.

I took "SALVAR" and can now run as fast as any boy and my voice is almost back to its normal condition. This medicine is the premier of all blood remedies, and I can most cheerfully recommend it to any person.

Any inquiries regarding "SALVAR" will be most cheerfully answered.

Respectfully yours, A. JASMUND,
65 Francisco Ave., Rutherford, N. J.

we haven't got the nerve, and most of the brothers are in favor of the bonus system. We boys here are not in a much better condition than the Harriman line strikers, because we work one week and lay off two, but with the piece work I often wonder what will become of the ones who have but little experience at car work, and own their own homes and at present have had their legs pulled until they are not living, but merely existing, and this class alone will have to suffer for same. I and others at present get all the hen lays, but the egg, and they simply won't let us have the egg. I see a great many letters in our Journal for the past few editions, and think by this time Brothers Von Cannon and Geo. E. Martin would have long ago said enough, as a larger part of each letter was written for their special benefit, but as I am not in a position, or should have said I do not understand the political controversy thoroughly, and will not attempt to discuss it through the pages of our Journal, as there are so many good writers who perhaps could advance some good ideas that would be much more appropriate, giving us some plain, unvarnished facts, if we could only get them interested enough to jar loose and make their first appearance.

Brothers, I would suggest that you all say something to kinder arouse the ire of those worthy brothers who have kept silent so long, and they will write to tell you about it, if nothing else, and I'll wager will make their appearance again when once the ice is broken. As my letter is getting quite lengthy I will bring it to a close by wishing you all success.

Yours fraternally,
B. F. TIPTON.

FROM CUMBERLAND SOUND LODGE NO. 303.

Fernandina, Fla., June 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please allow me space in the Journal for just a few lines.

In regard to the letter from Brother T. A. Dana in the May issue I think Brother Dana was speaking the truth when he said the Fernandina boys were ready to assist the boys on strike. We have, however, been having some hard times ourselves to get along, but I think it is a general thing all

over the system for the poor car knocker to have a hard time, but what nerve it requires to get along with, the Fernandina boys have it. There are not many of us here at this point, but what few of us are here are full blood B. R. C. of A. men and when we get together we are a happy little band. From what I can learn about the Harriman boys they are getting along as well as can be expected and I am sure glad of that and hope it will not be long before everything is settled.

I see a good many letters in the Journal about politics and Socialism. Personally I am more concerned in higher wages and if you want to vote for something to help you, vote for me.

I am glad to see so many letters from the ladies. I always did like to read a letter from a lady. They sure can give the scabs some good names. So, boys, if you want to keep on good terms with the girls don't be a scab, for they hate a scab as bad as I do. If you don't believe it read the Journal and see for yourself.

Well, as this is the first time I have written for the Journal I will make my letter short.

Hoping to hear from others next month, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

A CARMAN.

FROM JONESBORO LODGE NO. 206.

Jonesboro, Ark., June 4, 1912.

Editor Journal.

By request of this lodge the following letter is sent to the Journal for publication:

The members of No. 206 have been silent readers of the Journal for a long time, and have in vain been looking for letters from some of our Grand Lodge officers, especially from the Vice-Presidents and the organizers in the field. It is very seldom they are mentioned by some lodge that has been visited by them. It was the request of our last convention that the organizers (some of them) have a letter in the Journal every month. We don't expect a letter from every one of them at the same time, but we do think they ought to write once in a while. Some of them have not been heard from through the Journal since they left Atlanta. We help pay them and pay fair wages and we have a right to know what

they are doing. We all know that they can find plenty of time to drop a few lines to the Journal if they desire to do so.

Mr. Richardson, the president of the Car Workers, finds plenty of time to write for their journal. We have nine men besides the General President working. Some of them ought to take interest enough in their work to drop a letter and let us know what they are doing. We do not want mudslinging like Mr. Richardson indulges in, but want plain facts of what's going on and the good they are doing. If they are not doing anything we had better lay them off.

Jonesboro lodge is about twelve years of age and during that time we have had the pleasure of one visit from our ex-President F. L. Ronemus and his better half, and a visit from W. H. Ronemus.

We would be glad to meet any of our Grand Lodge officers, but we don't want them to make a special trip to call on us, for we are getting along O. K., about 90 per cent strong at all times, and the balance on the table for consideration.

Hoping that some of our organizers will wake up and turn in an alarm in our next Journal, and trusting that every Carman will go to work and make 45,000 the mark for Dec. 31, 1912, (we can do it if we try), I remain, with best wishes and success to all Carmen,

Yours fraternally,

H. M.,
Secretary.

FROM FRENCH BROAD LODGE NO 271.

Asheville, N. C.

Editor Journal.

As I see my other letter was published I thought I would try my luck again.

I see some of our correspondents are discussing Socialism. Some are for it while others are against it. I really don't know very much on the subject, as we don't get very much Socialist literature, but I am for anything that will help the working people. All the boys seem to be pleased with the small raise we got some time ago. I received a letter some time ago from one of our members who has strayed off in the sticks in Virginia. He is getting on fine, but was lonesome, for they have no lodge near for him to attend. Brothers, we all miss our lodge like we would our home. We have very good attendance at our lodge and have a nice chief carman and foreman, and get along fine here.

Yours fraternally,

A. S. MOORE.

FROM A MEMBER OF SIGNAL BUTTE LODGE NO. 224.

Miles City, Mont., June 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have never seen any letter from Signal Butte Lodge No. 224 I will write a few lines and say that we are well lined up here and every man tries to live up to the

union label. I will also say that I am getting subscriptions for the Daily News of Minneapolis, the Farm Press and the Woman's Weekly, all for \$2 for one year. I am trying to win an automobile and the only way is to get my brother carmen to help me. I sure want that auto and, Mr. Editor, if you can publish this for me it may help me. \$1.00 subscriptions for six months will also help me win.

Will boost for the Brotherhood anyway.

Yours fraternally,

EARL L. MALVANEY,
1108 Dickerson St.

CARD OF THANKS.

New Orleans, La., June 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Considering the fact that we have been receiving the Journal monthly at our home, addressed to my brother, Edward J. Ryan, deceased, it seems to me that our secretary, through an oversight, has failed to notify you of the death of my brother, who was a member of Crescent City Lodge No. 225. Hence I am notifying you through him, because I want to thank the brothers of Crescent Lodge for their kind attention towards my brother during his long illness, and also for the way they attended the funeral and the words of condolence towards the family in the time of our sorrow. Hoping you will give this space in our next Journal and thanking you in advance for favor, I remain,

Yours in sorrow,

MARTIN P. RYAN.

P. S.—Death occurred March 29, 1912.

TO ALL CARMEN AND RAILROAD MEN IN CANADA.

Prince Albert, Sask., Can., May 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having noticed that there is apparently not much interest being taken in Mr. Borden's proposed bill to compel the railways to keep their agreements with their employees, I wish to ask all railroad men to see that their respective members of Parliament are petitioned with a view to getting their strong support for this bill. It is perhaps one of the finest opportunities that we have had for years, as despite the fact that most Brotherhoods have an agreement with the companies, the very first chance that the employers get they back out of keeping to their word. I shall be glad to see in these columns some other brother's views on this important bill.

Yours fraternally,

HENRY D. DAVIS.

FROM TRACY LODGE No. 543.

Tracy, Cal., May 27, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please publish in the next issue of the Journal the following:

W. E. Frerichs, of this city, started scab-

bing recently as car repairer. His sister's husband and his wife's father are both out on strike. He has a brother who is running a train out of here and belongs to the O. R. C. He was born and raised in Tracy and has been in business here. His father is in business here and he could have gone to work for him, but he took a job scabbing in preference. Can you beat it? Hoping you will find space to publish this in your next issue, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRED NORWOOD.

FROM RAY OF HOPE LODGE No. 426.

Oakland, Cal., May 22, 1912.

Editor Journal.

The above lodge asks that you publish the following in your worthy Journal:

Beware of this man, J. A. Yost, expelled from No. 426 for scabbing at Oakland during Harriman Lines strike. This man is said to be a Pinkerton spotter and has been for the last six years. He is 5 feet 10 inches or 5 feet 11 inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, age 32, complexion dark, walks with fast short steps. He worked at Sparks, Nevada, three years ago, also at Los Angeles, Calif. At the present time he is a car inspector for the Sells-Foto circus. Brothers, look out for him.

E. R. GLEASON.

FROM KICKAPOO LODGE NO. 29.

Shawnee, Okla., May 31, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am asking that you please grant me space enough in the Journal to publish this information for the brothers throughout the

country who belong to Kickapoo Lodge No. 29, that on and after June 1, 1912, our dues will be \$1.00 per month.

This information is intended for any brother who may belong to this lodge that is working elsewhere than here; also to keep down any trouble or misunderstanding and not to cause any unnecessary work on the part of our financial secretary.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. D. HAIL,
Rec. Sec'y.

FROM MILWAUKEE LODGE NO. 310.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Editor Journal.

The following donations have been received in response to our appeal for aid sent out for Brother Geo. Kurtz and Julius Rowland, since our last report:

No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
7.....	\$2.00	338.....	\$2.00
232.....	2.00	70.....	2.00

Yours fraternally,

EDW. KILLIAN.

CARD OF THANKS.

East Point, Ga., June 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please extend through your columns my heartfelt thanks to all the Brotherhood who have so generously remembered me since the death of my husband, and especially those of the Atlanta lodge who have rendered personal aid.

May God bless and prosper you all.

Respectfully,

MRS. L. T. THAXTON.

OFFICIAL

IMPORTANT.

Kansas City, Mo., June 1, 1912.

The following circular letter from the General President, which explains itself, has been mailed to all lodges in the territory stated:

To the Officers and Members of All Lodges Brotherhood Railway Carmen, West of Chicago and South to New Orleans, including the Illinois Central.

Greeting:

Brothers, under date of March 11, I addressed a communication to all of our lodges in the territory referred to above, relative to sending delegates to the Federation Convention to be held at Labor Temple, Kansas City, Mo., April 15.

I am very pleased indeed to say that our lodges almost unanimously endorsed my action by authorizing the chairmen of our several Joint Protective Boards to attend. Our Brotherhood, therefore, was well rep-

resented having thirty delegates present, all of whom actively and enthusiastically participated in the adoption of the Federation Constitution and By-Laws, as well as such other matters of importance that came before the Convention. In view of the fact that many of you have read through the columns of our Journal and otherwise the printed proceedings of the Convention, as well as the Constitution and By-Laws adopted for the government of the Federation of Federations (see May issue, pages 271 to 280, inclusive), it will not be necessary for me in this communication to discuss further the work of the Convention.

The object of this letter is to call your attention to the constitution and by-laws drafted for the government of the Federation of Federations, and its membership. The convention adopting this constitution instructed that the same should be submitted to the rank and file of the membership of all organizations for their approval

or rejection; therefore, I am herewith enclosing printed copy of the official proceedings of the Kansas City convention. Constitution and by-laws will be found in the back pages of same. I am also enclosing a printed ballot for each lodge to use in voting their adoption or rejection of the Federation Constitution.

There has been much said and written by the officers and members of our Brotherhood in regard to the necessity of the Federation and a closer affiliation of the railroad shop organizations. We regret the necessity of using the word shop in this communication, but inasmuch as it doesn't seem that the time is yet here when we can have a Federation of all the railroad organizations, we must take advantage of the opportunity that presents itself, with those who, like ourselves, are in favor of it.

In addressing this letter to our membership, will say, I haven't any desire to anticipate what the result of their vote will be, but it is my opinion, judging from the sentiments heretofore expressed, that a very large majority of our members will vote their approval and adoption of the Federation Constitution. I therefore, desire to ask that before the vote is taken that the constitution and by-laws be very carefully read section by section in order that all of our members may be entirely familiar with the Federation laws and requirements of same.

I wish to specifically call your attention to Section 22, on page 33 of the Federation constitution, which refers to the revenue for support of the Federation. You will note that if this constitution is adopted by a majority vote of the rank and file of all shop organizations, each member will be required to pay three (3) cents per month for the maintenance of the Federation. This money is to be collected by our General Secretary-Treasurer and paid to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation. If our membership west of Chicago adopts the constitution and becomes part of the Federation of Federations it will be necessary that our local lodges, when paying their per capita tax, pay nine (9) cents per member per quarter additional to what they are now paying. This nine (9) cents pays the quarterly dues of our membership in the Federation. Please keep this fact in mind, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the amount of per capita tax due the Federation. While this money is payable through the Grand Lodge, unless our General Secretary-Treasurer receives it from the membership it would be quite impossible to pay it to the Federation, and unless it is paid our membership will not be entitled to affiliation with the Federation or receive any protection therefrom.

In conclusion and for your information, will say that our Brotherhood was given recognition in the election of officers of the Federation. Brother John Scott, mem-

ber of Bishop Peak Lodge No. 327, San Luis Obispo, Cal., was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation of Federations. Brother Scott at the present time is secretary of the Federation on the Harriman Lines. Brother A. O. Wharton, business agent of the Machinists on the Missouri Pacific at the present time, was elected president. Brother Wharton is fully capable to fill the office to which he was elected with both credit to himself and all affiliated organizations. If the constitution and by-laws of the Federation is adopted, the Federation will open offices in St. Louis, Mo., just as soon as it is possible to do so; therefore, you are urged to give this important matter your immediate attention.

Thanking you for your due and thoughtful consideration of the Federation constitution and requesting that you return your vote to our General Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Weeks, as soon as same can be properly done.

With kind regards and best wishes to all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

M. F. RYAN,
General President.

P. S. For information on and interpretation of the Federation constitution, all inquiries should be addressed to A. O. Wharton, President Federation of Federations, 305 Howard Building, St. Louis, Mo.
M. F. R.

Note:—Copies of the printed proceedings and constitution referred to above can be secured as long as the supply on hand lasts, from General Secretary-Treasurer Weeks, at 5 cents a copy.—Editor.

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Kansas City, Mo., June 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It is my desire to call the attention in this letter of all the officers and members to the importance of each lodge affiliating with its Central Body, Trades and Labor Council, State Federation of Labor, etc., and to set forth as best I can a few reasons why such affiliation is, in my humble opinion, important and desirable.

In the first place, it is my duty, according to Section 2, Article 11, A. F. of L. Constitution, not only to call attention to this, but to instruct all lodges to affiliate. I have written each lodge, not affiliated, that I have been informed of, but many have written me to the effect that they have not in their possession a copy of the A. F. of L. Constitution, consequently are in the dark as to what is required of them. I will, therefore, for the benefit of all such, state that the section referred to above reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of all national and international unions affiliated with the the American Federation of Labor to instruct their local unions to join char-

tered labor bodies, departments, and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trades and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction." I will also quote in full Section 1, Article 2, under the heading, "Object": "The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trades and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into state, territorial or provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses."

Several officers of local lodges, in fact quite a large number, have written me asking for information, wanting to know what benefit affiliation would be to the members of their lodge, etc., etc. I shall proceed to try and answer these questions to the best of my ability, and I sincerely hope that all interested will pursue this subject further by writing at once to the secretary of the Federation of your state or province as the case may be, who, I am sure, will be pleased to give you full information as to cost of affiliation, per capita tax, meeting place, etc. Space will not permit an exhaustive analysis in one brief letter of all that has been accomplished, so I will only call attention to a few laws passed in a few states through the instrumentality of the State Federations, and in Texas, the Joint Legislative Board.

I have before me as I write, a report of the proceedings of the fifteenth annual convention of the Texas State Federation of Labor held at Palestine, Tex., last month; also the biennial report of the Joint Labor Legislative Board, and I find in these two documents that much legislation of advantage to the workers was enacted and many bills were opposed that would have been detrimental to the working class if passed. The bills passed of most importance to our brothers, are, first, the Car Shed law. This was published in our Journal shortly after it became a law, which, briefly stated, is a law to compel the railroads to build sheds to protect the carmen during bad weather. Other laws of special interest to our members are: An air brake inspection law, amendment to the anti-pass law, law to relieve railway employees from assuming the risks of defective equipment and appliances, siding and switchlight law, anti-blacklist law, law creating the office of labor commissioner, safety appliance law, law prohibiting railroads from sending cars and engines out of the state for repairs (this law is almost entirely for the benefit of those trades covered in Section 6 of our subordinate constitution), amendment to bureau of labor law, creating a safety appliance inspector, and many others. For further information of what has been accomplished along these lines write to Brother

John R. Spencer, 209½ S. 5th St., Waco, Tex., secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Federation of Labor, who will be pleased to answer inquiries and give full information, or to our own Brother G. T. Johnson, Hillsboro, Tex., or Brother C. F. Goodridge, 415 Railroad Ave., Fort Worth, Tex., editor of the Texas Railway Journal.

The above is, in my opinion, an excellent showing.

The next state, Oklahoma, also has a good live, up-to-date State Federation. I have before me the official year book, and I find the record in this state has been twenty-four out of twenty-eight demands in the constitution and the enactment of some forty-five labor statutes, including a thorough code of mining laws, factory inspection, a model child labor bill, an 8-hour law and numerous enactments affecting railway employees, among other things a law providing car sheds at division points, a railway lien law, electric headlight bill, service letter, and a bill prohibiting the transferring of claims outside of the state for collection, this being particularly beneficial to railway employees.

Over in Arkansas we find a State Federation organized since 1904. Since that time they have secured the enactment of favorable legislation for the local miners which they regard of the highest value. For the railroad orders they have secured a full crew law, a law compelling railroads to erect shelter for repair work, which had hitherto been done in the open, a semi-monthly pay day applying to all labor in the state, the state plumbing inspector bill and several other measures.

They expect the coming year to secure a uniform text book commission, a law for the recall of elective officers, which with the initiative and referendum, which they have secured in the state, will go a great ways towards doing away with partisan politics by placing legislation almost wholly in the hands of the people. The educational work has been second to the legislative work. Through the efforts of the State Federation the dome of the new State Capitol bears the union label of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, and the work of the building being the product of union labor. They have a great deal of work laid out for the coming year and expect to be successful in most of it.

In Missouri, our State Federation met in St. Joseph, Mo., last September. I quote from the president's report as follows: "The labor movement in the state of Missouri since we last met at Jefferson City in September, 1910, has made quite a history. The state legislature met during the interval, and through the efforts of the legislative committee much valuable work was done. In the history of the state of Missouri, as far as the labor questions are concerned, more was accomplished in the state legislature than in all the years that had preceded. At our last convention, which was

the nineteenth of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, three very important bills were indorsed. I am pleased to report that the first of these, the Convict Labor bill, and also the third, the Women's 54-hour Week bill, became laws. The second one is expected to be passed in the near future. The Convict Labor bill is printed in full on page 20 of the Missouri Red Book and the 54-hour week law for women on page 21. This book is published by the State Bureau of Labor Statistics at Jefferson City, Mo."

Brother J. H. Strief, secretary-treasurer of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, Box 362, Sioux City, Ia., reports that the State Federation in Iowa has accomplished many good things for the working people and especially organized labor in the way of securing legislation. They have a committee at Des Moines during the entire session of every general assembly and, many a good bill has been put through by the same efforts. That work alone is worth all it costs, two and one-half cents per member per month on each local. The State Federation has been of material assistance in settling strikes and lockouts, also a factor in selecting and electing candidates for public office, as shown by the returns from the primary election in Iowa, June 3. Every man the State Federation of Iowa stood with was nominated. They have been friends of labor in the past and it is hoped to keep them so if they succeed in election in November. The Iowa Federation, by its annual conventions, keep the labor movement before the general public in a public way, which materially helps all local bodies in every locality. It shows the Iowa movement is alive, the same as the retail grocers have their state associations, the bankers theirs, the bakers theirs, the coal men theirs, the traveling men theirs, the hardware men theirs. All these and others have state organizations and it stands to reason that organized labor should have a state body in every state to keep up with the movements of all other state organizations.

Now we come to Kansas. Here in this state we have what is known as the State Society of Labor and Industry that is working all the time in co-operation with the present governor and his associates. Am pleased to say that at least three of our lodges in Kansas City, Kas., are affiliated and send delegates to each annual meeting. I have been a member of Kaw Valley Lodge No. 44 nearly five years and our lodge takes great interest in this bureau. Brother W. F. Donaldson, assistant to the editor of the Journal, was our delegate to the last meeting held in Topeka, February, 1912. I have before me the report of the commissioner, Brother Johnson, which shows that much legislation was enacted, beneficial to the workers. I have also the report of the Kansas State Federation of Labor, which met in Atchison, August 14-16, 1911. I find from these reports the following were some of the laws passed: A bill on railroad lia-

bility, headlight bill, bill providing for compensation for injured workmen, known as the Workmen's Compensation Bill, S. B. No. 331; a bill to prohibit the garnishment of citizens of this state by parties outside the state, a bill requiring the blocking of all railroad frogs and switches, a bill requiring a report to be made to the state factory inspector of all accidents, child labor law and a car shed bill passed some time ago.

I have cited only those bills of peculiar interest and benefit to our own members. Much legislation of benefit to organized labor in general has been enacted by the various State Federations and much legislation inimical to the interests of organized labor has been successfully opposed.

Space forbids quoting from many more reports, such as Indiana, New Jersey, Colorado, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, etc. I have also the report of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which shows that organized labor in Canada is wide awake, and I hope each of our Canadian lodges not affiliated will write at once to Brother P. M. Draper, P. O. Box 515, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, for charter of affiliation.

For information contained in this letter I am indebted to the following brothers: For Texas, Brother Spencer; for Oklahoma, Brother Chas. L. Daugherty, commissioner, Oklahoma City; for Arkansas, Brother L. H. Moore, 512 East 8th St., Little Rock; for Kansas and Missouri, from the reports published by the Bureau of Labor at Topeka, Kas., and Jefferson City, Mo.

In closing will quote letter in full sent me on this subject by Brother Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

I trust that our brothers will give this question favorable consideration.

Yours fraternally,

E. WM. WEEKS,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

Brother Gompers' letter follows:

Washington, D. C., May 13, 1912.

Mr. William E. Weeks, Secretary,
Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America,
507 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother: In a letter from the secretary of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, under date of May 6, he calls attention to the fact that a number of locals in Alabama have thus far failed to become represented in the State Federation.

The American Federation of Labor, the highest court in the organized labor movement of the country, has recognized the necessity for and the helpfulness of State Federations of Labor, and it is a well defined principle and declaration of labor that local unions and central bodies should be represented in State Federations of Labor, wherever such bodies are in existence. In the work of the organization of labor the wisest, most energetic and devoted of us when working individually can

not hope to be successful, but by combining our efforts the probabilities of success are thereby just that much increased. This is the recognized working principle in the organization of the wage earners into unions of their respective trades, and the uniting of these locals into international unions.

This principle is equally applicable in the case of State Federations of Labor which are composed of the various unions located in the respective states and are formed particularly to further labor legislation in the state legislatures, to see that the laws in the interests of labor are enforced, and to call the attention of the working men and citizens to those legislators and officers who have been unfriendly or antagonistic to the interests of the working people.

The combined action of all the local trades unions of a state and of the city central bodies, when exerted in favor of a particular measure or in the interest of helping a particular organization is certainly more efficacious than the action of any one union, no matter how powerful it may be.

Therefore, apart from it being the clearly defined duty of all local unions and city central bodies to become identified with the State Federations of Labor, it logically follows that self-interest and self-protection should be powerful motives in influencing them into giving their loyal support and co-operation, thereby receiving in return a full measure of help in time of need.

Taken in connection with the work which is now being done by the American Federation of Labor in a legislative way, I desire to most earnestly urge that your locals should immediately become part of the State Federation of Labor and give to that body their cordial support and co-operation.

Trusting I may hear from you in regard to the above at your early convenience, and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

INJUNCTION LIMITATION LEGISLATION.

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: After extended hearings and many conferences with the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives, a bill limiting the issuance of injunctions was reported to the House of Representatives by that committee on April 27, 1912, and under a special rule it was debated and finally passed by the House, by a vote of 244 in favor to 31 against.

While this measure does not go as far as the original Wilson bill, urged by labor, yet the measure, as passed, is acceptable because it contains many remedial features of justice and right for which labor is contending.

The bill is now before a subcommittee of

the judiciary committee of the United States Senate, the subcommittee being Senators. Elihu Root, Knute Nelson, George Sutherland, Republicans; William E. Chilton and James A. O'Gorman, Democrats.

Every reasonable effort has been made to secure action by this subcommittee and the other members of the judiciary committee, so that this bill could be taken up in the Senate and passed at an early date. The subcommittee, however, has determined to hold hearings upon it commencing June 11. Unless labor is insistent, such hearings may be indefinitely dragged out by the attorneys representing the hostile Manufacturers' Association to such an extent that no action will be taken by the Senate during this session.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon the organizations of labor to immediately communicate, through their officers and their individual members, with the United States senators of their respective states, and particularly with the members of the subcommittee whose names are given above. Individual members of organizations and friends of justice and freedom should be urged to write letters or postal cards to their United States senators, urging them to take prompt and favorable action upon this measure. In short, let all the United States senators be given to understand that the members of the organizations of labor are in earnest, and that they insist upon securing this legislation before Congress adjourns. Let the men of labor and their sympathetic friends make their wants known clearly and distinctly. If such expressions be heard emphatically and repeatedly, this remedial legislation will be enacted at once.

Never before in the history of our country have United States senators been more inclined to obey the people's will as now, and if they are individually held responsible by their constituents, every senator will be alert and active and willing to obey the demands of the workers. The senators know that when such demands are made by the workers they are in earnest and insistent, and when they are responded to, the senators' own usefulness is advanced; and they will thus learn the necessity that in our day the requirements of industrial statesmanship must be in harmony with the principles of political statesmanship.

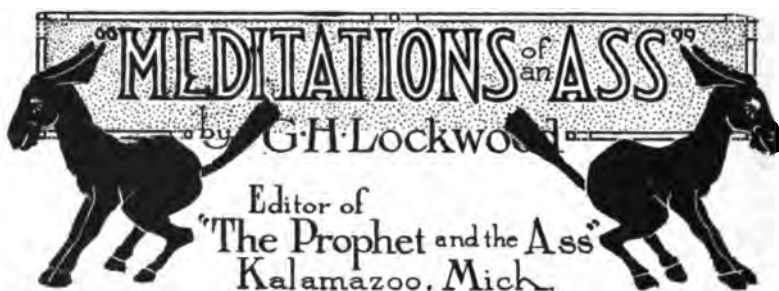
Tell your senators that the Clayton Injunction Limitation Bill, H. R. 23636, is the measure you want enacted, without delay and without change, and let the undersigned know what response you receive.

Address all letters or resolutions to both United States senators by name, care of U. S. Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. ACT AT ONCE.

Yours fraternally,

SAM'L GOMPERS, President,
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,
JAS. O'CONNELL,

Labor Representation Committee, American Federation of Labor.



THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

The American people are not fools—the trouble with them is that they know a lot of things that ARE NOT SO.

Right now the most important work to do is to DESTROY CONFIDENCE IN THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

The capitalist press has already started the job in good shape. There are hundreds of thousands of people who no longer believe what they see "writ," just because it it "writ."

But there are still hundreds of thousands, aye millions, who believe every blessed thing they read in the capitalist papers, even though the falsity of the statements are so glaring that the slightest knowledge of the real facts would prove them so.

The trouble is that so many people take only one paper, or one "kind" of papers, and have little opportunity to get the "other side" of the controversy, or even to know that there is a controversy.

THE WORKING CLASS MUST BE WEANED FROM THE CAPITALIST PRESS!

Millions of working men are still "listening to their master's voice through these mouthpieces of the wage system, and they are kept constantly MISINFORMED on all the questions of vital importance to the working class.

I do not say that the working class should cease to read the capitalist papers—it is, perhaps, wise that we continue to read them in order to understand what they are up to, with regard to the labor movement. BUT—I DO SAY THAT WE SHOULD NO LONGER BELIEVE THEM, when it comes to questions of importance to the working class, for if we do we are sure to be trapped into believing what IS NOT SO, and again I reiterate that this is just the trouble with the masses of the people today.

Here is another point worth careful consideration—I have said that the American people are not fools—that they know a lot of things that are NOT SO. I wish to add to this that they KNOW A LOT OF THINGS THAT ARE SO—BUT ARE UNIMPORTANT. And, having their minds full of unimportant things it keeps them from filling their minds with the really IMPORTANT things that pertain to their economic welfare.

Nine working men out of ten today can

tell you more about base ball than they can about economics. Some of them know by heart the "batting averages" of all the so-called great players, while others can give you the complete history of all the prize fighters on the mat, while still others are up on the "ponies," and not a few are posted on the stars and satellites of the theatrical world.

These things are all right for recreation—but when a working man fills his mind with such dope—to the exclusion of an actual and positive knowledge of the fundamental economic situation that effects himself, his family and his CLASS, then they become vicious and dangerous.

The crying need of the hour is that the working class shall STUDY AND UNDERSTAND THE GREAT ECONOMIC PROBLEM OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE. To do this much time must be given to the subject, NOT READING THE CAPITALIST PRESS WITH ITS HALF TRUTHS AND UNTRUTHS—but reading the BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAPERS OF THE WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT—the most remarkable literature of any world movement.

The Capitalist Press II.

Just after writing the above headings I was called to the phone. A party who is very much interested in socialism was on the line and asked about meetings, etc. This party has been out of town for some months, since the strike of the corset workers has been on. She said she hoped that the Socialist party was not getting mixed up with the strike in any way. She said she had been reading the papers and thought there were things to be said in favor of BOTH sides, and against BOTH sides.

I asked her what papers she had been reading—the capitalist press, of course.

This is the general attitude of the small capitalist press—they dare not come out and oppose the working class in their battles for their masters. Such a program would be altogether too raw, and besides it would not be policy or good judgment.

The capitalist press NEVER admits its allegiance to the Master Class, it always PRETENDS TO GIVE BOTH SIDES—but in this giving of "both sides" it always gives itself away, to those who are informed—but to those who are NOT INFORMED on the workers' side—FROM THE WORKERS

THEMSELVES—it carries weight, and helps to fool the people, and this is its **REAL MISSION** today.

If the capitalist press would come out openly and oppose the workers, the workers would at once get wise, and commence to cancel their subscriptions, and that would never do, the Master Class would not stand for such a program for a moment. It is absolutely necessary that the capitalist press have **WORKING CLASS** readers, consequently its pretense of giving "both sides."

But does it give both sides. **MOST ASSUREDLY NOT.** It gives only such parts of both sides as will help to carry the favor to the master class—or at least to **DELUDE THE UNINFORMED.** The capitalist press is **A TOOL OF THE MASTER CLASS,** its chief means of **FOOLING** the people into a continued support of the capitalistic system.

It is in this "both side" attitude that the capitalist press is dangerous, for it really fools the people into the impression that it really **DOES** give both sides.

The capitalist press is in a very peculiar position, it **MUST EVER PRETEND TO GIVE BOTH SIDES**—but in reality only one side of the great labor problem. Its mission is to **FOOL THE PEOPLE ALL** of the time, or fool as many as it can.

The so-called "labor press"—that is still working on the "community of interests" idea must also play the same role as the Master Class press—carry water on both shoulders. For this reason it also is an unreliable source of information—for a man cannot serve **TWO MASTERS**—neither can a paper—or an **ORGANIZATION.**

The only reliable press to give the full truth in all matters vitally effecting the lives of the working class, is the **SOCIALIST PRESS.** Here there is no pretense of giving **BOTH** sides. The Socialist press gives the side of the **WORKERS**—it is the only side worth giving. In the great class struggle between the robber class and the robbed, the Socialist press takes the side of the robbed, the economically exploited working class—and it is **ABOUT TIME THE WORKING CLASS** lined up behind the Socialist press—and let the Master Class support their **OWN PRESS.** Get that?

III.

Speaking of the capitalist press we naturally mean the large metropolitan papers owned and controlled by the large capitalists or their sympathizers and pliant tools.

In the smaller places there are many thousands of papers that are really between "the devil and the deep sea." They are often owned by men of very small means, not at all classed with the real "master class," men whose real personal interests should be with the working class revolution.

These papers are in a very unenviable position, for they will be damned if they do—and damned if they don't. When they

take the side of the workers the capitalist ax falls on their neck in the shape of withdrawal of "advertisement" patronage. And the capitalists are not slow in personally indicating their disapproval and in various ways making it hot for the offending sheet, even to the extent of putting them out of business, if they wish.

When they take sides with the master class, then the informed members of the working class, and they are growing in numbers daily, commence to get after their goat—and have no small power to make things decidedly unpleasant, to say the least—besides the withdrawal of the working class support is quite as serious as the withdrawal of the support of the master class from these "petty burgoise" sheets.

These papers are in just the same position that the preacher is in who has members of the master class, and members of the working class in his church. His attitude on any question that vitally affects either class is necessarily a "straddle"—that is, unless he has the courage to stand for the truth regardless of the criticism or censure, and very few are.

Now here is the fact—**HE WHO IS NOT FOR US IS AGAINST US.**

In the transition period, while the working class is becoming class conscious, it is not possible for the comparatively small number who are class conscious to destroy the capitalist press. It is not wise for them to boycott it, as in this way they are not able to keep informed as to what the capitalist press is doing. The best they can do is to **KICK**—to protest vigorously directly to these small fry papers whenever they misrepresent the labor situation. In this way they can, in a measure, mitigate the harm the press may do—and in the mean time go ahead with their program of educating the workers until they all become class conscious—then they will have also developed a press of their own, and will be easily able to force every paper to **TAKE SIDES.**

Many of the "both sides" papers may be won over to the working class side. The evolution of industry is fast making "advertising" of capitalistic trust products unnecessary. A paper can exist without advertising—but it can't exist without **READERS.** And the working class must ever be the readers for the capitalist press—if they have any. For this reason the working class is not without **POWER,** and if this power is rightly used the capitalist press can be made to **FEEL IT,** even to the extent of modifying its policy.

The greatest work we can do right now, in an educational way, is to destroy the power of the capitalist press to mould public opinion in favor of the continuation of the capitalist system. The best way to do this is to **PUSH THE SOCIALIST PRESS.** Once get the people to reading the Socialist press—and they will soon take care of things.

:: OBITUARY ::

No. 218, Wichita, Kas.—Brother Jasper Young; died April 17, 1912.

No. 127, Kern, Cal.—Brother P. H. Tuttle; died May 26, 1912, at Albuquerque, N. M., from injuries received while at work at Vaugh, N. M.

No. 265, East St. Louis, Ill.—Brother Richard Butler; died April 11, 1912.

No. 14, Paducah, Ky.—Mrs. Caroline Nance, mother of Brother R. D. Nance; died of asthma April 26, 1912.

No. 215, Livingston, Mont.—Brother Chas. E. Hanson; died suddenly at work, March 26, 1912.

No. 341, Fargo, N. D.—Brother Thos. Ray; died at Park City, Wyo., April 30, 1912.

No. 299, Minneapolis, Minn.—Brother John Lund; died March 25, 1912.

No. 23, Fort Worth, Tex.—Brother M. A. McDonald; died May, 1912.

No. 417, Abbeville, S. C.—Brother J. F. Thornton; killed at work, May, 1912.

No. 103, Omaha, Neb.—Brother James Rosendale; died May, 1912.

No. 226, Macon, Ga.—Brothers A. J. Owens and John M. Neel; died May 30 and June 8, 1912.

No. 174, Medicine Hat, Alta., Canada.—Brother E. C. Houghton; died May 9, 1912.

No. 444, Danville, Ill.—Brother H. F. Barkhow, age 42; died June 2, 1912.

EXPELLED.

No. 354, Atlanta, Ga.—V. A. Veal, expelled April 13, 1912, for conduct unbecoming a member.

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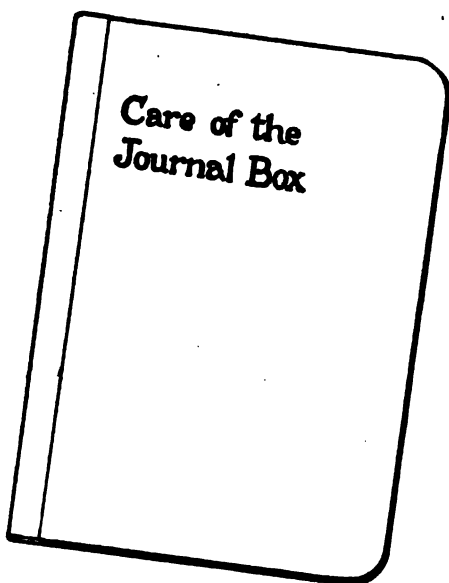
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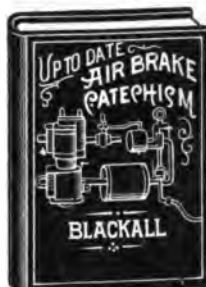
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No. 8.

AUGUST, 1912

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W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

SENTENCES REIMPOSED.

Justice Wright Again Assesses Prison Sentences Upon President Gompers and Secretary Morrison.

After dragging its weary length the second time through the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the case against President Gompers and Secretary Morrison has reached a conclusion by the infliction of prison sentence of one year for President Gompers and six months for Secretary Morrison for alleged contempt of court. Justice Wright handing down his decision on Monday, June 24, 1912. John Mitchell, a co-defendant in the suit, not being present in court at the rendering of the decision, and who was formerly sentenced to nine months, did not receive any sentence at the hands of the judge. It is understood, however, that upon Mr. Mitchell's return to this city, sentence will be pronounced, it being believed that the former sentence of nine months will be reimposed, from the fact that the opinion delivered by the judge indicated that he considered Mr. Mitchell as culpable as the other two Federation officials. After the justice read his decision and imposed the sentences attorneys for the Federation gave notice of appeal. Bonds pending an appeal were provided for and the Federation officials will remain "at large" until the higher court has an opportunity to review the case. Immediately after the cases were disposed of President Gompers gave out the following statement:

"The expected has happened. Justice Wright has held Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison and myself guilty of contempt of court. He has sentenced Mr. Morrison to six months and me to twelve months' imprisonment. When Mr. Mitchell can come to Washington he will receive his sentence. This decision typifies in an acute manner the contention which labor has made against the practice which has been usurped by courts

of equity in dealing, not with property rights, but with personal relations—normal personal activities, a practice entirely at variance with constitutional government, with government by law. In this case the judge has acted the initiator of criminal contempt, appointed the attorneys of private litigants to prepare a complaint and prosecute it to a conclusion. The judge has heard the evidence. He himself determined the credibility of witnesses. He then formulated his decision and executed it by imposing prison sentences. Facts and the evidence in the case have been suppressed and perverted, and the purposes and motives of my colleagues and myself entirely misrepresented. There is not in the evidence, nor can there be found therein or elsewhere, one single fact upon which to base the statement of Justice Wright that we have violated any law of the state, nation, or the District of Columbia. We have contended that a court has no right in advance to enjoin or prevent publication; that anyone who speaks or publishes anything which is either seditious or libelous should be made to answer before a law court and before a jury, but the attempt in advance to prevent expression of opinion either orally or by publication is an unwarranted invasion of constitutionally guaranteed rights. That for which my associates and I have been contending was for the maintenance of the right of free speech and a free press, and for these we are contending not alone for the rights of the working people, but the right of every citizen of our country. Today it is the effort to take from us the right of free speech and free press. If that practice is once established and conceded, it means a "sacred precedent" to be invoked against any citizen. It is the establishment of a censorship by a judge acting as a chancellor in the court of equity, the establishment of personal government as against government by law, and as per-

sonal government establishes itself and advances, so in the same degree is government by law, government by the people, forced back. Justice Wright physically lives in our time, but his decision and sentences disclose a mental concept of more than two centuries ago, when the workman was either a slave or a serf. He does not realize that the workmen of today, at least in the United States, are citizens with every guaranteed right of the constitution, of the laws, and the normal activities of equality before the law. My associates and I have all our lives been engaged in the effort for the protection and promotion of the physical, moral, political, material, and social welfare of the working people, and that means for the uplift and betterment of all our people; for the maintenance and perpetuation of the highest, the best concepts and ideals of justice and freedom; to make, in modern industry, life the better worth living; to instill the understanding of civic and social duty, as well as the attainment of a better life and a better day. If Justice Wright imagines that by imposing prison sentences upon my associates and myself, he can stop human progress, he has missed his point. Long after he is gone, long after he may have attempted to silence us, others will speak, others will be heard, and the principles for which we are now contending and perhaps may suffer, will be established beyond peradventure. Information just came to me that the decision which Justice Wright rendered this morning was completed more than a month ago, but withheld until after the close of the Chicago Republican national convention. If true, the inference is obvious."

While we are proud to recall and recount the many advantages gained, and victories won by organized labor, and while labor papers are ever on the alert to set forth the advantages to be gained by organization, yet there is one instance which we have never seen mentioned in any trade journal or labor paper; and of course we would not expect it to be mentioned in the public press. We refer to the recognition accorded to organized labor by the state of Kansas.

Other states have legislative boards chosen by the various unions, said unions bearing the expense of maintenance. These boards endeavor to secure the enactment of law favorable to labor, and we are glad to say these endeavors are often crowned with success.

All or nearly all, states have a commissioner of labor, most of whom are elected by the voters at large, and all too frequently are men who have no more knowledge of the needs of labor than has a goat of the rings surrounding Saturn; or if they do have some idea of the conditions of labor, of the hopes and aspirations, the struggles and disappointments of those who furnish

the muscle to keep the forces of our industrial system at its present break-neck speed, their interest, by reason of birth, training and environments, are diametrically opposed to the interests of those who labor. Information gathered, and statistics compiled by them are available to only a few, and are of practical benefit to a still less number.

In a great many states, so far as actual benefit to the laboring man is concerned, there had as well be no commissioner of labor.

But how about Kansas?

Kansas has her commissioner of labor, the same as other states; but there is a vast difference in the manner of selection; none but union men have a voice in the selection of the man who stands as the representative of the labor element; and none but a union man can be chosen to that office. Every year in February, the various unions in the state send delegates to the annual meeting of the Kansas State Society of Labor and Industry, which meets in Topeka, the capital city. In addition to other business, this meeting elects (every two years) a secretary; who under the existing law becomes commissioner of labor for the state; a bona fide state official, recognized, and compensated by the state.

This commissioner appoints all the inspectors acting under the state laws, except the inspector of mines, who is elected at the same meeting, but by the votes of miners' delegates only; and every one of them is a member of a union. This society also maintains a legislative committee composed of three men; one from the building trades, one from the railroad trades, and one from the miners; sometimes one of these men is chosen from the miscellaneous trades.

Thus we find that almost the entire administration of the labor affairs of the state is in the hands of organized labor; and all at a cost of only ten cents per capita per year.

And yet we regret to say that not more than one-half or two-thirds of the union men of Kansas avail themselves of the opportunity to pluck the golden fruit hanging just above their heads.

Only half or two-thirds of the unions send delegates to these meetings. Boys, when you have neglected such an opportunity, don't complain that conditions are not so good in Kansas as you would like to have them.

Three cheers for Kansas, and let every union man in the state see to it that his local sends a delegate to Topeka next February. Begin now.

We would like to call the attention of our financial secretaries to the necessity of writing names plainly; there being no rule for the spelling of proper names, unless they are written very plainly, there is always a

chance for a mistake. For instance, nearly everyone in writing makes an "n" the same as a "u," and an "a" almost the same as an "o." Consequently, in a great many names it is almost impossible to determine which is correct. "Jas." is easily mistaken for "Jos.," "couch" is easily mistaken for "conch," and likewise in all names in which these letters occur. So we would ask our correspondents and financial secretaries when writing proper names to draw a short line under the "u," and a short line over the "n." Also place a dot under the "a" the same as you do over an "i." These are printers rules and when used there is no necessity for mistaking one letter for another. This is not established as a rule of this office or given out as such; but is simply made as a request so as to eliminate as far as possible the liability to error.

On July 5 the national campaign committee of the Socialist party sent out a call for the contribution of one day's wages from each member of the party, the same to be collected July 20. The following is what the committee has to say of the call:

The success of the entire plan for a nation-wide campaign of education with free literature, of concentration in favorable districts, of special work in all sections of the country in accordance with the special needs and particular conditions existing in each section, the whole national campaign hinges largely upon the success of the one-day wage fund.

Its failure means failure clear down the line.

Its success means 25,000,000 pieces of free literature, and more to follow.

It means a dozen men in Congress to hold up Berger's hands.

It means Socialist representatives in 20 state legislatures.

It means 2,000,000 votes and an impregnable position in the political arena from which we can never be stampeded or dislodged.

It means a tremendous movement of resistless force and volume which can neither be side-tracked or destroyed.

It means the triumphant march of a united working class to complete and final victory.

We are in receipt of the July number of "Crafts of the Rail," published at St. Paul, Minn., in the interest of the federated crafts, Geo. T. Lemmon, business manager, Box 343 St. Paul, Minn.

This number is devoted entirely to the "Crookstone Case," and gives a full review of the controversy between the officials of the Great Northern Railway and the B. R. C. of A.

This case has taken on national importance; the real question at issue being whether or not an employer could openly discharge an employe because he belonged

to a union; or rather whether or not an employer could make the retaining of a job conditional upon the employe severing his connection with his union.

As will be noted, from an article on another page in this issue, the courts of Minnesota sustained the carmen's contention; and the decision has been hailed as a great victory for organized labor.

Parties wishing to secure a copy of "Crookstone Case Edition" can do so by sending 25 cents to "Crafts of the Rail," P. O. Box 343, St. Paul, Minn.

We are pleased to note that at the eighth convention of the Swedish Railwaymen's Society, which was held in Stockholm, Sweden, last April, action was taken looking to the extension of education among its members. It was arranged for two members to attend the special class work in the common high school. Also to expend 500 crowns (about \$100) for members taking correspondence courses, and 1,000 crowns (about \$200) for work in local educational classes, and also arranging for an experimental class for fifty persons. This is certainly a splendid move and we hope it will prove eminently successful. These boys evidently believe that there is truth in the quotation:

"Think for thyself; one good idea known to be thine own
Is worth a thousand, gleaned from fields by others sown."

We note that the bill to create a government department to be known as "The Department of Labor," has been unanimously passed by the National House of Representatives and now goes to the Senate committee on education and labor. Verily, times are changing.

During the Social-Democratic administration in Milwaukee a sign hung on the wall in the city clerk's office bearing the union label, and underneath was printed:

"Milwaukee Demands This Label on All Its Printing."

Since the Socialist administration went the sign has gone, too.

Reading Notice.

We desire to call the attention of all heavy car repairers to the advertisement in this issue of the Winkler Boring Machine people. They are offering their machine at a special price of \$5, for one month only; and trust all those in need of a device of this description will avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Judging from the letters we have seen from a number of their customers, and our knowledge of their business methods, any of our members can feel perfectly safe in sending them an order. They are a strictly reliable concern.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Some months ago the management of the Great Northern railroad, upon learning that the carmen in its employ had been successful in forming strong local lodges at its divisional points, as a result of the efforts of Grand Lodge Deputy Brother John H. Walters, issued a notice to the effect that as a condition precedent to retaining their positions the members of the new lodges must renounce their affiliation with the Brotherhood. This act was in direct violation of a state law, and the railroad company was proceeded against and the case has run the gamut of the courts. The Supreme Court of the state has just handed down its decision in the case, which returns a victory for the order. In part the decision says: "Theoretically the employer and employe are on an equality, so that one is free to employ and the other to accept employment as he sees fit, but in practice it is to the employe very often a matter of compulsion and not of free choice. As a rule his daily wage is needed for the daily wants of himself and family and nothing is left for the morrow. To sustain life he must needs obtain or retain employment on whatever terms it may be offered. Under such conditions his necessities may be easily made use of as a means of coercion. If an employer who knows that his employe is in a position where he must retain the employment or starve, should then with threat of dismissal from service coerce him to leave an organization wherein the employe found help and support, and which was in no way inimical to the interests of the employer, we would all unhesitatingly condemn the conduct of the employer as a moral wrong. We fail to see wherein coercion under similar circumstances may not also be a legal wrong and a violation of Section 5079 R. L. 1905."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at their convention recently held at Harrisburg, Pa., adopted an old age and disability pension plan. The pensions will vary from \$40 to \$60 per month, depending on length of service, and five years' service is required before a member may receive a pension. It is understood, however, that the old age and pension plan is optional with the membership. If such is the case, it is doubtful whether it will serve the purpose for which it was inaugurated.

At a recent meeting of the executive board of the California State Federation of Labor a committee of 15 was appointed to act with a similar committee from the State Building Trades Council of California to formulate plans for handling the immigration question upon the completion of the

Panama Canal. It is predicted that upon the opening of the great waterway an immense number of immigrants will be landed at California ports. The Oriental question in California is a difficult problem and added to this will be a still more difficult one. Ship loads of immigrants can be transported by way of the Panama Canal to the western shores of our country. The appointment of this joint committee evidences the fact that California unionists are going to make an effort to relieve the situation so far as is in their power.

The following item, written by a Wall street financial correspondent, appeared recently in one of the leading dailies: "One new cloud, no larger than a man's hand perhaps, but still a cloud, which may give concern, was noted during the week by the leading authorities on the iron and steel industry. This is the possibilities of labor troubles in that quarter. The Iron Age, in its review of the week's developments, devotes considerable space to the increasing tension of the labor situation at practically all iron and steel works. The drifting of workmen from one operation to another goes on steadily, it says, and many plant managers are finding it difficult in holding their forces. With all the restlessness, however, this authority notes that there are comparatively few strikes, but the demand for higher wages is insistent and the entire tendency throughout the industry is toward higher labor cost."

Organized labor has successfully carried the fight into the enemy's country and declared victorious in so far as one staunch organization is concerned. In "Gripe-Nuts' town," Battle Creek, Mich., the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes have secured an agreement with the local traction company in spite of the fact that C. W. Post is the "big noise" in and around the city where is manufactured edible "saw dust." The traction company is now operating a union road, every employe being a member of the Street Carmen's Union.

The board of arbitration to settle the differences between the railroads east of Chicago and their engineers, has been appointed by Chief Justice White, Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, and Judge Knapp of the commerce court. The board consists of Oscar Straus, former secretary of commerce and labor, chairman; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the American Review of Reviews; Otto Eidlitz, former chairman of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York; Frederick N. Judson,

lawyer of St. Louis; Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and P. H. Morrissey, president of the Railway Employees' and Investors' Association. The two latter were selected by the railroads and engineers respectively. The arbitration has been brought about through mediation under the Erdman act. The demands of the engineers are for a standard wage in the entire Eastern territory. The firemen of these systems have also presented similar demands, but no action has yet been taken, but whatever action is taken will undoubtedly be predicted on the award of the arbitration board in the engineers' case.

Justice Wright has signed the formal judgments of contempt against President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, but declined to pass sentence upon John Mitchell in his absence. The justice expressed doubt as to the wisdom of passing sentence in the absence of the accused, but advised Attorney Ralston, in charge of the Federation's defense, that a written request from John Mitchell would be considered. That course will be pursued. In reply to the interview given to the press immediately after sentences were passed, Justice Wright criticized President Gompers for having asserted that he (Gompers) had "been informed that the opinion had been prepared for more than a month, but held up until after the Chicago convention." The justice stated that "he was deliberately and falsely misrepresented." On its own initiative the court refused to assess the costs of the contempt proceedings, amounting to \$1,500, against the respondents, although a motion to that end was prepared and presented by the "committee of prosecutors" appointed by the court.

Senator Smith of Michigan, who conducted the recent investigation into the Titanic disaster as the chairman of the senatorial committee having this matter in charge, has been the recipient of congratulations from the London branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain, the action being conveyed to the senator by letter. The substance of the action of the branch was as follows: "We congratulate Senator William Alden Smith on the courageous manner in which he conducted the searching inquiry into the deplorable loss of the Titanic."

The telegraphic news coming from Los Angeles reporting instances in the Darrow trial, indicates that the legal department of the government and the attorneys prosecuting Mr. Darrow are still in search of some "pin dot" upon which to draw President Gompers into the controversy. Every opportunity has been afforded the attorney general and all his assistants to secure in-

formation at the Federation headquarters and elsewhere, and notwithstanding the fact that the department has openly exonerated the officials of the American Federation of Labor, there is still an effort being made to connect them with some circumstance which might be twisted into a semblance of connection with an unlawful act. The Federation welcomes all the probes the department desires to institute and when it get through it will have the satisfaction of knowing that no official of the American Federation of Labor had any knowledge of any wrongful act having been committed by any one in the famous dynamiting cases.

The Labor News of Galesburg, Ill., is authority for the statement that the compensation law which recently became effective in Illinois is developing some features destined to work an injury to those whom it was framed to protect. It is stated that the large employers of labor who elected to come under the provisions of the law, are insuring their employees and compelling them to pass a rigid examination and discharging those who are not good insurance risks; also weeding out the old men because they are not good risks and because of advanced years more liable to accident. The Labor News observes that this condition of affairs presents such a serious problem that a solution must be reached in the immediate future; otherwise great injustice will be done to a large number of workmen in the state.

Bading, the new "non-partisan" mayor of Milwaukee, is being roasted to a turn because of his attempt to cripple and ruin the "CHILD WELFARE WORK" the Socialists started while in control of the city. Practically all the doctors of the city are in favor of continuing the work and oppose the mayor. The Milwaukee County Medical Society, on June 7, unanimously indorsed the work the child welfare commission has done. Recently the board of managers of the National Congress of Mothers prepared an open letter condemning in bitter terms the anti-Socialist administration's stand in trying to abolish the child welfare commission.

The success of a strike does not depend entirely upon its justice, equity or any other moral attitude. It is also a question of power and competent leadership. Organization, discipline and unity of action, coupled with a strong treasury, are vital factors. The demands, however, must be reasonable, ready to stand the test of publicity and fair criticism. The ability of the employer to pay the advanced rate in a competitive market must also be considered.

Unrestricted industrial unionism is merely a repetition of the defunct Knights of Labor and other similar organizations in a modified form. It is an artificial creation, not

based upon the natural development of the labor movement in this or any other country. What we need is larger financial resources, increased benefits, and a higher conception of the necessity of discipline and unity of action.

By referring to the quarterly statement issued by the General Secretary-Treasurer for the quarter ending June 30, we find our printing plant made a net gain of \$173.63. Our's is a strictly union shop, using union made machinery, union made stock, so far as procurable, and employing only union printers at union wages.

The above net gain represents over 20 per cent on the original investment and is certainly a showing to be proud of.

This is a case of collective ownership that pays. This plant is owned by the whole Brotherhood, and while its management rests with one person, that one can be called to an accounting, should he at any time, or in any way, fail to come up to the required standard.

The next time you hear anyone say that municipal ownership does not pay, tell them that you know of one institution, at least, that pays, and pays well.

While the growth of the order is not so rapid as we would like it to be, yet we think the Brotherhood should be congratulated on its success during the present strenuous times. Brother Paquin is doing a good work, and by both precept and example is endeavoring to inculcate the principle embodied in that old poem.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, and to wait."

Through the courtesy of Brother Weeks, General Secretary-Treasurer, we are in receipt of a lengthy letter from the "Union Trading Co.," 71 W. 23d street, New York. This firm claims to not only handle nothing but union made goods, but in instances where there are no union made goods of a certain line, to induce manufacturers of that line of goods to unionize their factories. If this is true, it is certainly a commendable effort, which will be a help to organized labor, as well as a benefit to the firm, and is a proposition well worth investigating.

After a strike stretching out over a year the corsetmakers and their employers of Kalamazoo, Mich., have reached an adjustment of their difficulties. An agreement has been signed which calls for the gradual reinstatement of the strikers. It is stated,

however, that considerable friction is apparent, but it is hoped that it will soon cease.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee has reported favorably the bill introduced by Congressman Lee of Pennsylvania, a union blacksmith, providing mediation in coal strikes and extending the provisions of the Erdman law to include all railway employees and coal miners.

The California state supreme court has upheld the constitutionality of the eight-hour law for women in a case brought before that tribunal in which the proprietor of a hotel at Riverside, Cal., compelled a housemaid to work nine hours per day.

A municipal laborers' pension act went into effect in Boston, March 1. Provision is made for the retirement of laborers on half pay. This is the first attempt of any city in this country to pension its employees.

Brother Frank Paquin, first Vice General President, put in an appearance at headquarters, July 18. He reports very good success in building up the order.

Miss Jane Adams of Hull House, Chicago, is authority for the statement that nine-tenths of all taxes of all governments go for implements of war.

The lodge room, and not the repair track, bar room or curbstone, is the place to air grievances, make complaints, etc.

There are fifteen trade unionists in Congress. By persistent effort this number can be doubled. Let's make the effort.

When the worker gets a hurry in the head, he will not have to get such a hurry in the heels.

Work your brain in unison with your mouth and have a system federation all your own.

The old question of what we shall do with our ex-presidents is nearing solution. The consensus of opinion is that they shall be muzzled.

Privilege and prejudice have kept the workers poor and ignorant.

IT'S THE LANGUAGE.

"Waiter," said the traveler in an Erie railroad restaurant, "did you say I had twenty minutes to wait, or that it was twenty minutes to eight?"

"Naither. Ol said ye had twinty minutes to ate, an' that's all ye did have. Yer train's just gone."

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTOR'S BULLETINS.

Series B, No. 12.

Monday—How long does it take to charge an auxiliary from 0 to 70 pounds with 70 pounds in the train pipe

Tuesday—What is the result of a hose bursting on a high-speed braked train when moving at a slow speed?

Wednesday—What will be the effect on the operation of the brakes by the engineer if an angle cock is only partly opened?

Thursday—Can the hand brake be set at the same time as the air brake on all coach equipment?

Friday—In case a Pintsch gas burner tip gets stopped up, how can it be cleaned out?

Saturday—How is the condensed water taken care of with the direct steam system of heating cars?

Series B, No. 13.

Monday—Why should all passenger equipment hose be hung in the dummy couplings when not coupled to another car?

Tuesday—What pressure is carried in the train pipe and auxiliary with the high-speed brake?

Wednesday—Can the hand brake be set at the same time as the air brake on a freight car?

Thursday—Name the levers used on an eight-wheel coach brake with the Hodge system.

Friday—When steam is shut off from a direct steam heated car; what valves should be left open? Why?

Saturday—What steam pressure is required for direct steam heated cars?

Series B, No. 14.

Monday—Why does opening the conductor's valve apply the brakes?

Tuesday—Does the stiffness of the brake-beam springs reduce the braking power of the air brake?

Wednesday—Is a floating lever used with the Stevens system of coach brakes?

Thursday—What pressure is usually carried in the air-signal pipe?

Friday—What is meant by one atmosphere of pressure in the Pintsch system?

Saturday—How is the condensed water taken care of with the Commingler system?

Series B, No. 15.

Monday—Can the air brake couplings be unlted and make a good joint? Why?

Tuesday—What effect have train pipe leaks on the operation of the air brake: (a) when applying the brake? (b) when releasing?

Wednesday—What is the proper standard distance from the center of the drawbar to the angle cock?

Thursday—Explain the operation of the American slack adjuster?

Friday—If you do not have an accurate gauge to test the pressure, how can you tell whether you have sufficient steam pressure in the train pipe?

Saturday—What steam pressure is usually required for hot water heated cars?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 420, JULY ISSUE.

Series B, No. 8.

Monday—The trouble may be due to the strainer in the T fitting being stopped up. If the trouble is not in the strainer, it may be that the port in the signal valve is stopped up. The stem of the signal valve may be worn; the diaphragm may be bagged or cracked; the bell of the whistle may not be properly adjusted.

Tuesday—Dirt under the valve, or the rubber seat worn out.

Wednesday—Make a service reduction that is not quite sufficient to cause the defective triple to operate quick action, and then look for the brake that is not set. Cut this out. If all the brakes go into emergency with the first light application, and the train is a long one, close a cut-out cock in the middle of the train to see in which half of the train the trouble is. When this is determined, divide that half by closing an angle cock in its middle and note which part of that half the trouble is in. Continue in like manner until the trouble is found.

Friday—No.

Saturday—Drip valves and automatic traps.

Series B, No. 9.

Monday—The walls of the cylinder should be thoroughly cleaned with waste saturated with kerosene, special care being taken to clean the leakage groove. Before replacing the piston, the cylinder should be thoroughly oiled by rubbing the walls with the hand covered with oil or grease. Any rough or rusty spots should be smoothed off with fine sandpaper. Take out the expander ring and thoroughly clean it and the piston packing leather with clean waste well saturated with oil, or work air brake grease into the packing leather and fill the space between the follower plate, expander ring, and the leather with the grease.

Tuesday—It will cause the auxiliaries to charge too slowly. When brakes are applied, the triple with the dirty strainer may not assume service position. If the train is short the air from this auxiliary may feed into the train pipe and release the other brakes. If three or four triples with dirty strainers are placed together in the train,

they may prevent an emergency application being made back of them.

Wednesday—A sticky triple does not respond to the first, and in some cases to the second, service reduction, and the brake on that car does not set. With the next reduction, the difference in pressure between auxiliary and train pipe is such that the triple piston is torn loose and goes to emergency, causing the other triples to apply quick action.

Thursday—Every six months on passenger cars and every twelve months on freight cars. The cylinder should be oiled every three months.

Friday—By turning gas on too full and allowing the flames to blow.

Saturday—It is direct steam passing through a 5-inch pipe filled with terra-cotta bricks; the bricks take up considerable heat and it is diffused through the car.

Series B, No. 10.

Monday—Sixty pounds.

Tuesday—In some cases by a lighted torch or by wetting the hand and moving it over the hose. A good plan is to use soapy water, the escaping air will be indicated by bubbles.

Wednesday—It will be damaged so that it will be useless when a new gasket is put in.

Thursday—Yes. The Hodge system consists of two compound levers operated by the same brake cylinder lever, each compound lever consisting of four simple levers. With the Stevens system there are no floating levers, the cylinder levers being lengthened sufficiently to allow the weight arm to be coupled directly to the truck live lever.

Friday—By means of a Baker heater that has duplex double pipe heater coils. These coils are made of a 2-inch pipe that connects

with the hot water piping and a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe inside the 2-inch coil that connects with the steam supply pipe. When fire is used, the water is heated in the usual way; when steam is used, it is passed through the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch coil, where it gives up its heat to the water in the 2-inch coil, thus heating it.

Saturday—Steam is taken from the train pipe and passes through a pipe which runs to the heater and of the commingler. It there mixes with, and is condensed by, the water, thereby heating the water. The heated water leaves the top of the commingler and goes to the expansion drum; from this drum it descends and makes a circuit of the car, back to the commingler.

Series B, No. 11.

Monday—From 1 to 2 inches.

Tuesday—Yes. Generally it does not respond until the difference in pressure between the auxiliary and train pipe is such that the triple piston is torn from the gum, and it then goes to emergency position.

Wednesday—No. There should be 70 pounds pressure in both the train pipe and auxiliary reservoir.

Thursday—Yes. They reduce the power.

Friday—By multiplying the number of cubic feet volume of the holder by the number of atmospheres registered on the gauge; this gives the number of cubic feet of gas in the holder.

Saturday—(a) Because there is a longer train pipe and more pressure is necessary to overcome the greater friction of the long train pipe. Also, each car takes steam from the steam pipe, reducing the pressure therein. Heat is lost also by condensation and radiation. (b) Enough more is necessary to keep the cars to the proper temperature according to the weather.—Railway Dept., International Correspondence Schools.

FACETIOUS

OUT OF DANGER.

Doctor Whipple, long bishop of Minnesota, was about to hold religious services near an Indian village in one of the Western states, and before going to the place of meeting asked the chief who was his host whether it was safe for him to leave his effects unguarded in the lodge.

"Plenty safe," grunted the red man. "No white man in a hundred miles from here."

HARD ON THE LECTURER.

Max O'Reill used to tell the following incident:

"Major Pond, my agent, was very often present at my recitations, and I asked him once if he heard everything I said, because I think a lecturer's conscientiousness should not allow the audience to miss a syllable.

At my request he went to the very back of the hall, and it was arranged that if he missed a single word he should raise his handkerchief to his nose.

"I was tired that night, and toward the end at a most important passage I saw the major lift his handkerchief. I put on steam. Soon afterward I came to a very critical point, and once again he raised his handkerchief to his nose and kept it there. That proceeding astonished me, for I was nearly at full blast. For the second time I opened the steam valve and did my utmost. Another interesting passage remained, and as I approached it again the handkerchief went to the major's nose. I could do no more, and with a lamentable sense of failure I finished dismally, thinking that all had been lost.

"I regret," said I to the major, appearing

quite disheartened, 'that you did not hear me.'

" 'Not hear you? I heard every syllable!'

" 'Why the deuce did you put up your handkerchief?' I asked.

" 'I forgot all about it,' was his answer. 'Oh, I am so sorry! Fact is, I've a cold in my head. Pray pardon me.'

" 'You have nearly killed me,' I retorted." —Tit-Bits.

THE SUMMER GIRL.

Her heels are the highest, her hose is the thinnest,

Her skirt is the narrowest ever displayed;

Her neck is the lowest, her sleeves are the shortest,

Her earrings the longest that ever were made;

Her feathers the tallest, her watch is the smallest

That ever kept time in a circle of pearls;

Her handbag's the biggest, her puffs are the broadest

That ever were pinned to a structure of curls;

Her hatpin's the sharpest that ever projected

Ten inches or more from a lingerie hat;

Her sunshade's the deepest that ever was carried

And shaped like a Chinese pagoda at that;

Her collar's the laciest bit of adronment

That e'er from the makers of lingerie came,

For she is the summer girl back to the beaches

And living as ever right up to her name.

—New York Times.

WHERE HE DREW THE LINE.

An English earl, lately deceased, who had no family, was notorious for his hatred of children, and on one occasion he engaged as lodge keeper an army pensioner named McMicken. Some few months later McMicken's wife presented him with a son and heir. On learning of the occurrence his lordship rode down to the lodge in a terrible rage.

"I hear," said he to Mr. McMicken, "that your wife has a son."

"Yes, my lord," said the man proudly.

"Well, now, look here, McMicken, when I put you here, it was to open and shut a gate, but by the Lord Harry, not to propagate."

AND SO TRUE, TOO.

Father was walking to Sunday school with little Johnny, and endeavoring to improve the time by teaching Johnny his Golden Text, the words of which were: "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Johnny repeated it after his

father several time, and seemed to have mastered the correct wording.

As they drew near the Sunday school the father gave Johnny his last rehearsal. "Now, son," he said, "let's have the Golden Text once more without any help from me.

This is what he got from Johnny: "Whatsoever a man sews always rips."—Harper's Bazar.

THOUGHTFUL ROBERT.

Robert was about to have another birthday. In the past the funmaking had always been so hard and prolonged that it left him fatigued at night.

So this year, before he went to bed the night before, when he had said his prayers he began over again. His mother, surprised, asked him:

"Why are you saying your prayers twice, Robert?"

"Oh," replied Robert, "tomorrow night I'll be too tired to say 'em at all."—Everybody's Magazine.

TRIMMED TO SUIT.

An Englishman had been to the Boer war and lost an arm, a leg, an eye, an ear, and his nose. He was sitting on the pavement, begging when an Irishman came along. After looking at the Englishman a few minutes he dropped a nickel into the beggar's cup and walked on. In a minute he was back and dropped a dime into the cup; after starting away again he returned and dropped a quarter into the cup and, without hesitation, dropped in a half dollar, which he followed by a dollar.

At this the Englishman said: "My friend, why do you give me so much money?"

"Well, Oi'll tell yez," said the Irishman. "Oi niver saw an Englishman trimmed up to suit me before, and Oi'm willing to pay well for it."

THE LONG WAIT.

Bill Nye, when a young man, once made an engagement with a lady friend of his to take her driving on a Sunday afternoon. The appointed day came, but at the livery stable all the horses were taken out save one old, shaky, exceedingly bony horse.

Mr. Nye hired the nag and drove to his friend's residence. The lady let him wait nearly an hour before she was ready, and then, on viewing the disreputable outfit, flatly refused to accompany Mr. Nye.

"Why," she exclaimed, sneeringly, "that horse may die of age any moment."

"Madame," Mr. Nye replied, "when I arrived that horse was a prancing young steed."—Harper's Weekly.

HUMBLED.

A masher walking up and down the platform of a railway station with a companion who had come to see him off observed two handsome girls enter a first class carriage. "Look here," he said to his companion. "I

will get into the same compartment, and I'll tell you what I want you to do. When the train is about to start you come up and touch your hat and say to me, 'My Lord, the guns and the dogs are in the van.' His companion smiled assent. The masher took his seat with a lordly air in the same carriage with the young ladies whose interest he wished to excite. The moment arrived, and the train began to move, when his companion came up to the carriage window. "Hi, Jock," he shouted, "tell your master to be sure to send those sausages I bought in his store this morning. Don't forget, and I'll treat you to a hot dog tomorrow night."

"I want somebody to show me where to unload this coal," said the grimy looking man at the kitchen door.

"You needn't ask me about that," retorted the young woman. "I don't have anything to do with unloading coal; I'm the kitchen lady."

"I can't help that," he rejoined. "I'm the coal gentleman and the father of three kitchen ladies, one laundry lady, and one chamber lady, and if you don't show me where to put this coal I'll call the woman of the house."

"I'll show you, sir," she humbly replied, and led the way to the coal cellar.

MOTHER WAS PUZZLED.

A man who has an office downtown called his wife by telephone the other morning and during the conversation asked what the baby was doing.

"She is crying her eyes out," replied the mother.

"What about?"

"I don't know whether it is because she has eaten too many strawberries or because she wants more," replied the discouraged mother.—Indianapolis News.

WILLING TO OBLIGE.

A story comes from a town where firms advertise to sell fish direct to small purchasers. The glowing advertisements asked for the sending of half a dollar with a list of the varieties of fish preferred. One letter read:

"I want two salmon, two whiting, a dozen fresh herring, some flounders, and if you have them you can add a lobster."

The next day the lady received a letter which ran:

"Dear Madam: Please send another dime and we will forward the fisherman."—Dallas News.

WHAT WAS HE?

Some years ago I got a job on a city directory. I did splendidly until about 4 o'clock, when I met my Waterloo.

"What is your name?" I asked a stumpy looking chap. He told me.

"What do you do?"

"Nothing."

"Don't you work?"

"No."

"Haven't got a trade?"

"Nope."

"Well, do you work for yourself?"

"Nope."

I was puzzled.

"How do you earn your living?"

"Don't make any."

"Well, then, how do you live?"

"I get a check every three months."

"When I returned to the office I told the manager of my difficulties.

"Oh," he said, "We mark them guys down as gentlemen."—Exchange.

INTERVIEWING A PREACHER.

The pastor began by interviewing the little girl before he knew that she was doing something in that line herself.

"Are you a preacher?" she asked.

"I am," he admitted.

"Preachers is good, ain't they?"

"Well, they are supposed to be."

"Are you?"

"I hope so."

"What do you do?"

"I try to make people better?"

"Is that all?"

"Yes, that is enough. If I can do that I shall be sure of my reward."

"What reward?"

"Heaven."

"Where all the good ones go?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well, but what'll you do for a livin' when you get there?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

NOTED AUTHOR.

"See that man over there with the black mustache?" said Tompy.

"Yes," said the visitor.

"Well," said Tompy, "he is the author of one of the most popular serials in a hundred years."

"Really?" said the visitor. "Why, he doesn't look like a literary man."

"No," said Tompy. "He isn't—he's the inventor of popped grits, the best selling cereal on the market."—Harper's Weekly.

ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT.

"What sort of chap is Wombat to camp with?" "He's one of those fellows who always take down a mandolin about the time it's up to somebody to get busy with the frying pan."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

If some cooks land in heaven they will be awfully annoyed to find that they can't leave.

THE KINDS OF LIES.

A Chicago university professor, after exhaustive research, has discovered there are ten different kinds of lies. Under his classification there are the fantasy or fairy tale lie, the vainglorious or boasting lie, the defensive lie, the heroic lie, the white or

permissible lie, the society lie, the business lie, the art lie, and the adulterative lie.

GOES TO THE CLUB.

Marks—"Does your wife play by ear?"

Parks—"Yes, but not by my ear if I can help it."—Boston Transcript.

Investigator—"But surely your children are already old enough to work?"

Coal Miner's Wife—"No. Their faces deceive them. They have already worked enough to become old."

NOT INTENTIONAL CRIME.

"You are charged with poisoning this lady's pet dog. I shall deal severely with such ingratitude. She testifies that she had just given you a mince pie." "I didn't do it intentionally, judge. I did feed him a piece of de pie."

SAVED TWO.

A farmer arrived very late at a country doctor's house and requested him to go instantly to a distant farm. The doctor hitched up and drove furiously. Upon arrival he was asked, "What fee?"

"Three dollars," replied the doctor, surprised.

The countryman paid. "There ye are Doc, that durned liveryman wanted five."

OVERESTIMATED.

Some people who are imagined to be rolling in wealth have a pretty small roll.—Judge.

ITS LIMITS.

All men have a sense of justice in their hearts, but it rarely extends to the pocket-book.—Live.

A girl expects a man to think her hair is naturally curly even when she knows that he knows it isn't.

One always thinks there is a lot of money to be made in any kind of business that he isn't in.

The candidate for office who "also ran" has to explain to his friends how it happened.

The reason a girl won't let a young man kiss her is because she wants him to.

The woman pugilist knows just how to assert her "rights."

Helpmates and soulmates are not always synonymous.

MISCELLANEOUS

Number Forty-three.

(By Ladd Plumley.)

"We'll rebuild at once; we'll rent for the time being. Days are dividends with us—big dividends. As to the building, it's covered, and the machinery; all but the new silk in the warehouse."

Hartley attempted to listen to his chief, but his thoughts were on other things. Were all the operatives out? that seemed to him more important than insurance, rebuilding and dividends.

The eastern end of the great building at the side of the culm hill roared as if fire had turned it into an angry monster. It was nine of a winter's evening—they had been running overtime—and the glow reddened the massed faces gazing at the flames as if the faces themselves were on fire. It lighted up the factory yards, bringing out details, from the thin, clinging dresses of the factory girls standing in groups to the coal-blackened features of the miners attracted here by the excitement.

The shouts of the firemen and the hub-

bub of the watchers mingled with the chugging of the fire engines and the snapping of flames.

The mill stood on the side of the mountain far above the mining city and the water was low in the reservoirs. The firemen played a slender stream on the western end, but it was evident to Hartley that they did it as a matter of form; he believed that the entire structure was doomed.

A fireman pushed to where the manager and his assistant stood, the crowd opening a narrow lane for him.

"There's only one way to save the storehouse," he said. "We want permission to use blasting powder on the western end of the mill."

The manager gave the order, but before the fireman turned to repeat it to his men, a little girl elbowed her way through the crowd and gained a place at Hartley's side.

"Please, sir, Number Forty-three; she's in there," and she pointed toward the burning building.

"You're new here, Hartley," broke in the manager. "These girls aren't to be trusted." He turned to the girl, who shrank from him as if he had threatened to strike her. "Here, you," he asked, "who's in there?"

"Number Forty-three; she's a little thing. She ties Canton next to me in upper five. It's easy to get lost if the lights go out. I've asked lots of the girls and they haven't seen her."

"How do you know she didn't get out?"

"Cause, 'cause," replied the timid voice, "I seen her, at her machine when I run, and the man what she works for says she ain't come home. He's drunk and waiting for her—says he'll beat her if she don't come soon. He's done it lots of times; she told me so."

Hartley gave an exclamation of anger; he had been employed here but a few months and already his heart had been wrenched time and time again with the wretchedness of the girls employed in this and other mills of the valley.

The manager had turned away from the girl. "What are you waiting for?" he asked of the foreman, and added with a quick snap to the words, "Get busy on that wall before the fire breaks through toward the west."

"You mustn't do it!" exclaimed the assistant.

"May I ask who's giving orders here?" queried his chief. "I'm responsible for the silk, and I cannot let an idle tale stand in the way of saving good dollars." He turned again toward the fireman. "Get your men on the job; tell them to get a move on."

"And I say you dare not!" exclaimed Hartley.

The fireman hesitated, looking first at the manager, then at the assistant.

"Who owns that silk?" asked the now incensed manager. "Foreman, I'll give you just two minutes to order your men to blow out that wall. If, sir, you don't give the order, I will."

"If you destroy the building without making a search for operatives I will report the matter to the grand jury of the country," said Hartley, quite beside himself with disgust.

"Grand jury!" exclaimed the manager. "You don't know this town yet; as I said before, you are new here." He leaned toward his assistant and said in a low voice in his ear, "We mill owners fixed that long ago."

"Then you can make up your mind to just one thing," replied Hartley in a voice yet lower than his chief's but distinct as if the words were shouted, "if you use powder on that wall, you'll kill me with Forty-three, for I'm going in."

There was not a second to lose and he knew it. He ran toward the mill shouting as he ran that a girl was in danger. He knew where room five was—on the third floor above the packing department.

Two firemen joined him at the edge of the crowd and urged him to let them attempt the rescue. But Hartley's blood was boiling.

The western end of the mill had a side door which Hartley and the firemen found open. Within the blackness was like ink, for the lights had gone out with the destruction of the dynamo at the other end of the building.

"I'll search the third floor," shouted Hartley. "You go through the first."

He thought he knew the mill pretty thoroughly, but he had not realized the difficulty of finding his way without a light.

The smoke choked him, and fumes from the burning silk filled his eyes so that the water trickled over his face. "God help the girl!" he exclaimed.

He felt his way through the maze of boxes. It seemed to him that they were never ending, and twice he missed his way and brought up against a darkened window, from which came a gleam through a crevice of the metal shutters.

At length he stumbled against the rail of the next stairway and hurried up until he pushed open the door at the top. The windows of the great work room had their shutters open and the dancing reflections glinted on the polished machinery. At the door he shouted again at the top of his voice, and an answering little cry came from the farther end of the room.

In a corner behind a maze of looms and framework, he found a child on the floor, terrified and helpless. He stooped over her, and between her sobs she managed to explain that her foot was fast, and he found that it was caught between the rods supporting the loom.

It proved difficult to release, and he had to remove the shoe by slitting the upper with his knife. In broken English the little girl explained that she had lost her way and her foot had slipped between the rods, which held it as if in a trap.

He lifted her and her arms fell around his neck, she nesting against him, her head resting on his shoulder.

"You poor little kid!" he said, and she murmured something into his ear that he did not understand and patted him with her hands.

He put her down at the doorway, and wrapped his handkerchief around her face; for he knew what they must pass through on the next floor. He could never afterward recall all that terrible journey through the blind passages among the boxes. It was an inferno of choking, gripping, smothering smoke; of blind stumbling in thick obscurity; of struggling with darkness and vapors as if they were enemies leagued against him.

At the lower stairway he ran against the firemen in the darkness who were trying to find him. They supported him to the open

air, and blinded and choked as he was he could not let them take the girl.

He staggered into the crowd, and wrapped the child in a shawl some one offered for her protection against the cold. As he removed the handkerchief from her face he was not surprised to find that she was pretty, with dark eyes and a tangled mass of brown hair.

The crowd pressed around them, and a few moments later Hartley's wife pushed through and took his arm in hers.

"Oh, John, it's been terrible! I got here just after you went in—it has seemed like an eternity."

It was just as they started for their home that a drunken man staggered forward and attempted to take the girl.

"Do not let him have her!" exclaimed Hartley's wife. "They've told me all about him; he has no shadow of a right to her, and both her parents are dead. Let us take her; we will love her for poor Gertrude's sake."

It was late that night that Hartley sat

in his living room; his heart filled with thankfulness that he had saved the child and that his own life had been spared. As he listened to the voices of his wife and the girl in the room above, he thought of the little daughter who had died two years before.

"I've put her to bed," said his wife coming into the room. "Dear John, Providence must have sent her; she's a dear little thing. I've been crying my eyes out over her and my relief that you were not not burned in that awful fire. And think of a child like that working ten hours a day and way into the night when the mill is working overtime!"

"I see my work is cut out for me," replied her husband. "This is the first opportunity. We will keep the girl, and that will be a joy; it will help us bear the loss of dear Gertrude. The rest is going to be hard work with that cold brute of a manager against me, but God helping, I will make things a little better in the mill for those poor girls."

Neglected Factor—Woman.

(By Carrie W. Allen.)

Said a man to a woman textile worker with whom he was discussing the question of suffrage for women: "You shouldn't mix up with politics. Your place is at home."

The weaver measured the man with steady eyes, and replied: "Then why doesn't the Harmony mills pay my husband enough to keep me there?"

There was no answer. The man walked away.

A host of women are today asking the question the little weaver asked. From mills, stores, foundries and factories the question comes: "If woman's place is in the home, why in the name of conscience haven't we been kept there?"

Woman didn't elect to leave the home. She didn't just lay down her tools and walk out. Every woman leaves a home. Glad indeed would millions of women be if they could stay there.

Industrial evolution has driven woman out. It has compelled her to stifle her instinctive love for home and motherhood. Modern conditions of industry have compelled woman to take her place by the side of man as part of the great industrial machine.

"Woman's place is in the home!"

With every industry open to women, and 6,000,000 of them fighting life's battle as wage-earners, it is curious that men cling so tenaciously to this antiquated old tradition and trot it out to do service on every possible occasion.

Whenever we hear this time-honored ob-

jection to suffrage for women we are carried in fancy back to the long ago, back to the days of our grandmothers, to the days of the tallow dip and spinning wheel, the days when it might have been said with some degree of reason that woman's place was at home, because she found her work there.

Within the confines of the home woman functioned as a producer and there was an economic value to her work. Everything necessary for the family was manufactured there.

With the coming of modern machines, woman's work has been taken out of the home, out into the great world of industry. The cloth-making, garment and bread-making have been transferred to factory, sweat-shop and mill.

Her means of livelihood taken from her, woman has naturally gone out from the home, and an army of machine-driven women and girls take up their daily march to factory, sweat-shop and mill.

Daily these women are confronted by laws which they had no part in making and are compelled to submit to conditions which they have no power to control. They literally have no weapon with which to fight.

Under these conditions the ballot is not a question of right. It is not a question of justice. It is a crying need—something that women must have here and now in order to protect themselves against the iniquitous industrial laws made for them.

"They wouldn't have enough intelligence

to do this," says some man. Perhaps not. Men haven't displayed an alarming amount of intelligence in the use of the ballot. When we look about us it strikes us that women couldn't do worse. The chances are all in favor of their doing better.

In any case, the suffrage question is an economic question, and as such should enlist the serious attention of every workingman and woman.

The great army of women who have been forced to leave the home and go into industry are lowering wages, crowding men out of positions and creating fiercer and ever fiercer competition for jobs.

Women are more tractable than men. They are much less apt to organize and strike for better conditions. The crowning virtue of women in industry, however, is that they are cheaper than men, and more profit may be made from their labor.

Manufacturers have been quick to realize all this, and wherever possible women have been put at the machine in preference to men.

Quite recently Professor Scott Nearing has given us some astounding figures in regard to wages in the United States, the most significant of which are perhaps those relating to the wages of women.

According to Professor Nearing's carefully prepared tables, three-fifths of the working women in the United States earn less than \$325 a year, and nine-tenths earn less than \$500 a year.

Men must compete for jobs with this army of underpaid women, and this competition grows more tense with each passing year.

This competition is unquestionably one of the contributing causes to the fact brought before us by Professor Nearing that one-half of the adult males in the United States are earning less than \$500 a year.

With these facts staring them in the face, how can workmen go stupidly on saying: "Women shouldn't mix up with politics. Their place is at the home!"

The long neglected factor, woman, is making her presence felt. She is making demands. Workmen will do well to heed those demands.

The ballot for women will be a means of education. Through it workmen will learn that which workmen are slow in learning, their class interests.

Propertied women instinctively know their class interests. Given an opportunity working women will know theirs.

AN AFTER DINNER SPEECH.

By Louis Lombard.

Lucerne, Switzerland, July 4, 1912.

At the large annual banquet to celebrate the Independence of the United States, while the American minister to Switzerland, Mr. H. S. Boutell, was in the chair, Mr. Louis Lombard of Trevano Castle and

New York city responded as follows to the toast:

"THE AMERICAN ABROAD."

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

When man is young he wants to reform the world, that is, form it to his own mental mould. So recently as on the last Fourth, I still loved to hear my voice on the momentous questions of ethics, politics and the high cost and short cut of dresses. Now I realize the futility of noble endeavors. After my talking for years, unappreciative mankind still wags on its old way. It is disheartening. Experience has lassoed my high horse and left me out of the world saviours' class.

Our distinguished friend and minister foreseeing my return to earth, suggests I speak about the American abroad. To begin with here is a new field for reformers. Let them stop harassing poor billionaires and drop the equal distribution of wealth, woman suffrage, protection, free-trade, initiative, referendum, pearl necklaces for penniless voters, and all their other nation-saving appliances. Let them simply advocate the recall, not, however, of judges, but the recall of after-dinner speakers—with imprisonment added, I would like to ask by what moral and legal right some talk too much at a banquet while others must ruminate in silence? It is unfair to both. After-dinner eloquence, I surmise, was invented by some loquacious druggist who owned a remedy for indigestion.

At least, on top of a feast like this (worthy of our anthropophagous ancestors, if not in the kind, certainly in the quantity of food), one should not select a dry subject; it might interfere with the gastric juices of the many Americans abroad here. And would it be wise to add to dryness with bottles so tantalizingly near a dry American subject?

Being one of the Americans abroad, modesty forces me to hold back the flattering things I could say of this American, and I do not intend to divulge the incriminating facts I know about you. Therefore I shall speak only of those who are so unfortunate as not to be with us today. Matter shall not be wanting to prove their activity in any part of the globe. Pandora's box symbolizes their soul. Everywhere you go, something American is sure to pop out: Edison lighting, Morgan buying, Rockefeller oiling, cocktail mixing, pens, pills, perfumes, razors, desks, kodaks, phonographs and other evidences of our push stare at you from every foreign window and journal. Circling the earth is a sewing machine run by an American beauty, here in the garb of a Russian peasant, there, bedecked as a Fiji Islander. Now springs the vision of a Gibson girl caressing a typewriter, then follows the sight of our 'long, lean lank' in his high water 'pants' ploughing Freedom's soil with Chicago implement. You will observe the nice use of the synonyms vision and

sight, a distinction which evidently escaped a foreign friend who having heard me say of a beautiful woman, 'She is a vision,' told her: 'Monsieur Lombard is a great admirer of yours. He said you were a sight!'

While we all are good patriots, yet some of us delight in being taken for Europeans. I once saw a typical Uncle Sam reading Baedeker before the Venus of Milo while his daughter drawled out of her Salvation Army poke bonnet, 'Shut that er book of you'rn, Pa, or they'll take us for 'turners'."

Everything suspected of being art work, we buy at any price. This is not because many of us are bad judges. Any good business man will see at once that we do this simply to assure our corner on art. As a result, a jealous Berlin critic was recently forced to admit: 'In his life time, Rubens painted about eight hundred pictures, two thousand of which are in the United States.' On the other hand, I have heard it said of a Berlin collector that the sole original work in his collection was himself!

In Paris one day we offer a flying machine to a government that does not want it and in the same breath we build a hospital. We support churches in the Far East and Moulins Rouges in the Near East. Today we die to get presented at court, tomorrow we may refuse a small loan to a king, yet the next instant we might boast of many noblemen wanting the hand of our American girl—for the valuable rings thereon. Each mornnig we read in the European press the telegraphic news of our own dailies jumbled, translated (heaven knows how!), and of course, uncredited. And what is worse, we believe what we read. I could say a word about numerous fellow citizens who take consulates to be tourist bureaus established by Congress: I heard one of our "free and brave" ask his consul at what time the 1 o'clock train would go, if it went on time!

At home we have all we can do to stop the habit of "treating." Out of God's country, being asked if I smoked, and upon answering, "No, I thank you," was quickly told: "Oh, dear me, no. You misunderstand me. I only wanted to ask for one of your cigarettes!" Let us be just, however. Everybody here is not like that. Some are very large in their ways: see the size of the bills they present us. In fact, we pay New York prices everywhere. We are taxed the limit for wearing nasal twang and letter of credit. Nevertheless we remain charitable and return every summer to discover and explore this little continent, to teach its aborigines hygiene, cake-walk, and prodigality. We are a great people: mayhap child-like, never childish; plucky and sometimes plucked, occasionally capricious and inconsistent, but ever brainy, tolerant, big-hearted, in a word, the very salt of the earth. (He that bloweth not his own horn shall not have his horn blowed).

In anaemic lands they blame us for the

popularity of Brigham Young's theories, in short, for our frequent "Brighamy." It should be to our credit that soon after marrying the "sweetest girl in all the world," we can meet right in our own country dozens of other "sweetest girls in all the world." Instead of decrying our numerous divorces, the irresistible charms of our women should be warbled from the tree tops. Those same natives disdainfully point to the number of our lunatics, as if it were not the most flagrant proof we have more brains. Before you can have a diseased brain you must first have a brain. Let other nations claim more idiots, if they like; we have reason to be proud of our lunatics, and I'll prove it:

In one of our asylums, patients were building a wall. Among those bringing bricks, Bill Jones was pushing his wheelbarrow upside down. "Bill," shouted the superintendent, "your wheelbarrow is upside down." "I know it, Doc!" Well, why don't you turn it right side up?" "D'ye think I'm such a fool? Why, if I did they'd fill it up with bricks!"

Allow me now to end this nonsense by remarking that the Old World is changing its patronizing air toward the young one. It is finding out that not every one of us is a money-maniac, just as we are observing all Italians are not camorristi, all Frenchmen rouses, Englishmen snobbish, Germans uncouth, Russians brutal. No continent has a monopoly of morals and manners. The "stay-at-home" of any land may think his own perfect and overlook the beam while seeking straws in others' eyes. Daily the American abroad either learns or teaches something. The good he does or gets is not limited to exchanging his dollars for pleasure or his ideas for pounds. As tourist, student, merchant, banker, public official, and even as wealthy malefactor he discovers much that is worthy of emulation. Thus his sphere of knowledge widens and his sympathy toward all races expands. Coming in contact with foreigners he helps them appreciate the vast amount of original and beneficent work produced yearly by our nation. And if a country is to be judged by its contribution to the wealth, the happiness, the progress of mankind, ours should certainly stand first.

Ladies and Gentlemen: let us drink to the Envoy of the New Civilization, to "The American Abroad."

AERIAL SERVICE ESTABLISHED.

Washington—Aerial mail service is here. On July 5 the first letter sent by the United States aerial mail service was received by a New York Newspaper from South Amboy, N. J. The envelope was stamped with the South Amboy stamp and also the announcement that the letter came by way of aeroplane on special route 900,006. A Burgess-Wright hydroplane-aeroplane was the machine used.



JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARD C. & O. RAILWAY.

Top Row, left to right—C. C. Clift, Local 208; J. H. Thompson, Local 185; V. G. Reese, Local 151; A. S. Nolan, Local 181; J. H. Williams, Local 331.
 Middle Row, from left to right—J. P. Rapp, Local 82; T. J. Townsley, Local 105; J. A. Clingman, Local 416; J. O. Peyton, Local 65; W. R. Childres, Local 455; W. W. Minor, Local 262.
 Bottom Row—E. Dunnick, Local 466; J. P. Lee, Local 120, Vice Chairman; D. C. Ponder, Local 65, Chairman J. P. B.; M. B. Wilhelm, Local 183, Secretary-Treasurer J. P. B.; Ed. Raybu, Local 150.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION—APPLICATION OF THIS PRINCIPLE TO PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

The ancient despotic governments collected taxes at will, and this remained the rule until the organization of governments, in medieval times, among the theretofore savage hordes of Central and Northern Europe, where freedom had become a habit, and the government was only the operation of a contract between the feudal lord and the lord paramount, of whatever title or authority, to whom he did homage—a contract usually for the rendering of military services or payments in the nature of taxes voluntarily assented to.

The feudal lords, then corresponding to what we understand by citizen now, in public or state assemblies, "enregistered decrees," or otherwise gave their assent to the payment to the king of such revenues or taxes as had been agreed upon.

Restricting ourselves now to Great Britain, and referring specially to colonial times, we find, to quote what I once revered as the highest and most respectable authority, Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, where, in the earliest editions, he states that the common law is the heritage of every Briton, following him over the globe, and residing in his domicile wherever affixed under the sway of his native land.

The American colonies shortly rebelled, chiefly for the reason that the mother country had violated the sacred tradition of consent to the payment of a revenue, and insisted on "taxation without representation," as the phrase then went.

In an attempt to justify the action of the British government toward the colonies, Blackstone then changed his text, declaring that the common law never had extended to the American colonies.

This mutability on the part of a great judge to meet everchanging political conditions is well illustrated by the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Standard Oil and Tobacco trust decisions, recently handed down. This is a digression, but I know, without asking, that I am pardoned already.

The rebellion of the American colonies soon became a revolution, resulting in the establishment of our government and the vindication of the traditional, ancient and ever subsisting right, always insisted on by the Europeans and their descendants in America, that there should be no taxation without representation.

Having thus briefly stated the tradition, the history and the practice, now crystallized into fundamental law in relation to the operation, from a financial standpoint, of our government, we are ready for the

application of the principle to our public service corporations:

Public service corporations are in the exercise of a part of the governmental prerogative, a franchise. The sovereign has parted, for a time, with a portion of the inherent and fundamental powers of the state, and for a consideration, the consideration that the corporation will serve the public needs in some particular direction, has granted to such corporation the right to transact such business, and to charge therefor a reasonable rate for the service rendered, to cover, first, a fair return on the capital legitimately invested, and, second, the cost of proper and efficient operation.

At this point we strike that much vexed question, a mixed question of fact and law, as to what, under the circumstances, is a reasonable rate of charge.

The answer to this question depends entirely upon three antecedent questions: (1) The amount of capital legitimately invested. (2) What rate per cent is a fair return. (3) What constitutes proper and efficient operation.

We have now the whole proposition before us, and the demonstration does not seem at all difficult. These three antecedent questions call for facts, which, when ascertained, the main question then becomes one of law, expressible in mathematical terms, and able, so to speak, to take care of itself; and we also see that all the controversy heretofore waged over the reasonableness of a charge has been without a foundation to rest upon.

By reason of stock jobbing, mismanagement and corruption generally: (1) The amount of capital legitimately invested depends upon the physical value of the property. (2) What rate of per cent is a fair return depends upon the money market, and is ascertainable as a fact, the market value. (3) What constitutes proper and efficient operation is the only question presenting any difficulties.

At first, these corporations, in all matters, were permitted to do as they pleased, except to exceed a maximum charge, and not all of them have had even this limitation placed upon them.

At present, the rate of charge may, very generally, be fixed by the interstate commerce commission, the public utilities commission of the various states, or the local municipal commissions, as the case may be.

The true source of the difficulty, however, arises from the fact that the rate of charge is fixed by the public commission just named, while the expenditures are determined by the corporations themselves. If, now, these expenditures are not legitimate and honest, if the corporation is paying salaries of \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year to officials incapable of earning anything, or, what is worse, are an absolute detriment, or is paying subsidies or gratuities for consent to stock jobbing schemes, or for re-

bates, and the like; if, I say, the operation is to be burdened with these unjust charges, the rate of charge for the services rendered must be correspondingly high, and the public must be taxed to pay these iniquitous amounts, too often in the nature of loot to the man on the inside, and in no manner even for a laudable purpose, such as the raising of a revenue for the home government, as in our colonial illustration.

Our ancestors raised a revolution, because they objected to paying a few cents tax on tea, when they had no voice in the levying; but now we pay millions, millions, millions, as a tax to our public service corporations by reason of mismanagement, extravagance and loot, not objecting to any, not knowing the existence of many, and with no voice in determining the legitimacy or the honesty of purpose of the charge.

You now see the difference between taxation without representation in revolutionary times and now, cents to millions, and the difference, also, between the spirit of independence then and now. Then our ancestors would not pay from principle, would not pay a cent illegally or unjustly demanded, but we now pay millions without objection or thought even.

The voice of liberty is either dead among us, or we are but the degenerate descendants of a noble ancestry. I am inclined to the latter view, because, like the overburdened ass, we bear the load with great stolidity.

In my judgment, we have no choice of remedies for this unfortunate condition. The public must, through the commissions above named, become the operator, by a well directed control, of all public service corporations, limiting their expenditures within proper and legitimate bounds, applying their income to maintenance and betterments, and then the fixing of the rate of charge will become an easy matter.

EIGHT HOUR CLAUSE STICKS.

Washington—During the consideration of the naval appropriation bill in the House the Hughes eight-hour bill was inserted as an amendment, for the reason that while the House had passed the eight-hour bill the Senate had not yet taken action. In order that the Senate might be compelled to act upon this legislation it was incorporated in the naval appropriation bill as an amendment. The Senate finally concurred in, with slight amendments, with the Hughes eight-hour bill, and it has been signed by the President. However, the Hughes eight-hour bill does not become effective until Jan. 1, 1913. In the consideration of the naval appropriation bill in the Senate an effort was made to eliminate the eight-hour amendment on the plea that the eight-hour day was already established by law. It was contended by the friends of the eight-hour amendment that its effect was to make the eight-hour provision effective, so far as

naval construction was concerned immediately, and that if it was stricken out contracts could be entered into prior to Jan. 1, 1913, which would not extend the provisions of the eight-hour law to contractors and sub-contractors, on this naval appropriation bill, and which is a salient feature of the eight-hour law that goes into effect in 1913. An amendment was finally adopted that carries the eight-hour law into effect immediately on all contracts provided for in the naval appropriation bill. The amendment follows: "That the provisions of the act of Congress entitled 'an act limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes,' approved June 19, 1912, shall be in force as to all contract made under this act from and after it passes."

Brother W. K. Choate, whose picture appears in connection herewith, is a member of Midland Lodge No. 171 of Terrell, Tex.

In April, 1912, he was chosen by the Legislative Association of Texas as their secretary and treasurer. Brother Choate is a



native of Texas, having been born and reared on a farm in Kaufman county, Texas. He is an enthusiastic worker in the cause of organized labor, and has been in the employ of the Texas Midland railroad since July, 1906.

Thirty trade unionists in Congress would be invaluable to the labor movement. Let's strive to accomplish that result.

MASTER OR MAN.

By Charles Reece Fenimore, in the Call.

Did you every realize that everything we have of comfort or of culture comes from the labor of hand or brain?

The heritage of the ages is brought to us by labor alone. Without labor, which he buys, the man of millions would be helpless as a shipwrecked sailor on a lonely rock in the midst of a limitless sea.

The worker pays for everything from the cradle to the grave, not only for himself, but for all the parasite host which vampire-like fattens on his stolen blood.

Figure it out for yourself. Try to think of something which makes for your comfort or for the improvement of your mind which can be produced or secured without labor.

Cover the field of art, of music, of science, invention, mechanics, architecture, of agriculture, engineering or navigation—all are made possible and perfected by labor. Capital, of itself, contributes nothing. It is the magic wand of human labor with which the spirit of progress has conjured the miracles of all time.

You will see, if you will but think, that every dividend declared by the corporations, every cent of interest paid to the Money Trust, every coupon clipped from the perforated edges of every bond, every cent which is expended, either for necessity or luxury, comes finally from the sweat and blood of the working class.

From this conclusion there is no escape. If you don't want to prove it to yourself follow the lead of the platitudinous priests, preachers and politicians and don't think about it at all.

The worker is the real master of life and to him belong by right the choicest fruits of all creation. But what does he receive? Just what the master decrees his labor is worth in dollars and cents. This the master determines by shrewdly calculating just how much of the product is required to enable the worker to maintain and reproduce himself. Indeed, with the increased productivity of machinery and the consequent chronic flooding of the market, so abundant has become the supply of labor that the master has ceased paying the man enough to cover the cost of living. Having no need for the labor the masters may let the men die of starvation. Figures furnished by the masters, own government prove this assertion.

Did you ever ask yourself just where and when the master's interest in the man begins and ends? If the interests of capital and labor are identical why does the master take no thought for the man before he becomes a laborer? Is the man any less a member of the working class before or after his days of labor are ended? But the master knows not the man, nor cares to know, until he can squeeze a profit from his toil. Just so far are the interests of capital and labor identical.

Does the industrial master stand beside the lowly beds upon which the workers of tomorrow are brought forth in pain and anguish by the mothers of today? Does the master help the toiler pay the doctor or the nurse or any party of that staggering burden of expense which is attendant upon the arrival of the new child of toil? Does the master even know the mother needs a doctor or a nurse? How did the men of Lawrence pay the doctor or the nurse on \$6.10 per week? How do they pay even after they have received their magnificent increase of 10 per cent in their wages?

Does the master ever grant the toiler a few days' leave from the shop, the mill or mine that he may be with the mother for a few precious hours after her return from the awesome valley of pain and mystery?

Does the master ever concern himself regarding clothing for the new citizen, or the food which he must eat? Does the master ever give a thought to the education or training to be given the child?

What folly! you say. Of course.

The master concerns himself with the worker only when the day arrives which brings him to the gates of the factory or the mouth of the mine. And his interest continues just so long as he is able to extract from the labor of the toiler a profit.

Comes the day when the strength of the worker is spent. His eye has become dull. His hand has lost its cunning. His feet have begun to drag.

Upon this day the master notices the worker for the last time. A word to the boss is sufficient, the old worker is told to go and despite his pleading his place is filled from the clamoring throng at the gate. Another wornout machine is cast upon the industrial scrap heap.

The master does all this simply because he owns the means whereby the man must earn his bread. Of course, the man does not have to work if the terms offered do not appeal to him. He is blessed with that greatest of the master's beneficent gifts—freedom of contract. He is perfectly free—to starve and watch his family starve.

If an awakened reason leads the toiler to become discontented with his lot, leads him to organized effort to improve his condition, either through political action or by means of his economic organization, he is cursed and reviled as a disturber, an agitator, an "undesirable citizen."

It is remembered, however, that all the saviors of earth's toiling multitudes were always undesirable citizens in their day.

Verily, the salvation of this republic is in the hands of its "undesirable citizens." May their kind be multiplied among us.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Archibald of the commerce court has discovered that a czar upon the bench whose appetite yearns for "filthy lucre" cannot at all times escape with impunity. The

record of Archibald has been before a congressional committee, and after a searching investigation the committee has brought in the following articles of impeachment:

Article 1. Negotiation with the Erie Railroad Company for the purchase of the Katydid coal dump for Edward J. Williams, his business associate.

Article 2. Joined with George M. Watson of Scranton, Pennsylvania, in an attempt to sell the stock of the Marian Coal Company to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. The committee charged that Judge Archibald figured in the negotiations "for a valuable consideration."

Article 3. That Judge Archibald sought to lease from the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company a culm bank on the Girard estate coal properties near Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. At this time the railroad was a litigant before the Commerce court.

Article 4. That Judge Archibald sought additional evidence from Helm Bruce, attorney for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, in a case which had been closed and given to the judge for decision. Later he considered a supplemental brief from Bruce without the knowledge of the attorneys for the Interstate Commerce Commission to meet a conclusion reached by another member of the court. Judge Archibald wrote the decision in favor of the railroad company.

Article 5. That Judge Archibald used his judicial influence to get a coal lease from the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Company for Frederick Warnke. It is charged that Warnke promised the judge \$500 and later a note for \$500 was discounted for the judge and has not yet matured.

Article 6. That Judge Archibald used his influence to help James E. Dainty of Scranton, Pennsylvania, purchase a coal tract from the Lehigh Valley railroad while the Lehigh had a suit before the commerce court.

Article 7. That Judge Archibald figured as a signer and the payee of a note for \$2,500 by W. W. Reissinger of Scranton, Pennsylvania, five days after he had adjudicated an insurance lawsuit in which Reissinger was interested and a beneficiary.

Articles 8 and 9. That Judge Archibald sent Edward J. Williams to William P. Boland to discount a note for \$600, signed by John Henry Jones, while the Bolands were interested in a lawsuit before him.

Articles 10 and 11. That in the spring of 1910 Judge Archibald permitted Henry W. Cannon of New York to pay his entire expenses on a pleasure trip to Europe. Cannon was at that time, and still is, a stockholder and director in many railroads.

Article 12. Appointed J. B. Woodward of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, a railroad attorney, as jury commissioner of his court. This was calculated to bring the federal judiciary into "disrepute."

The congressional committee in its report, further declared:

Your committee is of the opinion that Judge Archibald's sense of moral responsibility has become deadened.

He has prostituted his high office for personal profit. He has attempted by various transactions to commercialize his potentiality as judge. He has shown an overweening desire to make gainful bargains with parties having cases before him or likely to have cases before him. To accomplish this purpose he has not hesitated to use his official power and influence; he has degraded his office and destroyed the confidence of the public in his judicial integrity. He has forfeited the condition upon which he holds his commission and should be removed from office by impeachment.

The articles of impeachment and the report of the congressional committee on the official conduct of Judge Archibald is sweeping, and the scathing condemnation contained in the report will have the effect of shattering the hoary reverence that has been paid to the judiciary.

Archibald, like many others of his professional brethren on the bench, might have escaped the humiliation of impeachment, but Archibald lost control of his appetite for spoils and became so brazen in his notorious rascality that even the callous conscience of the most hungry and mercenary pirate was shocked.

Archibald is but one of the many on the bench whose records are as foul smelling as the record of the dishonored jurist who is now confronted with impeachment proceedings, and the time is near at hand when a sentiment will cover the continent, demanding that the people shall be clothed with the authority to end the judicial career of any judge who prostitutes his position to serve his personal interests, or who, by his decisions discloses that he is but the puppet of trusts and corporations.

The disclosures that will become public in the Archibald case will strengthen the sentiment for the judicial recall.—Miners' Magazine.

DECISION OF SUPREME COURT FRIDAY IN CROOKSTON CASE MISUNDERSTOOD.

Cannot Be Used, According to Supreme Court, In Discharge of Employees.

The decision of the supreme court of the state of Minnesota, handed down on Friday, June 3d, in the so-called "Crookston case," in which the real parties at conflict are the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and the Great Northern Railway Company, looks like a great victory for the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and union labor.

The case was the result of action taken

at Crookston by officials of the Great Northern to compel their employees to sever their connection with a labor organization, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, culminating in members of that organization swearing out warrants for the arrest of the officials concerned, alleging that the sections of the law under which the complaints were drawn were unconstitutional. Writs of habeas corpus were sworn out and the matter finally reached the supreme court where Judge Watts was sustained in granting the writs.

Contrary to the belief of some, the Carmen have never denied the right of the employer to "hire or discharge who he might choose for any reason or for no reason at all." They have at all times admitted that this was the employer's right, and this question, as far as they were concerned, was never the question at issue. On the contrary, they have maintained that the employer in the exercise of this right, must not threaten, coerce or intimidate an employee who may have availed himself of his legal right to belong to a labor organization, and that these acts were prohibited by the statutes of the state of Minnesota.

The decision of the supreme court quotes at some length the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the *Adair* case under the *Erdman* act and shows that while that decision asserts that an employer has the right to discriminate as to his employees, and to hire whom he will, be he union or non-union; to go beyond this right to discriminate into the field of threatening, intimidating or coercing is criminal, and that the statute as far as it applies to acts of this nature is constitutional, thus sustaining the contention made by the Carmen.

In commenting on the question of "coercion," the court says:

"Theoretically the employer and employee are on an equality, so that one is free to employ and the other to accept employment as he sees fit, but in practice it is to the employee very often a matter of compulsion and not of free choice. As a rule his daily wage is needed for the daily wants of himself and family, and nothing is left for the morrow. To sustain life he must needs obtain or retain employment on whatever terms it may be offered. Under such conditions his necessities may easily be made use of as a means of coercion. If an employer who knows that his employee is in a position where he must retain the employment or starve should then with threat of dismissal from service coerce him to leave an organization wherein the employee found help and support and which was in no way inimical to the interests of the employer, we would all unhesitatingly condemn the conduct of the employer as a moral wrong. We fail to see wherein coercion under similar circumstances may

not also be a legal wrong and a violation of said section 5079 R. L. 1905."

Further Prosecution Probable.

Grand Lodge Deputy John H. Walters of the Carmen, arrived in the city from St. Paul this morning, highly elated over the decision, and is today conferring with County Attorney Hagen, who fought the case and prepared the supreme court brief upon which the supreme court decision is based, and it is probable that a new action will be started in order to fully establish the principle involved.

The "Crookston case" is being published in detail, and will soon be for sale, because of its vast importance to the union men.—*Crookston Daily Times*.

THE POWER OF A SMALL ACT.

By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Sometimes trades union matters of only local importance in the first instance, have taken on a national aspect because of the development and exploitation by the press of the country, of what were primarily trivial incidents in connection with the real question at stake. This has not tended to give people a true impression of trades unionism. All reformers make mistakes; as a class they are not more infallible than other people. And it is usually their mistakes that are at first given the most prominence.

Just so is it with organizations existing for the benefit and welfare of the many. They will always be judged in certain quarters not so much by the permanent good they accomplish, but by the selfishly aggressive acts of a few of their members. Acts, like people, are frequently judged by appearances. Each man must interpret the deeds of another as they appear to him. And his judgment is according to his own powers of perception and his own depth and breadth of character. A little-minded man will, of course, be quick to impute a small, contemptible motive to an act with which he happens not to be in sympathy either for material reasons or on account of prejudice—regardless of the underlying principles governing it. But there are many otherwise fair-minded men who misjudge a fine character because of some trivial act.

It is well worth remembering that one must not only be good, but one must appear to be good. One must not only have high principles, one must show them in every act, otherwise people will not believe that they are there. I know a very successful business man—a man who has made a large fortune for himself, and an enviable position as an authority on finance. Every man in his line of business respects his knowledge and ability. Yet I have never heard one kind word spoken of him in the business world. In his home he is most unselfish of men; a Christian father in the truest sense of the term. He does a great deal of good, too, in a quiet and unostenta-

tious way. But the minute he enters his office, he becomes—to all appearances—a hard, cold, calculating financier, to whom human beings are only interesting in direct ratio to their business value. And in this character he does a great deal of harm, in a negative way.

It is a curious fact that most of us would show more charity, more unselfishness and more love for our fellow beings, if we weren't ashamed to. It is the fear of being thought "sentimental" and "goody-good" that makes us paint ourselves blacker than we are. Very few of us have the courage of our convictions. We always wait for the other fellow to take the lead. And frequently he leads the wrong way. Yet he gathers in his followers—many against their better judgment—simply through the force of will power, which is the hypnotic force that rules weak characters. This is one of the difficult problems that organized labor has constantly to meet. People are gradually beginning to learn something about its aims and the actual good it has done, yet as long as individuals are not actuated by the principles which they uphold as an organized body, trades unions are going to be misjudged. There will always be some who will judge them by the reckless acts of a few men.

It is well, then, for each and every man who stands for organized labor, to let its high principles govern all his acts that he may not, even in the smallest way, misrepresent a power for good.—Industrial Era.

DID THE "TITANIC" SINK TO THE BOTTOM?

"Did the Titanic sink to the bottom of the ocean, or was she held suspended at a depth of a few hundred feet?" There is (says the Scientific American in dealing with similar questions) only one reply: The Titanic is at the bottom. Such questions are based upon the erroneous supposition that the density of the water at the bottom of the sea is far greater than that at the surface. Density is here confused with pressure. The pressure increases enormously as we descend, amounting to considerably over 6,000 pounds per square foot at a depth of 100 feet. Divers sometimes work at depths of as much as 150 feet, where the pressure is half again as much, 9,363.75 pounds, to be exact. When provided with special armored diving suits, divers have operated at considerably greater depths, but nothing approaching the depth at which the Titanic now lies. This depth is given at 2,000 fathoms, which is considerably over two miles, and the pressure amounts to three quarters of a million pounds per square foot. It is only natural to suppose that under such pressure the density of the water would be increased, but laboratory experiments have shown that it is almost impossible to compress water. Indeed for a long time it was thought that water was

absolutely incompressible, but by the use of more sensitive measuring instruments, it has been found that at a mile the density of sea water is only a three hundredth part greater than at the surface. However, for all practical purposes we may consider that a given volume of water is not materially reducible in dimensions by pressure. With this clearly in mind, it is very evident that an object that would not float at any intermediate point, but must surely sink to the bottom too it could not displace a greater weight of water at the bottom than at the top, even though the water in the first case under much higher pressure. As a matter of fact, any air filled chambers or compressible matter in the vessel would be crushed in by the enormous pressure of the water. Resistance would be growing less as it went down, and it would be falling through the water at corresponding acceleration. We must also remember that even iron is more compressible than water, and consequently a solid block of this material would actually weigh more at the bottom of the sea than at the top.—Railway Times, Bombay, India.

THE BUREAU OF RAILWAY ECONOMICS.

In an address before the American Economic Association during the meeting of that body in Washington in December last President Taft congratulated the professional economists upon the increasing extent to which their services were being called into requisition by the government for the investigation and analysis of intricate questions of public concern. He might have added that it is not alone the government which has "turned the corner," as he expressed it, in calling for such expert service. A forward step in the same direction was taken by railway companies of the United States in establishing the Bureau of Railway Economics.

The need for such a bureau was first felt during the period of discussion which preceded the enactment of the federal railway legislation of 1906 and 1910. Sometimes it happened that different analysis of serious matters were based upon varying data and led to inharmonious conclusions. Moreover, the railways were not always in the possession of the complete information necessary to enable them to refute widespread accusations that they knew to be unjust. Railway officers absorbed in the problems of immediate administration were without the time and the opportunity to study the broader questions of no less and sometimes of greater, importance.

Its Origin.

In the spring of 1910 there was held a meeting of railroad presidents to discuss methods for bringing fulness of knowledge into their discussions of the broad questions of general concern, accuracy to their conclusions, and that force to their presentations which accuracy alone can give. It

was recognized that to this end there must be a competent agency whose time and attention should be given entirely to the study of the more intricate subjects of general interest. It was recognized that the ultimate solution of the problems affecting the railways must be upon the basis of exact fact; therefore, that the exact facts underlying every question must be carefully ascertained and logically presented. At that meeting was appointed a general executive committee of six railroad presidents who established the Bureau of Railway Economics. The process tending toward uniformity and standardization (referred to in other articles) which developed the American Railway Association charged with the study of matters pertaining to the physical and technical phases of railway operation, and which also developed the various associations of traffics, accounting and financial officers charged with the unification of procedure pertaining to their respective departments, this led to the formation of an organization charged with the study of the relations of the railways to their environment—their economic relations.

A Source of Accurate Information.

The headquarters of the Bureau of Railway Economics were established in Washington that it might be facilitated in its scientific study of railway problems by ready access to the statistics and records of the interstate commerce commission and of other departments and bureaux of the federal government. That its main function as a source of accurate and authentic information be not impaired, it was forbidden to engage in polemic and partisan discussion.

In furtherance of its purpose to become a recognized source of accurate and authentic information in regard to the railways the Bureau is building up a comprehensive library and has issued a catalogue of the existing body of railway economic literature. It works in collaboration with the interstate commerce commission. The main point of distinction between the statistical departments of the two organizations is that while the compilations of the interstate commerce commission principally serve the purposes of record and reference, those of the Bureau are designed to throw light upon various phases of the existing situation for the current information and guidance of its constituents.

Important Inquiries.

The Bureau makes special investigations, analyses and compilations in response to specific requests of its subscribers. It publishes a monthly summary showing the collective trend of railway earnings and expenses, and from time to time it publishes the results of studies of general interest. Such, for example, is a comparison of the railway status of the United States with that of the principal countries of Europe.

It has issued a bulletin comparing the facilities, serviceability and utilization of the railways of the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany; another comparing the railway wages and cost of living in these countries; and by the time this article appears has probably issued a further bulletin making a specific comparison of the freight rates in these countries. These general publications of the Bureau are sent not only to railway officers, but to the educational institutions throughout the United States, in which they are being used in increasing degree by teachers of economics, and to the railroad commissioners, by whom they are in constant demand. While the Bureau is not a publicity agency, the results of these studies are also available to the newspaper press for the information of the public in general.—From the London Times of June 28, 1912—"The American Railway Number."

POSSUM CREEK, ARK.

Sunday May 5th, 1912.

Dear Editor.

I am so pesky busy I low I won't have time to write you durin the week no more, But Recon you will Here from me on Sundays while my old woman and gal goes to church. Me and Abe Scaggs came mighty nigh havin a fite tother day about Teddy Rozenfeld. I won't go to church any more—not until next Revival Meetin time anyhaouw. Kase Abe Riled me Tarnel bad.

I seed in the paper bout the Grand Jury gettin arter them are fellers that Hung that are Innocent Nigger Boy.

Eph Jones lowed there was three things the Negros of to Day couldent help. The first one was, he was Borned that away. The next one was He couldent help that his ancestors were stolen from africa and made slaves of in this Hyre country, and the tother one was, almost a million solders graves on Southern battlefields before Abe Lincoln could emancipate him. Eph said he reconed some of the old slaves appreciated what had been done for the colored race, but the majority of them today didn't give a gol darn if it did cost a Billion dollars and a million lives to free them. With all the Destroyed Homes, Broken hearted widows and orphans, and thousands of crippled sogers thrown in for good measure.

Eph has gone to the Reunion of the old sogers. He told us afore he left that arter General Pickets charge at Gettesburg—there was only a few of his regiment left and he lows that him and two other comrades of their regiment will answer "Here" when the Roll is called Down thar at Macon.

One of them are Socialists fellers was down Hyare tother day. By gol he told me so many things about the Different conditions and how they could be Remedied, Etc., that I don't know whar I am at Po-

littically. He said neither a Dimecrat or a Republican speaker would meet in jint debate with a Socialist. I axed Him why? and He said a Socialist would Hog tie him in fifteen minutes with a rope of actual facts consarning the laboring people that he wouldn't know wheather he was afoot or Horseback. But a Republican and a Dimicrat would get up in jint Debate and paw and snort and make a lot of noise tellin the audience the Rascality, Robbery and Devilment of the tother ones party and then they would go to the Hotel, Drink whiskey and Play poker all night and admit that the American Peeple was Dam big fools to vote for either one of the old parties. By gosh, I recon that's right.

I will tell you some More next time—what else he told us about equalizen Section men on the Keers track working for the same wages they got 30 years ago. Girls working in stores for four Dollars a week, etc.

We all seed your notice about everybody sending a Dollar and you would cancel all back subscriptions and send the Sentinel until January 1st, 1913.

Lige Parshaw says he has took the paper for four years and he had never paid a cent. He lowed nuse paper editors didn't need any money Kase he never knowed of any one paying their subscription, so he lowed the paper was free.

Can't bring you the strawberries, but will send them if I have a chanct. I will be pesky bulsy as I have to do Eph's chores while he is gone to the Reunion.

Yours,

ZEKE HARDCRABBLE.

Union Sentinel.

THE STREAM OF WEALTH—OR, WHERE THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IS GOING.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

All terrestrial streams and ocean currents have now been fairly well explored and understood; but the stream of wealth changes course and volume so frequently that constant observations are necessary to even approximate the source, the direction, the mouth or the volume.

At present the stream of wealth in the United States springs from every individual, and the converging tributaries form three main branches, uniting in one short but tremendous channel. In order of importance these branches are (1) the United States Steel corporation, (2) the Standard Oil Company, (3) the Rubber trust.

Like every great watershed, there are numerous other and smaller branches, but these mingle their waters so thoroughly with the main branches as to lose identity.

At the present moment the already swollen stream of wealth is overflowing by reason of the precipitation of the automobile. A government report, recently issued, states that, during the last year, the value of the automobile output has been equal to the

value of all products sold from the farm, both grain and live stock.

All wealth, initially considered, comes from the ground; the only other source of income is the output of the mines, but these are owned by very few individuals indeed.

Here, then, is the situation: The wealth of nearly all the people of the United States, produced during the last year, has gone into automobiles; but when we consider, also, that the accumulated wealth of the preceding generation, when available, is likewise expended for automobiles, we are surprised beyond our ability to express.

As an instance of the now almost universal rule, a man of my acquaintance recently came into an inheritance from his well-to-do parents, representing the meager savings of a lifetime or hard work, and the result was an automobile.

An automobile is constructed chiefly of iron and rubber, and the principal item of operation is gasoline. The ultimate profit, therefore, is seen to accrue to the Steel, the Rubber and the Oil trusts. These three corporations join to maintain their respective monopolies against the government and the people, and, in ultimate effect, form a great and uncontrollable ocean.

The Oil trust, however, was recently dissolved by legal proceedings, made to die a legal death; but a legal death is often only a resurrection, where the weak is made powerful, the strong stronger, the corrupt incorruptible, and the mortal immortal, as the Oil trust abundantly shows. Immediately on the legal death and dissolution of the Oil trust the prices of all oils advanced tremendously, as also the stock, adding more than \$100,000,000 to the wealth of the chief stockholder, and a dividend of 1,200 per cent was also declared. Repeated deaths and dissolutions would be most welcome to the Oil trust. Are the trust busters knaves, or the people fools? Both, I guess.

Having presented the parallel, we must now note the contrast: The great sea returns to the land, in bounteous gifts, the blessed rain; but the ocean of wealth never returns anything to the people, as the monuments of all departed nations, without exception, read.

France is the only living exception, her great revolution, beginning in 1789, having redistributed her wealth, and destroyed her unbounded aristocracy also. Shall we be gathered to the graveyard of nations with the common monument, or shall we imitate and emulate France? Read, meditate, and comprehend if you can.

You have no automobile, you say, and this does not interest you? Well! neither have I, but the price of our services and the cost of our subsistence depend initially upon the conditions brought about by the automobile mania, and we are the victims of circumstances, the innocent bystanders.

While, by no means, the source of all our troubles, yet the automobile is now the chief

source and cause of our existing acute conditions. Those with least to sell, whether of labor or commodities, in this tremendous accumulation of wealth, are first to suffer; and the general increase of more than 50 per cent in the cost of living in the last ten years, by whatever means brought about, affects first and strikes hardest the man with the least to sell, the wage worker.

A PARABLE ON BOYS.

Verily in this day and generation, the father raiseth up his son on the streets and sidewalks.

He layeth around the soda founts, chill joints and pool rooms.

He groweth in knowledge of nothing except cigarettes and cuss words.

When he attaineth the age of 16, he acquireth a suit of clothes turned up at the bottom above his feet.

He displayeth a pair of noisy sox, with purple background and violets to the front.

He weareth low cut shoes and a green tie.

He looketh like a banana merchant on the streets of New Orleans.

The inside of his head looks very much like the inside of a pumpkin.

He falleth in love with a spindle shanked girl with pink ribbons in her hair, and he craveth for an automobile that he may ride her forth in the springtime.

He thinketh work is sinful, and that common people must do it all.

He scattereth what money he swipes from his mother like a cyclone scattereth a rail fence.

He sitteth up at night to write poetry, and giveth no thought to the multiplication table.

His mind turneth to vanities of life, and not to the high cost of cornbread.

Verily, verily, he needeth a board applied vigorously to the southwest corner of his anatomy.

He pictures to himself great riches suddenly acquired without labor.

He dreameth of steam yachts and private cars, with negro servants to come and go at his command.

Yes, he thinketh he is the real stuff—all wool and double width.

He butteth in where he is not wanted; he criticiseth his elders, he buyeth cheap perfume and stinketh louder than a William goat.

He talketh wisely about base ball, foot ball and prize fights.

He calleth his father "governor," "old fog" and "old fool."

He bummeth tobacco and matches and swipes liquor every chance he gets.

He loafs around barber shops and depots. He likes to show his activity by hopping trains.

When one of his chums gets into trouble, he will swear lies to get him out.

Finally, when he groweth up he getteth a job in a grocery store at \$3 a week and

swipeth extra from the boss until he is caught.

Next time you hear about him he is either in the pen or is a regular hobo.—Ex.

THE FELLOW WHO COMES CLEAN.

That it takes all kinds of people
To make a world, 'tis said;
The traitors and the trimmers
As a rule are closely wed.
Some upright, honest men there are,
Not treacherous or mean—
We all should take our hats off
To the fellow who comes clean.

He's one who'll never double-cross
His friends by word or deed.
His mit is not extended forth
In avarice and greed.
You know just where to find him;
He is not a "go-between,"
Nor does he trade or juggle—
The fellow who comes clean.

He never shows the "yellow;"
In "bunc" he does not deal.
If fate should go against him
He'll stick without a squeal.
He's not a petty grater
Always out for the 'long green."
He's a prince, the world respects him—
The fellow who comes clean.

He's always true and loyal;
You're proud he is your friend.
To little acts of trickery
He never will descend
With honeyed words of flattery
You cannot swell his "bean,"
For he's a man of principle—
The fellow who comes clean.

—Thomas H. West.

MECHANICS OF THE HEART.

The ordinary man's heart is a pumping station which beats or pumps about seventy-two times a minute, says Good Health. When he was a baby it beat about 120 strokes to the minute, and when he is sixty years of age he will, if he takes out his watch, find that his heart is pumping in time to the seconds, sixty strokes to a minute. A normal heart pumps about six ounces of blood at every beat, or 530 ounces each minute. This means that this little pump lifts every six or seven minutes a weight equal to that of his own body. Stimulants, insufficient sleep, enervating emotions, and occupations that are deleterious and require great expenditure of nervous energy, will result in functional disorders of the heart, and if persisted in the disturbance will eventually become organic. As the heart rests between the beats, anything which causes it to beat from five to ten additional strokes per minute continually will rob it of its needed rest. The more work demanded of the heart during

the day, the more sleep is needed to compensate for the added strain. The heart beats about ten times a minute less while lying down, and during sleep, than while standing and working, so that in one hour 600 strokes are thereby saved. In eight hours, or during a night's sleep, 4,800 beats are saved, and if the heart pumps six ounces of blood at each stroke it would save in labor the pumping of 28,800 ounces or 1,800 pounds during the night. The heart is a faithful little pump and a good servant. Treat it well and it will perform its work uncomplainingly. Give it a vacation occasionally and your consideration will be repaid with interest; but overwork it by the whip of stimulants and long hours, make it a slave instead of a servant, and, though it will not complain much it will work harder and harder until it wears out, and finally demands your life as a forfeit.

The ant who has tolled and dragged a crumb to his nest will furiously defend the fruit of his labor against whatsoever robber will assail him. Every man has a right to the fruit of his labor. So plain is this that the most dumb and stupid slave that ever tolled for a master does constantly know he is wronged. For, although volume upon volume is written to prove, it is a good thing for a man to have a master, we never hear of a man who wishes to take the good of it by selecting a master for himself.—Abraham Lincoln.

PROMISE VS. PERFORMANCE.

The Usual Platform Pledge to the Wage Worker.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

The national Republican platform, recently adopted at Chicago, among other pledges to labor, provides:

"It (the Republican party) will strive * * * to enact comprehensive workmen's compensation laws in place of the present wasteful and unjust system of employers' liability."

The national Democratic platform, recently adopted at Baltimore, among other pledges to labor, provides:

"We pledge the Democratic party, so far as the Federal jurisdiction exists, to an employees' compensation law providing adequate indemnity for injury to body or loss of life."

After about two years' investigation, deliberation and formulation, a commission therefore appointed reported to the President of the United States a form of Federal employees' compensation act several months ago. This the President immediately reported to Congress with the recommendation that it be passed; and the Senate did pass it in a very few weeks; but the House, for unknown reasons, has not passed it, but is holding it in committee.

The national House of Representatives

is Democratic by about sixty; but, under the rules, the Republican minority could force this bill out of committee for action by the House.

Here, then, is the legislative situation respecting the passage of a Federal employees' compensation act: A non-partisan commission formulated the bill, the President recommended it for passage, and, of course, will sign it; the Senate passed it about two months ago with but very slight changes, and it is now reposing, whether in sleep or death we do not know, in a House committee—a legislative body largely Democratic with power to act as a matter of course, but the Republican minority possessing the power also to force at least its consideration, if they wanted to.

In the face of this situation, both parties have incorporated into their recent platforms the planks quoted above. Why? The enactment into law of the present pending bill would seem to be easier done than the formulation of even a platform promise; but somehow or other people always regard a promise as more engaging than a fulfillment.

SNOBBISHNESS THE CURSE OF LABOR.

By Rev. Charles Stelzle in Industrial Era.

In a little Minnesota railroad town are three women's clubs—one composed of the wives of the engineers, another consisting of the firemen, while the third is made up of the wives of the brakemen. It is absolutely impossible for the wives of the firemen to join the club composed of the wives of the engineers, and as for the wives of the brakemen—they simply aren't in it. And all their husbands belong to the Brotherhood!

In the average machine shop there are at least half a dozen different grades of society among the employees. The draftsmen—who regard themselves as professional men—feel that they are just a bit above the patternmakers, who wear aprons instead of coats as they work. The patternmakers consider themselves a whole lot better than the machinists because they wear white shirts in the shop instead of overalls, and because they earn about half a dollar a day more. But the machinists have a notion that they are better than the molders because the molder's job is dirtier and in some ways appears less "scientific." The molders look down on the tinsmiths, and the whole bunch despise the common laborer. They decline to eat their lunches and drink their beer in the same corner with him, and when he goes out on a job with the mechanics he is treated like a pack-horse and isn't considered worth talking to.

The average clerk in a department store regards himself as superior to the artisan and laborer. He doesn't want to be known as a "workingman"—not he. He imagines that he is in the same grade of society as

the owner of the store. He tries hard to live the part, even though he sleeps in a dinky hall bedroom and dines on a chocolate eclair and a glass of milk. He wears better clothes than the mechanic and he tries to be counted as a member of swell society—that is, it is 'swell' in the sense that it apes the doing of the rich.

Talk about the "aristocracy of labor?" There's a sense in which labor has a right to be proud, because it is producing something that's worth while, instead of grafting on the rest of the world. But this is the only reason that it has for counting itself of better stuff than the parasite who lives on the labor of others. Any sort of aristocracy that causes one workingman to look down upon another workingman because he happens to wear a different kind of working clothes, or because he earns a few cents a day less, or because he has a job which compels him to do some things which most of us don't like to do—such aristocracy is a cure to labor and the workers should be heartily ashamed of it.

The workers may be assured that there will never be real progress for their class until they get together and determine that they will advance together. And the sooner they learn that they must depend upon no outside influence but absolutely upon themselves, the more rapid will be their progress.

But labor will never advance, so long as a cheap snobbishness dominates among the various groups that constitute the working people.

THE GRAND CANYON.

By H. C. Wood.

I stood upon the rim of some strange world—

Vague, silent, mystical—its depths unfurled

In splendid, sloping terraces, mist-hung
And wondrous in the shifting colors flung
Like draperies of gauze 'twixt space and sun.

A sleeping snake seen from the heights,
The far-off river rushing to its doom.

From startling depths a city rose to view,
Built in ages when the earth was new—
Vast hanging gardens, gay in mineral bloom,
Enchanted castles, silent as the tomb;

Domes, towers and ramparts, bathed in violet lights

And tints—an artist's repature and despair—

Ten million sunsets must have shattered there.

—Santa Fe Employees' Magazine.

HIGH DUES AND HIGH WAGES.

Some of the union men who are paying 75 cents or \$1.00 a month dues should compare their condition with the printers. The printers pay \$2.80 to \$3.50 per month dues, according to position; besides an assess-

ment of one-half of 1 per cent on all money earned; the union has a large membership, plenty of money on hand; pays benefits; maintains a home for aged and broken-down members; pays an old age pension; pays strike benefits promptly—in short the Typographical union treats its members royally.

Remember, Mr. Builder Tradesman, that your union must have money to pay all of these things, and the only way to get that money is from high dues. Paste this in your hat and quit kicking if your union wants to "raise" you a little.

The wage rate fixed by labor organizations seldom declares that the employer cannot pay a higher rate if he wants to do so. It does declare that he cannot pay a lower rate than the minimum fixed in the trade agreement, and to this extent the inferior workman is protected, but in affording him that protection the superior workman protects himself, for, if he did not, all workmen, superior and inferior alike, would be working for the minimum wage until wage competition forced the inferior workman below the minimum and took the superior workman along with him proportionately.

A labor union is an association of men who mutually agree to organize for the protection and benefit of its membership. It was never intended to be used as a machine to persecute a part or fraction of the group. It sometimes takes several years to learn this fact, but it is learned nevertheless. It is just as well for members to be on the level with themselves. Men who cannot be square with their associates in a mutual voluntary association or union are not liable to be any too square with employers. In the meantime a good white streak in a union man becomes larger when he spends his union-made wages for union-made goods.—Building Trades.

LABOR'S NEED OF MEN.

The International Labor Movement is growing, says the British Columbia Federationist. It has almost developed into manhood. It has reached a stage where the services of men are required. Its units soon must accept the responsibilities of administering the affairs of the world. There are many things to unlearn and undo. The organization of wealth production is reaching a point where the form of ownership must be made to harmonize with it.

Never was there a time when the world stood more in need of MEN. And only from the working class can the proper men be developed.

If organized labor is wise, it will select its students and give them every opportunity of studying the workers' history, needs and requirements, in conventions, by travel and observations—in a word, experience.

The great industrial army is too busy working, or looking for work, to effectively

do the necessary planning. Men must be chosen from the ranks and trained to assume the duties which shortly will be placed upon us.

The labor press is growing and doing splendid work. Countless speakers are crystalizing a worldwide discontent among the property-less workers. Economic pressure is forcing the issue.

But we still lack MEN; or at least sufficient of them to constitute a world administrative center body.

What we have accomplished in the recent past in the matter of "international" organization we must enlarge to international scope and comprehension.

There is need and justification for MEN coming into, and staying in, the greatest movement the world ever knew—the united international hosts of labor.

Judas Iscariots no doubt there will be; lack of confidence and real backing on the part of the workers we may expect.

But all things considered, the labor movement today offers the greatest inducements of all to MEN.

ROLLING MILL MEN'S CONTRACTS.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has signed a new scale with the French Hill at Oakland, Cal., and with the Standard Chain Company at Columbus, Ohio, thereby securing an increased rate of wages.

ENGINE AND THE HEART.

The Latin word ingenium, which signifies heart, mind abilities or genius, was originally applied to any mechanical device or contrivance of an ingenious or complicated character. In the course of time the word became Anglicized into engine, and those who operated mechanical appliances were called engineers. Numerous machines have got their names from a corruption or abbreviation of the word engine, as, for instance, gin, jinny, etc., but of late years the name has been applied almost exclusively to prime movers.

"Locomotive," which is now used to denote locomotive engine, was first applied in the sense now generally used through George Stephenson naming one of his first engines "locomotion." The word was expressive and convenient and soon came into popular use. Some slight deviations from the word were common in early days. The Norris Locomotive Works, when first established, announced that they intended building locomotors.

LABOR WON GREAT VICTORY.

The decision of the supreme court in what is known as "The Crookston Carmen Union Case" as reported by the Twin City papers and by the Times, conveyed a very wrong impression, for while Judge Watts was upheld in his position in granting a writ of habeas corpus in the case brought

to checkmate the Carmen's union, the supreme court, in the opinion handed down, established beyond any doubt the principle for which the Carmen's union is contending—that the coercion is criminal under 5087, R. L. 1907.

This is a decision that will be heralded from one end of the country to the other. It means that while a corporation has to hire and fire whom they like, and belonging to a union may be used as a just reason for discharge. If an employe is threatened with discharge because he belongs to a union, and this discharge meant starvation or suffering for his family, it is coercion, because the man is not exercising his free will in the matter. It is a ground hog case.

The newspapers featured the fact that the granting of the writ of habeas corpus had been sustained, but that was really of no significance as compared to the comment made by the supreme court which will be found in another column in this issue.

The decision means that in Minnesota at least, no employer can make threats to discharge an employe under certain conditions, providing those conditions are such that the employe cannot exercise his own free will in making a decision as to whether he will accept the conditions imposed or not.

DIVIDED THEY VOTE.

The whistle has blown and each man takes his place
To toil for the world at a death-dealing pace.
Each movement is skillful, each brain is alert,
While they patiently work in the factory dirt;
Just look at that picture and make a note.
That united they sweat, but divided they vote.

The machines and the belts and the shafting
are still,
And not a wheel turns—there's a strike at the mill.
A strike! Every workman has solemnly vowed
To stand by his mates till their claim is allowed.
'Tis a brave thing to do, but don't fail to note
That united they strike, but divided they vote.

The sun brightly shines as there passes
along,
In holiday raiment the Labor Day throng.
Each man is decked out in his Labor Day best,
"Labor omnia vincit" the banners attest,
Yes, labor must conquer, but never, please note,
While united they march, divided they vote.
—By Ellis O. Jones, in Hope.

HALF HOLIDAY BEGINS.

Washington.—The thousands of government employes in this city are now enjoying the Saturday half holiday, which will continue until the close of September. Under the executive order issued by the President in 1909, and which has been considered as a continuing order each summer since then, the civil employes of the government work only four hours on Saturday during July, August and September. The District of Columbia government employes also get the Saturday half holiday, it having been inaugurated a year ago. The half holiday is not charged against clerks who are taking their vacation during the summer months. If a clerk is on leave during the holiday period he or she is entitled to leave equal to the combined holiday period.

BURLINGTON (VT.) NEWS.

Burlington, Vt.—The strike in the lumber mills of Burlington is now in the eighth week with an unbroken line of strikers. One of the largest companies has settled, signing a nine-hour agreement, but the other companies still remain intractable. Characters have been issued to textile workers at Winooski, where the employes of the American Woolen Company have decided to organize. A local union has also been formed among the cotton weavers of the Queen City mills. The men, women and children employed in this latter mill work sixty-four hours per week, with wages averaging \$6.50. In other mill towns in this vicinity organizations of the mill workers is only a matter of a short time.

REGAL GETS UNION STAMP.

Holyoke, Mass.—A recent issue of the *Arctican*, the local labor paper, states that the Regal Shoe Company of Whitman, Mass., has been added to the list of union stamp factories by the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. For a number of years efforts have been made by the officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union to enter into contractual relations with the Regal company. as a result an agreement has been secured and the factory will operate as a union factory henceforth.

ALWAYS A STRUGGLE.

Since the beginning of time the workers of every nation have been compelled to struggle for the right to organize and confer with their employers, but little by little, by associated efforts, the workers have fought against and overcome their opponents. In this struggle they have encountered the prejudice of the church, sometimes the state, next the courts and too often their employers. As the justice of our cause became better known and better understood, one after another of the more courageous statesmen, employers, pulpites

and sociologists have boldly proclaimed the existence of an organized labor movement; and fearlessly advised the sensible plan of dealing with it.—*Railroad Telegrapher*.

SUSPENDER STRIKE SETTLED.

Aurora, Ill.—The strike of the employes of the suspender factory has been settled and the workers are returning to work. The contest has been of nine weeks' duration, and would have been settled before but for the fact that the management of the firm refused to re-employ the president of the local union, all other points at issue having been adjusted. Finally it was agreed to submit this question to a board of arbitration, and as a result of its award the local president was reinstated, but resigns from official position in the union.

The result of Judge Hanford's impeachment proceedings may be a beautiful coat of whitewash. It is no easy task to remove from office a federal judge. In the history of the country there have been only about a dozen cases of impeachment against federal judges and, if we remember rightly, only two have been removed by impeachment. It is one thing to be morally certain of the guilt of a federal judge and quite another thing to beat the system in court. Whatever the outcome of the Hanford proceedings, the people of Washington will not forget the decisions of this particular judge and he will be pronounced guilty before the bar of public opinion. In theory we can get rid of an unfit judge by impeachment; in practice it is as hard as the proverbial passing of a camel through the eye of a needle. Recall of the judiciary is the plain remedy for judicial cussedness and the Hanford proceedings will probably accentuate the assertion. "Recall of judges" may be anarchy. If it is, we plead guilty to being "anarchists."—*Labor Journal*, Everett, Washington.

The recall of judges may be branded as anarchy by the mouthpieces of capitalism, but the recall is based on the fundamental principles of democracy and real, genuine democracy is destined to prevail in this country, regardless of capitalism and all its degenerate allies.

When Patrick Henry declared: "Give me liberty or give me death," it is possible that George the III and his Tory supporters looked upon him as a criminal and a traitor, but the sentiment which he uttered crystallized until king rule was swept from the shores of a new world.

To demand the recall of judges may arouse the wrath and indignation of the class who own and control the courts, but the facts and evidence that are growing out of the investigations carried on in the Archbald and Hanford cases, are making the recall of judges inevitable.—*Miners' Magazine*.

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 18th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor in no sense assumes responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department, or for any article appearing elsewhere in these columns, except unsigned articles in editorial section. The publication of signed or unsigned contributions to other pages devoted to general labor news and miscellaneous articles must not necessarily be construed as in any sense an indorsement of them under any circumstances.

EDITOR.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT REVIEWED.

By W. F. Donaldson.

[In the following review we have been obliged to quote quite extensively from the book in question; this was made necessary by the fact that very few of our readers will have read the book, and in order that they may have an intelligent appreciation of the statements to which we endeavor to reply, we have been compelled to quote very liberally.—The Author.]

To the Editor and Readers of the Railway Carmen's Journal.

We have recently had the pleasure of reading a book, the title of which proclaims it to be a "primer of Scientific Management," written by Frank B. Gilbreth, and published by D. Van Nostrand Company of New York. Mr. Gilbreth is a disciple of Frederick W. Taylor, originator of the "Taylor system" as pertaining to management in business.

This book, or "primer," purports to be something of an analysis of the principles of scientific management; and between the published preface and the body of the book is a foreword by Louis D. Brandies, who is looked upon as a champion and friend of organized labor.

Mr. Brandies says, in part:

"Under scientific management, men are led, not driven. Instead of working unwillingly for their employer, they work in co-operation with the management for themselves and their employer on what is a square deal.

"If the fruits of scientific management are directed into the proper channels, the working man will get, not only a fair share, but a very large share of the industrial profits arising from improved industry."

On page 1, in a quotation from Taylor, occur these words: "And that (under scientific management) it is possible to give the worker what he most wants—high wages; and his employer what he wants—low labor cost—for his manufactures."

On page 29, in reply to the question, 'Can not the piece rate be cut under scientific management?' the author says: "Yes, and so can the throat of the goose that laid the

golden egg; but there are a great many incentives placed upon the management, not to cut the rate once it has been set. For example, for the best results the management must have established a reputation of never having cut a rate which has been set under scientific management.

"Then when a rate has been set, and it has been found that no workman or gang boss teacher can teach the actual worker to do the work in the allotted time, the allowed time must be extended. On the other hand, if the time allowed is much longer than that required by the worker to accomplish his task, the management must stand by its mistake and take its medicine."

Again on page 45 we find some of the beneficent results of scientific management. Question: "Does scientific management insure the workman against accidents?"

Answer: "It does not insure him, but it certainly does reduce the number of accidents, because the machines, scaffolds, works and ways are made and maintained in the standard condition called for on the instruction card. * * * It, the machinery, is inspected, cleaned, oiled and repaired at stated times, whether it needs it or not," etc.

The above would be amusing were it not for the fact that the author evidently intended it to be taken in all seriousness; but nevertheless it reminds us of the woman who, when asked if she always did the family washing on Monday, replied: "Yes, I always wash on Monday, even if there is not a soiled garment in the house," and the statement as made implies that, while the machinery would be inspected, oiled and repaired at stated intervals, even if it did not need it, it would not be attended to except at those stated intervals, even if it did need it.

Page 58. "Not only does scientific management require good men after it is in operation, but it also provides for definite promotion to retain a man after he has outgrown his job."

Question: "Granting that scientific management is advantageous for the best worker, is it not a distinct hardship to the mediocre man?"

Answer: It is not: because first of all the best men are promoted out of competition with the mediocre man."

Page 59. "Actual statistics show that there has never been a case where the total number of employes has remained less in any organization operating under scientific management."

"There has never been a case yet where the business being systematized, did not employ a total of more men, the more highly it was systematized. As soon as the work in any one department can be done with fewer men, the business as a whole becomes so successful that it can underbid its competitors: in fact it often creates a market for its goods, and then requires more men in other departments."

Page 63. "There has never been a case where the Taylor system caused a large number of unemployed."

Right here we would pause to observe that if the systematizing of one department, by raising the efficiency of the workers, necessitates the transfer of the displaced to some other department, then why will not the same result follow in every department? in which case there would be no place left to which to transfer the superseded ones, except to the boneyard.

The only way to avoid this result would be to increase the output; and if the output of our mills, mines and factories were increased over the present, even one-half the amount indicated by the claims made for increased efficiency by the advocates of scientific management, the oft recurrent cry of "over production" would reverberate from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf.

On page 81.

Question: "Does not the giving of a bonus to the foreman every time that a man earns a bonus result in the foreman driving the men unmercifully?"

Answer: "No, because the task is set by carefully timing actual performance, with the proper allowance of time for rest and unexpected delays. No driving is necessary, after the workers have been taught the improved method devised by the best workers co-operating with the planning department."

The gang boss gets one bonus for each time that a man under him gets a bonus, and a double bonus when every man under him earns his bonus."

Oh, no! this would be no incentive for the boss to drive; none whatever: he would no doubt get down on his knees and beg of the men not to hurry: for if he had ten men under him, and he could not persuade them to take it easy, and each should get a bonus of ten cents in one day, then the boss would be put to the inconvenience of accepting two dollars extra for that day's work; who ever heard of a boss being so inconsiderate?

On page 84 we find the following, to which we will call attention farther along in

this article: "Under scientific management it is better for the gang boss to risk ruin to his suit of clothes by jumping in and helping a man who is delayed by the happening of the unexpected, than to let that one incident prevent him from earning a double bonus. Every time he thus helps himself, he is helping the worker."

"There is no parallel to this under the traditional plan of management, except in the very small business, where the employer is his own gang boss. This condition of scientific management has also many by-products of benefit to the workman. It fosters good feeling between the men and their employer."

"The men have more contented minds."

They dare to push their work, knowing that when they really want help they can get it.

"They soon learn to know that the gang boss is working for them, instead of their working for him. Their instructions are in writing on the instruction card. The gang boss can not change these instructions. If they work in accordance with the instructions on the instruction card, the disciplinarian will stand by them. If they do not understand their instructions, or can not obey, they send for the gang boss. He is their coach, their tutor, and as the worker is paid more money for being more efficient, so also is the gang boss tutor paid in the form of bonuses, and double bonuses, in proportion as he is efficient as a teacher, not as a driver."

On page 89.

Question: "If the worker produces three times more output under scientific management than he does under the traditional plan, why does he not get three times as much wages?"

Answer: "If all the saving by use of scientific management were given to the worker, the management could not afford to maintain the corps of investigators and teachers who are necessary under scientific management. The saving by means of better processes, easier conditions, and more efficient teaching, is so great, however, that increases in wages of 25 to 100 per cent to the workman are always paid. The balance of the saving goes to pay for the cost of maintaining the conditions of scientific management, and also for reducing the cost of production."

Now, let us examine the above answer, and see what it contains; and please remember that these questions and answers are formulated by those who are urging the extreme desirability of the new system, and are supposed to be the best arguments that can be produced in support of their theory. In the first place, the author does not deny that the output of a worker may be increased threefold, or 200 per cent, while he places the increase in wages at 25 to 100 per cent; or an average of 62½ per cent; but honestly we presume that this average is

like the average of the wages of the two railroad trackmen: Pat was drawing \$1.15 per day and the roadmaster drew \$1,800 per year, equal to \$5.75 per day.

One day some one asked Pat what wages the road paid. His answer was: "Sure and the wages averages prutty well oop, the road master get \$5.75, and Oi get \$1.15, an average of \$3.45, purty good pay for a raw Irishman, I dunno."

Perhaps some straw boss may have his salary doubled, upon his promotion to manager of a department, while a hundred workers would get the 25 per cent; and so while the increase would be from 25 to 100 per cent, the average would be less than 26 per cent; and this while the men were turning out 200 per cent more work; we regret the fact that the author of the book under discussion has neglected to tell us about what is the per cent of increase in cost of the new management, as compared with the old. But as he has failed to do so we are unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the increase in wages to which the men are justly entitled.

We have heard of one case where the output was raised almost 500 per cent, and the wages increased 31 per cent. In this case under the old way the workers received 30 per cent and the management or foreman, received 20 per cent of labor cost.

Under the new way, the men received 76 per cent and the management 24 per cent of labor cost, and while the entire additional labor cost was about 33 per cent, including increase in cost of amangement, yet the net increase to the firm was 457 per cent; or for every 100 dollars' profit the firm had been making under the old system, they now made \$557. And this is the square deal the author loves so well to dwell upon. This is the way the "balance" is divided between the employer and the employees. And how well does it fit in with the following excerpt from Arthur Twining Hadley as given on page 60?

"By those who have grasped this fact, it is universally held that increased production, due to efficiency of labor, accrues very largely to the laborers themselves."

On page 90 we find the question:

"What guarantee has the workman that the rates will never be cut?"

Answer:

"There may be no guarantee to the workman that the rates will never be cut; but there will be no scientific management if the rates are once cut. * * * Any one who has studied the subject enough to install scientific management will realize that the rates must be set right the first time and never cut: This is the best guarantee the worker can have."

Let us also look into this statement for the wooly head in the fuel rick. On the following page (91) when questioned as to the possibility of fines being increased in times of business depression, he answers: "No,

for the reason that under scientific management the fines collected go back into the pockets of the workman in some form or other," and immediately following he says: "Bitter strikes have occurred in many of the textile trades under the old management, because the fines which were established primarily to compensate the employers for the injury caused by the employees, were afterwards used as a means of reducing production cost by the simple process of fining workers for everything for which an evcuse could be found."

Also on page 29 he tells us of a girl in a facotry where they worked piece work refusing to use an improved method in doing her work on the ground that the boss cut the rate whenever a girl made more than \$6 per week. Now, to sum up this question of cutting rates: The author admits that the textile manufacturers have often resorted to the imposition of unjust fines upon their employes, in order to reduce the cost of production; this is practically the same thing as reducing wages, or cutting the schedule. He also admits that under the piece work system employers cut rates. He admits that under his beloved scientific management that they have fines for the workman, and that there is no guarantee that rates will not be cut, and yet he asks us to believe that just as soon as these same men adopt the new or "scientific" management they will be good; they will give back these fines, will not cut rates, and will even give to the workers a large, very large share of the increase the system was inaugurated to produce.

This brings us again to our quotation from Brandies in the Foreword, where he says: "If the fruits of scientific management are directed into the proper channels, the working man will get not only a fair share, but a very large share of the industrial profits arising from improved industry."

Surely Mr. Brandies was talking at random, or else in the main "The fruits have not been directed into proper channels," etc.

(To be Continued.)

FROM A MEMBER OF SAGEBRUSH
LODGE NO. 33.

Pasco, Wash.

Editor Journal.

I am going to try and write another letter for the correspondence department of the Journal. Remember, I have been paid for this, not by the Journal, but by this lodge, for, as their delegate to the Washington State Federation of Labor convention, was supposed to report the proceedings there and any conclusions or deductions reached that would benefit organized labor as a whole, or the carmen in particular along political lines. And politics is no secondary consideration to the workers nowadays. At one time we used to think the union was the first, last and only thing to directly improve our material interests, and it has

done wonders in its time, but the time of a single craft organization is getting to be a thing of the past. The next step was the System Federation, composed of the shop trades, and now we have further advanced to the Federation of Federations. It is only about eight years since this work I am now doing paid \$1.90 for 12 hours a day; today it pays 29½ cents per hour; then the carmen, as a rule, were a disorganized mob (at least where I worked at that time). No one of them who had any gumption or ambition followed car work steadily for a livelihood; it was only when things were "dead" elsewhere that a fellow turned to it, and with a few old "standbys" who followed it because they had a steady job, the railroads worried along somehow, with about twice the help to do half the work they do nowadays. Then all you had to do was to get on the "pay roll" and hang around in case they did need you. Now they get two men's work out of you, and are figuring hard to make it three. During all this time I only saw one voluntary raise given by a railroad company, and that was about eight years ago, when the Milwaukee at St. Paul gave their coach cleaners a raise of 75 cents (no, not a day) but a month, or 2½ cents a day; magnificent, eh? All other increases were obtained by the B. R. C. of A., joint protective boards negotiating with the companies.

Now let us figure this out; \$1.90 per day and 29½ cents per hour (let us put it at the lowest possible estimate), is say a \$1 a day increase, or \$300 a year; for that amount it costs us \$12 or \$15 a year, or 2,000 per cent on the investment. What do you think of that for a showing? Banks pay 4 per cent a year on savings; you pay 10 per cent to them if you want to borrow any money, and they even get 2 per cent a month on short term notes. Even our captains of industry, when they promote a trust, and capitalize it at twice its physical value, only "shake down" a 100 per cent or so. And here a "bunch" of carmen get together (or any other organized trade, for that matter), and beat any "get rich quick" scheme you ever heard of, and in a legitimate manner. For the above is substantiated by facts, as you can easily convince yourself by looking back over the schedules of pretty nearly any railroad for the last ten years. And then there is some poor, ignorant, empty headed ones who can't see why they should join a union; wouldn't it make you tired or disgusted? Don't run away with the idea that the union carmen are "angels without wings" or so wise that it pains them. Circumstances forced them to get together—with the above result. Those of the non-union men that I have come in contact with and studied as curious objects have been densely ignorant, at least some of them; some were fools that could not or would not reason. It is easy to recognize that

type at first glance. And then again there were some who were simply asleep and had not "come out of it" yet, and in a few, very few cases, there were men who had no opportunity to join, or through poverty or ill luck were not able. Personally, I don't expect our union, or the Federation of Federations to get me as much in the future as in the past; in fact would "stay with it" if it never got me another cent increase, for it would be but right in the first place, and then again very good policy to hold what has been already gained. Some of the brothers may think that the cost of living has gone up in the last ten years, so that we are not much better, if not worse off now than we were then. Granted it has, but wages are like water, it always seeks the lowest level, and those that are unorganized get very little if any more wages now than they did ten years ago, and have to face the higher living cost like the rest of us. But things are changed and are changing all the time. The day is past for the single railroad to stand by itself in the fierce competition for traffic (freight and passenger) with every other railroad in the same section of country. So is the time past when the single craft can negotiate with or fight the one road alone, while all other roads and all other trade unions stand aside and remain neutral. The railroads get together under their General Managers' Association. They were compelled to do so, or perish one by one. They have capital (spelled with a big C) and some able generals who know the railroad game, and how to handle men. We have, or will have to have solidarity. One thing certain, the problem will be fought out and settled one way or the other on a larger, grander scale than ever before. Besides, their money, their principal weapon, will be what they know as the "Reserve Army of Labor," and what we know as the unemployed (that's the key to the situation). They will have control of the press to mold public opinion, and also own the courts (but some day we are going to tear that bandage off justice's eyes).

But to get back to the unemployed—what are we going to do about them? God gave unto us all this earth. It produces all we need, at least for bodily comfort, provided we put forth an effort to earn it; then why should any man be denied the right to a living, his right to earn it, and work out his own and his country's salvation?

It seems strange that in as great a country as ours, millions of people are out of employment all or part of the time. There's not work enough for us all at the same time. I am not referring now to the 'stiffs' or hobos—who are the parasites of our class—but the people as a nation.

That reminds me of a remark by a local brother. In talking about the above, he said: "What are we anyhow? There's only 30 days and a pay check between most of us

and a 'hobo' if we get separated from a job and can't find another in a hurry. They do nothing and live—we put in half our lives trying to get enough to live on—and are only ahead of them to the extent of getting a few drinks, thrown in on pay day for good measure."

But I am digressing. To go back to the original subject, the unemployed. Are we, the union men, going to have them constantly held over our heads as the weapon that will keep us in dire subjection? Or will we have to study out and put in practice the means whereby they have the same chance as we at a livelihood?

At first glance a step in that direction seems to be in the constitution of the Federation of Federations where we declare for an 8-hour day and a minimum wage; but is it? Take our work, for instance. It looks as if that would mean an increase of 20 per cent more men working to do the same work as is now done in 10 hours. But every carman knows that with the new steel cars, steel underframes and improved draft rigging that repairs and the up-keep of cars are being reduced to a minimum, and that it would not take more, probably less, men than now to keep the same number of cars in good condition. So that is only a help but not a solution of the question. Take a labor union composed of all nationalities, with their racial and religious prejudices, every one with a different temperament and disposition and ideas as to what is best to bring about the end in view, mix them and blend them together in one idea; no wonder they have done things in the past and will in the future—who knows what they may be able to accomplish?

Well may it be said, "The labor unions have the power to rule the world if they have the ability to do so." And why can't they have the ability? A few years ago the average workman (myself included) could talk or discuss nothing but shop, the "demi monde," or underworld; where you could get the biggest beer for the smallest price, and a few kindred subjects. Today very little escapes us—if it is along the economic, the political, moral or intellectual field, we have a healthy, sane and fair opinion to express about it. We only differ about the means to accomplish an end, but the end we all agree in wanting, and while I pose as no prophet, that end we will ultimately get. We don't particularly care under what banner we get our desires, but get them we are sure to.

You will have to show me (though I am not from Missouri, like Brother Martin, who can't be shown) where the better nature and horse sense of a man is appealed to more than in a union lodge (I want to modify that a little; there's a certain political party that makes the same appeal—but I am not on politics now). Your God, your country and your family is what a union stands for. It matters not what your

religion is, for there are different roads to the same goal—the hereafter, it indorses it, and you; provided you live up to its principles—your country—are not you as one of the laboring class, the country? By that you, I mean the union man, the Grange, Farmers' Union and all right minded people, no matter who or where; also again the comrades in a political party (but not one of the two political parties recently in convention, fighting like a lot of drunken lumber jacks over what? The chances at a whack at the division of the spoils, in case of victory). Who stands more for the interests of the most people and physical, mental, moral and material interests than a union?

They are founded on the same plan exactly. Your local lodge is similar to your local city government; your international is as your state government; one makes laws and rules for a state, and is directly interested in the welfare of the people of that state. The other is interested in all who work at a single craft or trade. Now comes your Federation of Federations and your A. F. of L. They are interested in many trades, crafts and unskilled labor. Don't they to the mind's eye bear a close resemblance to Congress and the state legislatures? And they (the labor people) are as a rule more honorable and honest in trying to do their duty to the people they represent than can be said of the national body. We have had a black sheep or two, but never any Lorimers, Cannons, Cranes, Rootes, Aldrichs, Guggenheims, Platts, etc., or people of their ilk.

If your union idea is a failure, or can ever be crushed, I say to you (as one who once wore the blue and ate embalmed beef on a foreign shore, under our flag, also native born) I say, and mark it well, so is our government, as the highest type of democratic, representative government, a failure or can be crushed—for the enemy of one is the enemy of both. And it won't be a foreign foe, either, but among our class, the scab, the hobo, the parasite, the weakling and the degenerate, among our so-called better people—those who instead of working with labor, and those who truly think, and have the national honor and the good of the whole people at heart, try to destroy labor and hush the cry of us common people, whom they style "the great unwashed." Hush our cry for what our constitution guarantees us—life (the life that should be the standard of American living), liberty, the liberty of thought and expression, and not the liberty they indulge in, and define liberty to mean license to indulge in brutality, oppression, and defy their state governor and national officer sent to investigate, as at San Diego and Lawrence. They were union men, though not our kind, and should have been allowed to "holler their heads off" if so inclined, and no one would have noticed, but your vigilants, what a noble

type, blackjacking for logic or subjection, which, pitching into a poor unarmed devil and under the flag our fathers fought for, and posing as Americans—bah! The pursuit of happiness, there you have it; life, liberty and pursuit of happiness in your national constitution; your God, your country and your family—as a union man—is there a difference? The pursuit of happiness brings you to the atoms that compose the mass of human society, the family; who advances their material interests, who asks more leisure for the worker to spend at home, to bring up his family to be good citizens, and men and women who awaken his dormant brain to ennobling thoughts, ambitions and desires; who tries in a kindly way to improve his moral nature? There's only one answer—the union. The constitution guarantees the right of the pursuit of happiness, the union tries to bring it about, that's all.

Don't think I am a fanatic on unionism (or anything else). I could fill pages of their weaknesses, but the fact remains—it's the best we know of, and if it ever fails or is crushed, God help us, for man can not; and we who boast of being "the land of the free and the home of the brave" will be reduced to the condition of the Mexican peon, and as heartless and hopeless as he. Our enemies we can crush as easily as you would crush an egg with your fist, were we once united—and they know it. But the game they play is to create discord among us; mistrust of our officers, and when that don't work, seduce us by their so-called unions: A fellow drifted through here lately claiming to be a carman—was once with and imagined he still was with a kind of B. R. C. of A.—gave the works, and then flashed an O. R. R. employees' card—wouldn't that "jar you?" He got a "frosty" reception here, but thought he was a union carman.

Then some of the "scissor bills" and "mutts" fall to this new organizations—got up by that fellow that grinds up peanut shells and peddles to the great American public as a breakfast food—from Battle Creek, Mich. The bosses and men meet together and agree not to strike, boycott, or blacklist each other; there's a little mutual interest dope—they don't even make faces at each other, but wear a "cracked grin," drink tea—or banquet—I don't know which. But it's warranted harmless—by the man that furnishes the coin. Now, don't all you carmen "holler" for an application card, for I don't carry any.

This letter is getting too long, Brother Editor. I don't know how to begin a letter, when to end, and have not said a word of what I intended to say. I want to stack up against your single tax theory, take a fall out of Brother Martin (though there is a part of his letter in July issue that deserves serious attention). Want to say a good word to the brother that was responsible for the last referendum vote; he is

the kind that "digs in" and gets what is best for the good and welfare of the order, instead of writing or talking about it, and waiting for some one else to have head enough to do the work. And whoopee! H. M. of Jonesboro Lodge gives our Grand Lodge officers a gentle bawling. What's the answer? Also what became of Silver Shorty? His good natured "Boomer" stories made interesting reading for those of us that have to stay in one place.

For fear some of the brothers might think I have a mortgage on the Journal and can monopolize the whole correspondence department, I will close, and if you print this will finish this letter by continuing in our next. NEMO.

FROM A MEMBER OF SIMPSON'S REST LODGE NO. 20.

Salida, Colo., July 14, 1912.

I will endeavor to write up my trip from Needles to Salida, in which I wish to let our readers know of the progress our noble order is making. I traveled from Needles to San Francisco via the Santa Fe, leaving Needles June 13th. My intention was to go from Frisco to Portland on the steamer, but after arriving at Frisco and finding out that I would have to lay out there until the 19th—four days—I went to Oakland and pulled out over the Western Pacific, Saturday, June 15th, for Salt Lake City, stopping at all division points. The W. P. has 921 miles of road, and on that much mileage I found two non-member car inspectors. One of those "no bills" was at Stockton, California, first division out of Oakland. He said he would join the union but he got as much as the men who belonged. I told him that the S. P. had a bunch of his kind. The other one was at Oroville. With those two exceptions the W. P. boys are solid. Nearly all the car foremen are card men. I sure call this good news for the order. Now is the accepted time to get a contract on the W. P., for all the boys are made of good material, and would not hesitate in scrapping for justice. I believe that our brothers on the W. P. at Oakland are ready at any minute to go up after a contract.

I tried very hard to get on the W. P. east end. Not that I thought it was a better road than any other, but I saw a chance to make a good move and do some good work for our order. That is my motto, "Do all in your power for the B. R. C. of A." If all of our members would only give a hand, we would soon be solid all over the country.

I find in my travel that our members do not read the Constitution and Journal, or some of them do not. I should say that all information needed can be obtained from our Constitution and Journals. I would advise all of our members to read more socialist papers and labor magazines and let a

good bunch of the capitalist newspapers drop. We should back up the labor papers.

While on the W. P. I found some redhot socialist conductors. I had a long talk with the best posted conductor I ever saw, on socialism and capitalism. He could give an outline of both, showing what would happen should labor lose. And what a change if socialism and labor won the victory. He was a subscriber to five different labor papers. I would like to hear this conductor give Brother George E. Martin a roundup. I think he could convince Brother Martin what socialism is. He reads our journals regularly and had been keeping up with the Martin scrap for the capitalist side. Brother Martin admits that he did not understand socialism. He should do as a lawyer told me to do in a railroad case. He asked me what I knew about the case. I said that I was only working in the yard when the fellow was hurt and that I did not see the accident or that I did not know anything about it. He replied to me by saying, "Well, if you do not know anything, do not say anything." Well, I will refer back to my trip. Wendover, Utah, the first division out of Salt Lake, has the right name. I stopped there about one hour and the wind blew so hard it blew all the buttons off my shirt. One of the brothers told me not to forget Wendover when I wrote my letter to the Journal. For fifty miles east of Wendover is the the great salt beds, and level as water. So it gives the wind a clear sweep at Wendover. On arriving at Salt Lake Sunday afternoon, June 23d, myself and Brother J. M. Neel, whom I had rounded up at Portola, and who stayed with me two weeks on the road, went to the Grand shops. Failing to land a job, we went to Bingham Canyon over the D. & R. G. We met all the boys up at the Canyon, finding them solid. We stayed with them three or four days and rested up, during which time we went to Magna where the B. & G. railroad has a shop. Finding nothing there we returned to Bingham. The B. & G. pays all carmen 31 cents per hour. Car repairers ten hours every day in the month, inspectors eleven and twelve hours every day in the month. At Bingham the carmen shack has the following over the door: "Solid B. R. C. of A. here." This looks good for the order. This little road works only about fifteen carmen, and operates about twenty-nine miles of road.

I met Brother Frank Hayes at Magna. He is inspecting for the B. & G. We stayed with him a day. After bidding our good brothers goodbye at the Canyon, we went to Ogden en route to Butte, Montana. We were advised there that the Grand wanted carmen at Salt Lake, so we went back to the Lake and I landed a job; but when I went to make out my application and go to the doctor, I was "canned." Got a job and was "canned" in one hour. So we pulled out east over the Grand for Helper, where

we found a good bunch of carmen all lined up. We could have went to work then if we had had any tools. Staying around all night Brother Neel left me and I was to see the superintendent the next morning. He was going to put me to work, but he left during the night so I could not afford to stay and wait for him to return.

We had the pleasure of meeting Brother Sandow, an old-time boomer at Helper. He is head inspector at night. I pulled out for Grand Junction when I ran onto Brother Neel again. The boys then advised me to see the M. M. He wanted a good car inspector at Glennwood Springs. I went over to see him, but had not had enough experience; I had had only ten years. So myself or Brother Neel could not get the job. We then left for the east, Brother Neel going to Leadville and I stopped at Cardiff where the C. M. has a shop. Finding nothing there, I spent the night and pulled out over the Grand to Minturn, a division on the D. & R. G. This was on July Fourth and while going up through the Grand River Canyon we went through a big snow. Minturn is 7,825 feet above sea level, so you can imagine that a fire in the stove felt good to a boomer after riding through the snow all day. I found solid B. R. C. of A. at Minturn, also at Grand Junction. The boys at Minturn are members of Leadville lodge and are a bunch that do not forget the vows they took when joining the order. Crossing the divide at Tennessee Pass, I stopped at Malta, and seeing Brother Johnson, the D. & R. G. inspector, he advised me to go to Leadville as he knew of nothing there. So I came to Salida and went to see the car foreman. He said if I belonged to the carmen order that the carmen would see that I had tools to work with, and that he would give me a job. I showed my card and he conveyed me around and made me acquainted with some of the boys. So I found no trouble in getting tools, and I made a chase over to see the doctor and went to work July 6th, and am working with a good bunch of men. On the 9th I attended the meeting of the Salida Lodge No. 176 and can say everything was carried on nicely.

By the way, I see Brother C. V. McCain has a letter in the July Journal. Come again, brother. The more the better. The boomer is not far from Trinidad now. Cannot say where I will be in another month. I may drop into Trinidad any old day.

Just a word for the night car inspector at Ogden on the D. & R. G. If all carmen were like him I would quit the car department now and throw away my card. This guy would not even look at our cards or talk to us. Some brother at Ogden should line him up again. He has forgotten his obligations. Now, Brother Neel and the air brake boomer did not want anything he had. I did not fail to tell the brothers at Salt Lake, and they said that they were

going to write and tell the boys to jar him up. He was the coldest carman I ever saw. It does not hurt any carman to look at a card and give information. These are the duties we owe each other. I want some brother to see that this cold footed carman gets the full benefit of this letter, and by the time this is in print, some of the boys at Ogden will have the full particulars of the case and will understand the writeup. If a man is going to profess to be a carman, I want him to be one; not pay his dues to hold his job.

Well, I guess I had better come to a close by saying that the B. R. C. of A. is prospering everywhere I have been excepting the Santa Fe, and there is room for improvement there. I am going to Denver before long and try and get a job in the C. & S. shops and see what is the trouble with that bunch. With best wishes to the B. R. C. of A. and all the boys, and hoping they will stand the great Harriman line strike and win the victory,

I remain, as ever,

AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

FROM A MEMBER OF LAKE OF THE WOODS LODGE NO. 236.

Kenora, Ont., Can., July 7, 1912.

Editor Journal.

In the first place I must congratulate you heartily on the splendid Journal you are turning out each month, and I read with much interest the letters from brothers all over the various systems.

If you will allow me space I would like to add a few remarks which may perhaps be of some interest to those who are concerned with the political discussions in our Journal.

I am very pleased with the letter from Brother W. F. Donaldson, Kansas City, Mo. He has struck the right tone. He has given us the result of honest investigation. He has been grappling with a problem, and in his letter asks his brothers if he has solved it correctly. Some brother or brothers who are better posted on the economic and political questions than he is will give him the result of their honest investigation, and not only Brother Donaldson but the rest of the boys who are interested in the discussion will be benefited thereby. That is the kind of political discussion our Journal is open for. Brother Donaldson has given no one abuse, and he will get none from anyone who is capable of making an intelligent reply to his letter.

If our Journal was open to the kind of political discussions we have been used to in the old parties, both in their press and on their public platforms, take, for instance, the Taft-Roosevelt fight for the nomination—why, Brother Editor, I would be one of the first to ask you to "cut it out," but while it is kept within the bounds of inquiry and reply, statement and criticism, I shall

strongly advocate a continued discussion of the political question in its columns.

Now, then, for a little discussion with Brother Donaldson. You are quite right about the public ownership and use of the means of production and distribution, for under Socialism a piece of land owned, say, by the public, would be of no value unless put to some use, although under the present system an individual may make a profitable investment by becoming the owner of a piece of land he never expects to see, much less use.

Under your second head you are afraid that the laborers would quit the job at which they got \$10 per day. I don't think they would, because they would know that they had to work to live, and that there was no such thing as investing their savings and living off the interest, or, in other words, living off the product of other people's labor. Then, on the other hand, if it was found that the men were leaving a certain industry the cause would very quickly be ascertained and a remedy forthcoming in the shape of shorter hours and other inducements held out to make it as inviting and congenial as any other kind of work.

I have worked under the "piece work" system and have worked hard, too, to try to increase my weekly pay, and I know why I did it, and I know why others do it. It is want and the fear of it, the continual struggle which makes men do such foolish things as that. Happiness is the goal of human nature, and with the wonderful improved machinery—for production, distribution and transportation—of the present day at our disposal we could all reach it easily and honorably. How many then, brother, do you think would work with might and main for it, steal for it, or murder for it, or worse than all, how many women would sell their priceless virtue for a few years' gaudy existence, when by some useful occupation a few short hours per day in the prime of their lives they could secure for themselves all the happiness this world can give until the silver threads are mingled with the gold, the eyes get dim, and the weary body lays itself down to rest, and a soul prepared, meets its creator?

Under Socialism the carmen themselves would elect their car foreman and I don't think that he would have favorites very long, for the dreaded right of recall would be at his elbow. Carmen do not secure the best work themselves, but they bribe the foreman and he secures it for them.

Now, brother, we don't assume or expect that the election of a Socialist President in the United States will make every thief an honest man, every hobo a worker and every one the "very embodiment of virtue" right on the precise moment that the poll is declared. But we do claim that the present system has manufactured most of the thieves and vicious characters we have with us at the present time, and by dispensing with

the system we shall stop the manufacture of this unworthy product and also by making it easier to live honestly than to be a thief, very few will continue to steal for a livelihood. You seldom hear of a well to do man picking a pocket, and if he does and gets caught they usually send for a doctor instead of a policeman.

Poverty and the fear of it is the cause which makes men vile, deceitful, fraudulent, thieves, intriguers and vicious vagabonds. Remove the cause and we have every reason to believe that its effect will disappear.

Every one will receive his full social product or its equivalent value. This will apply, I believe, to the able bodied man who produces nothing useful or ornamental by brain or brawn. It would be no use his begging, for everyone would know that he could get a good living by working for it. So the lazy man will not live upon the product of another's labor as he does now.

I also understand that the banking laws and medium of exchange will undergo a radical change, so as to materially effect the possibilities of theft and graft.

It will be a very small crowd that can crowd himself into the Socialist party. If you doubt that statement, brother, try it and you will find that a good knowledge of the Socialist philosophy, strict obedience to the will of the majority to carry out its principles to the exclusion of all other political parties is the only password. Anything less than that and you will pretty soon be crowded out again if you get in at all. I have seen it done, brother, many a time.

Don't think for one minute that we poor working plugs are furnishing the brains of this movement, and even if we were we would make quite a respectable showing against the boodling, spoil dividing plutes who are misgoverning our countries at the present time. According to recent accounts the colleges of both England and America must be a veritable hot-bed of Socialism. We can not think of a time in American history when progress looked in vain for a champion. When King George of England oppressed your land, Washington arose and silenced the oppressor. When the bonds of chattel slavery were to be broken Lincoln was there to do the job. All we want now for the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth is the votes of the class conscious united workers of the country; the brains are there waiting. On with the schools, nevertheless, for they are the spokes in the wheel of progress.

Under his last head the brother "assumes" that all the American people are honest. Now, that is contrary to facts and figures. It is also unnecessary.

The first man who came to do business on this earth was mean enough to lay the blame of his wickedness on his wife. Any man who will hide behind his wife that way, deserves the contempt of every

other honest man. The next man was a murderer. The next one, who might have been a decent fellow, was murdered.

Now, if it was not necessary to have good, upright, honest men to start a world with, why should it be necessary to doctor up every little pimple on the American body social before we start to live a right life in which virtue can bloom to perfection and honesty bear fruit. Liberty is not license, Brother, and the other way round, license is not liberty. Today we have license and wage slavery.

Let's have liberty.

One man said that in England there were forty million people mortal fools. Well, it may be so, but they are wising up some. He told that story to an American. I wonder what the American said up his sleeve? Anyhow there are about ninety million people in the United States, and they are mostly honest at heart. I have great confidence in human nature. I believe it is naturally good and not otherwise, as some would have us believe.

One more little bit, Brother Editor, if I may. The man who has one wife and loves her but can not keep a home over her head is jailed for vagrancy and his wife, God help her. The man who has five wives (minus the love or I miss my guess) and keeps them in luxury on the product of other men's labor, is honored and respected by the powers that be, as the chief man of his home state.

The boy who saves the life of his starving mother by a stolen loaf is jailed. The man who steals a whole railway system and starves his employees is put into the Senate. The girl who works for an honest living is below the poverty line. The girl who prostitutes her body to some old millionaire is above the luxury line.

They kill the home and heap riches upon its deadly enemy. They make a criminal of the young hero and make the great thief a trustee of the nation.

Virtue dresses in rags and lives in a hovel, while vice is clothed in silk and bedecked with diamonds and feeds to her pet dogs enough to keep the wolf of want from the door of five families.

Brother, do you wonder at crime? Destroy the cause of it and it will fade away like darkness before the rising sun.

I can not imagine a more ridiculous and absurd situation than the one created by the capitalist system, where the workers eat when the larder is empty, and starve when plenty is in the land.

On the rest of your letter, brother, I would like to shake hands with you, and if we can not smoke a cigar in each other's company we can, by the kindness of our good editor, greet each other and the rest of the boys through the columns of the finest labor journal on the American continent.

Yours fraternally,

JACK ALUMBER.

TEXAS FRONTIER REMINISCENCES— ELLINGTON.

By S. J. Adams of Lone Star Lodge No. 17,
Dallas, Tex.

There were five of us, Ellington, Templeton, Pitts, "Polly" and myself. We were returning to Rio Grande City from Galiad, where we had been sent with some prisoners for the civil authorities at that point. We had been riding hard for several days and were tired, and as we sat around on our blankets smoking and talking, we were certainly enjoying a much needed rest. In our little camp on the banks of the Nueces, a few miles above old San Diego.

Our horses had been staked out, and Ellington, who was on first watch, had thoughtlessly wandered some distance from camp and was singing; yes, Ellington was singing. It was a very foolish thing for any man to do under the circumstances, and yet among us there was no thought of danger or trouble of any kind. We had been scouting but very little of late, had been mixed up in no fights, and had made but few arrests; in fact, we felt ourselves almost at peace with the world.

Ellington was singing one of those sweetly pathetic old songs of our boyhood days, one of the few songs which appeals to the human heart as it speaks the language of the human soul, "Lorena." We had never before heard Ellington sing, in fact we had no idea he could sing. He had been with us but a short time and yet we knew some little of the man's history. Born and raised in Travis county, Texas, he had married very young, married the sweetheart of his life, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Austin. She had lived only two weeks. Only two short weeks after their wedding day he had laid her away; and with her he had buried the happiness and all the hope of his life, and tonight he was talking to her, his lost love.

Yes, if one soul can commune with another, then Ellington was talking to his wife, and we knew it, and for the man in his heart breaking sorrow we felt the most profound sympathy.

As the song progressed the boys became more absorbed and attentive. Heads were bowed, while pipes and cigarettes were allowed to go out, all conversation ceased, and even the breathing of the men was less audible. Each of us knew just what Ellington was thinking about, and each of us knew just what was in the minds of the others.

Some blue-eyed Bessie, or some Katy with raven hair, some buried hope, some shadow of the past, some longing of the heart, put behind us with the foolish idea that the darkness of the coming night would cover it up forever, and that the coming morrow would bring to us that lightness of heart and peace of mind that forgetfulness only can bring. In fact Ellington's song was our song, for it appealed to our better na-

tures while pointing out to us for the moment (hardened by our environment as we were) the way of a higher, better life.

Rising slowly from their blankets Pitts and Polly strode off in different directions, and we could see them standing with bared heads as the song of Ellington went on:

"The sun sinks slowly down, Lorena,
The dew drops kiss the blushing rose."

Cut off from the society of good men and women as we were, without home or hope of happiness in the world, reckless by nature and wild by training, living today with no thought of tomorrow, we were still men, with human hearts and human minds; and as we sat listening to Ellington's wonderfully pathetic old song, the heart of each was filled with regret, because of the many mistakes of our lives. The song went on, and Templeton, who was supposed to be the hardest hearted and most reckless man in the company, could stand it no longer and at the words—

"We loved each other then, Lorena,
More than we even dared to tell,"

he sprang to his feet exclaiming, "Good God, I wish Ellington would dry up, I can't stand it." And Ellington did dry up, for just then the unexpected happened, and pandemonium broke loose.

A wild yell, and a revolver shot, answered by the report of Ellington's carbine, and then a perfect roar of revolver shots, the galloping of horses and the shouts and curses of excited and maddened men. Grasping our revolvers we started on a run to the relief of Ellington, only to separate and spring to cover behind trees or cactus, as we were met and passed on either side by a band of desperadoes, firing at us as fast as they could work their revolvers. We fought them as best we could, but if we did any damage we never knew it.

The friends of our prisoners, bent on rescue, had followed us from the Rio Grande and attracted, no doubt, by Ellington's singing, had learned our whereabouts.

They had come too late to accomplish their purpose, but in time to give us the fright of our lives. They had come and gone, and now we could get together and sum up our casualties. We found two holes in Polly's old white hat, while Pitts had a plug shot out of the top of his left shoulder. Templeton and myself had again played in luck, for we were out nothing but the six good cartridges each of us had sent out from his blue steel revolver. We found Ellington sitting with his back to a mesquite tree with his carbine between his knees, pale as a corpse, and with the blood trickling down from a wound in his breast, while something like fifty feet away a desperado lay stretched out upon his face, and we knew that Ellington's carbine had done its work, for when a wounded man falls upon his face you may be sure his wound is mortal. Taking our wounded comrade tenderly up we carried him to the river, where

after bathing the wound and staunching the blood as best we could we found him seriously but not fatally wounded. The bullet had struck the bone on the right side of his breast, turning to the right it had passed under the arm and out under the shoulder blade, making only a flesh wound, but a very painful and serious one, situated as we were. We carried him back to Beeville, where we placed him under the care of a doctor. He was afterwards sent to Corpus Christi, where he was placed in a hospital. He recovered but we saw him no more. His term of enlistment being out he returned to Austin, his home, where he was killed in a personal difficulty a few months later, by some man as reckless as himself.

Verily, "He that slayeth by the sword, shall be slain by the sword."

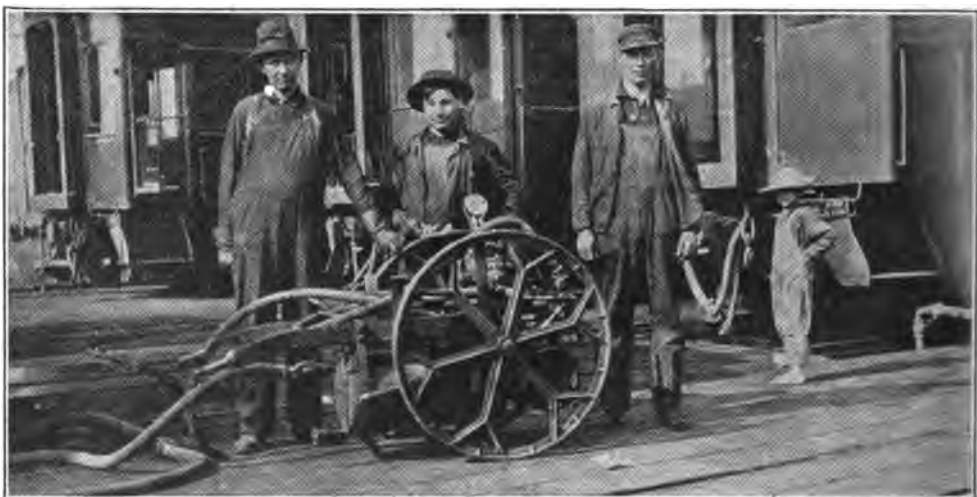
always had work for good mechanics willing to work.

The same day I took the train for Ottawa, Kas. I got there at 5 a. m. and my first inquiry was about that shop and what it was. An elderly business man told in these words:

"I do not know much about this shop; all I know is that men do not stay long in here; they come in and go out every day."

I saw readily he did not have a very good opinion of the shop.

That shop is run by a man by the name of A. C. Battelle; he has a contract with the Santa Fe to repair their cars, and the Santa Fe keeps some inspectors to receive or O. K. the work done, and will not receive a car that is not A1 in every way;



Clyde Medley, Matt Swager, H. G. Medley, Members of Tide Flats Lodge No. 366, Tacoma, Wash., employed by C. M. & S. P. Ry.

FROM A MEMBER OF KICKAPOO LODGE NO. 29.

Shawnee, Ok., June 24, 1912.

Editor Journal:

It is my first attempt to write to our good Journal, and I feel like it was my duty to do it, because I want to warn all the brothers (and we are a big family) against a shop that I am going to describe below, having been myself a victim of these human blood suckers.

March 1 of this year we got a big lay off for four months and only a few old timers remained at work. Being in the number that had to stay at home I looked for something else. One day in May I picked up a St. Louis paper and saw in the ads column that they wanted some carmen at Ottawa Car Works, Ottawa, Kas. I wrote to the general foreman and three days after I received a letter that they

not a bolt or rod loose can pass, and if when putting up siding on box cars it is not joined perfectly tight, pretty sure they will make you take it down and do it over two or three times regardless of the quality of the siding, which is very poor and warped.

At 8 o'clock the same day I got there I went to the office to know about conditions and wages. And right here is where I want to educate all the brothers about that open shop. They have no union in Ottawa.

They have three ways to get the best out of every man. The first is to go to work; they give you two helpers but you have to pay them with what you are making, and the company contributes \$10 for each helper per month to help pay them. Second, they put you on piece work and do not guarantee you anything and pay you what they see fit; for no one but them-

selves know about the schedule. Third, is for the man that wants to know how much he is making they pay him 17½ cents an hour and he has to have carpenter tools. They call them students, but I know of some that had ten years' experience and were first-class men. I met many union men that had been drawn in there by advertisements and were very sorry, but had not the means to go to other places, and had they known about that shop they never would have gone to work there. And in hearing all that the idea has been born in my mind to warn all the brothers against that shop.

The last car I worked on was a box car. We had one side sill, one side plate, siding both sides and some on end, whole roof (inside Murphy) new, twenty feet of decking, three doorposts, some lining, both transoms to blacksmith shop and U. S. safety appliance. When I called for my time the car was not quite done; there remained about one day's work for one man to O. K. it, but they told me they could not pay me a cent on that car until it was entirely finished and O. K'd by the inspector and checker. I said: "Shall I lose that money because I have to go?"

"No," was answer. "Give us your address and we will send the check to you," and away I went. My time on that car was 81 hours and 20 minutes, and my two partners had about the same amount of time.

After waiting ten days my check came. You bet it was a hummer, \$4.69, and in testimony of what I say I am enclosing that check that you may fac simile it it you wish. Now you see, brothers, if my two partners have the same amount on their checks we have been working pretty cheap. Three times \$4.69 equals \$14.07 for a \$60 or more job; or else we have been what I would call skinned on a large scale.

In that shop when you want a jack you can hardly find one. When you tear down a car you have to walk on the scraps for two or three days sometimes, but the worst is the water. It is everything except clean, and some days we did not have ice before noon. Some men bring their water from home in jugs or gallon buckets.

Now brothers, I would have more to say but I fear to be too long, but of one thing I feel proud and happy, it is to belong to the B. R. C. of A. A good many of us do not know what our noble order has done and is doing for us, or at least do not appreciate it as they ought. But if one must work in a place as described above he will soon learn and see for himself, and all these conditions would be ours if it was not for our grand Brotherhood. I hope that by this letter I will have helped some brothers who were in doubt. This shop keeps a permanent advertisement in the biggest papers in the country. Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Denver, and in my opin-

ion every man who has the misfortune to fall in with them has to pay his share in these advertisements.

Yours fraternally,

E. A. DUCHENE,
643 North Union avenue.

Editor's Note—The above mentioned pay check was enclosed with communication. Is No. 67, dated June 15, 1912. "May payroll 1912." Drawn on the People's National bank of Ottawa, for \$4.69. Signed "Ottawa, Kansas, Car Works, by H. M. Scarritt, treasurer and payable to Eugene A. Duchene."

FROM MOBRIDGE LODGE NO. 260.

Mobridge, S. D., July 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Inclosed find a list of lodges and amounts sent by each in response to our appeal for aid in behalf of Brother Haemen sent out by mobridge Lodge No. 260. Kindly publish same in next issue of Journal and oblige.

Amount previously acknowledged...\$96.95			
Lodge.	Amt.	Lodge	Amt.
437.....	\$1.00	338.....	\$1.00
208.....	1.00	145.....	3.00
254.....	5.00	218.....	1.00
2.....	1.00	188.....	1.00
310.....	2.00	381.....	2.00
469.....	1.00	141.....	1.00
142.....	2.00		

Total\$118.95

Brother Haemen and family wish to extend their thanks to all, as the money was most thankfully received.

Yours fraternally,

A. W. ARVIDSON, Secretary.

FROM A MEMBER OF PORTLAND LODGE NO. 268.

Portland, Ore., July 14, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I notice a great deal being said in our journal in connection with the "Boy Scout Movement." Now just let me (as a member and a striker on the Harriman lines) have a few words to say in answer to the article which came out in our journal last month.

I attended the meeting held in Portland last fall where General Baden Powell addressed the people of that city on this question and I wish every union man in America had been there. Even the Portland police force was willing to see the Englishman run out of town. He tried to tell us people that the Boy Scout movement was not and would not teach the boy militarism, etc. But when a Portland workingman took the floor and proved to the audience that Baden Powell was a liar, it settled Powell's hot air in Portland, and the result was that very few of the Portland boys joined the Boy Scouts.

This workingman who proved Baden Powell a liar before his own audience, said:

"Any man in the audience can send his 9-year-old child down to the children's department of the public library and call for the book written on the 'Boy Scouts' by Baden Powell and on page No. 77 he will find and learn how to kill a man when he is moving. He tells them just how to aim in order to hit a man when he is moving.

Now, Mr. Editor, in order to show both sides of this question, which seems to be taking up space in our journal, I ask of you to print this statement, together with this letter in our journal, written by C. H. Chapman, ex-president of the Oregon University, on the Boy Scout movement. There were 15,000 of these papers distributed to the people of Portland just in time to run the Englishman out of town before he could register his name at a hotel.

Yours for the Anti-Boy Scouts,
JOHN ROBINSON.

The article to which the brother refers, follows:

THE EVOLUTION OF THE IDEA.

C. H. Chapman.

Ex-President Oregon University.

The Boy Scout movement in the United States had a double origin. Part of it is good and part bad. The bad part comes from England and was devised by General Baden-Powell. The good part, with a little that is unwise, comes from Ernest Thompson Seton, the American writer on wild nature. Mr. Seton with a real regard for the welfare of boys founded a society which he at first called Seton Indians. Its purpose was to teach boys woodcraft and the many useful arts which require skill of hand, strength and hardihood. This society was almost free from the curse of militarism and it did not teach that slavish subservience to wealth and power which is inherent in the Boy Scout movement as it now exists. A society for boys which aims only to make them familiar with nature and inculcate good habits of mind and body would be approved by everybody. Unhappily the Boy Scouts' organization has a very different object.

The bad part of the movement, as we have said above, comes from England and General Baden-Powell is responsible for it. He was a commander in the Boer war and could not help seeing how much inferior to the Boers the British soldiers were. He accounted for their inferiority on the ground that the Boers lived a free, outdoor life, while the British troops came from all sorts of dark holes and corners in the cities. The Boers were freemen while the British were the debased products of capitalist slavery. General Baden-Powell set his mind at work to think out a scheme which should give to British soldiers the physical stamina of the Boers and at the same time hold them in slavery to their masters. He wanted a race of men which should be strong and full of endurance while it was satisfied

with slavery. The result of his thinking was the Boy Scouts. Of course he must begin with the young in order to work out his scheme. It would never have done to say openly that he wanted to become the drillmaster of the boys of Great Britain and train them all up to delight in bloodshed and murder. The open avowal of such a hideous purpose would have shocked the nation. Hence he concealed it under the delusive aspect of philanthropy. He pretended that he wanted only to improve the condition of the boys and kept the military part of his plan out of sight as much as he could.

To carry out this deceptive purpose General Baden-Powell combined Mr. Thompson Seton's Indian society with his own military teaching. The Seton idea was carefully pushed to the front. The military object was kept in the background and in both America and England the Boy Scout movement was heralded as a great philanthropic effort. Ministers, who are always easily deceived by quacks, took hold of it greedily. It was caught up by some school teachers and others who ought to have known better. But the real promoters of the Boy Scout movement are the enemies of progress and the friends of capitalist tyranny. Their purpose is to break the will of the young and prepare them for lifelong industrial slavery by destroying the capacity for thought. Men who have thus been deprived of all individual initiative will of course make good soldiers. The "Scout Book" compares this devilish scheme to catching fish. "You bait your hook with the food the fish likes," is one of its precepts. The fish is the young boy. The bait is the woodcraft, the attractive games and exercises invented by Mr. Seton. The good part is used to conceal and sweeten the evil. Everybody would like to see his boys taught outdoor plays and healthy sports, but if the price of these benefits is to be militarism and industrial slavery many believe that they come too dear. We can develop healthy bodies without sacrificing our mental independence.

The evil of the Boy Scout movement is of two varieties. In the first place it prepares the mind for slavery by a false economic doctrine which is taught from the very beginning. The boy is told that social misery such as prostitution, lack of employment, poverty and crime arises from the bad habits of the working class. The real cause of these evils is the exploitation of the working class but this truth is carefully concealed. The Scout Book tells us that the unemployed "allow themselves to become slaves by the persuasive power of a few professional agitators." Again we are told that "there is work for all and money for all in this country." In connection with this false economic teaching boys are made to swear that they will be faithful to their employer, that they will not take part in

political agitation against things as they are and in particular they are drilled in obedience to their officers. The evident purpose of this is to make them docile industrial serfs and unthinking soldiers when their masters require them to fight.

Again, the whole Boy Scout movement reeks with militarism from beginning to end. Even in the Seton Indian society there was too much war spirit. The boys were taught war songs and war dances. The whole affair was conducted in imitation of the old Indian wars as if no peaceable games could interest boys. But that was nothing compared with the "improvements" which General Baden-Powell has made. From the very beginning his system makes the boy a soldier. The oaths, the scheme of discipline, the insistence upon rigorous obedience to officers, the assiduous salutes, all smack of army life. In this country the military purpose of the Boy Scouts has been openly proclaimed by some indiscreet commanders. In one case little boys were promised Krag-Jorgenson rifles as soon as they learned the drill with their wooden guns. These boys had a guard, house, military drill and all the usual performances of an army. The physical exercise blind had sunk entirely out of sight. The truth of the matter is that the Boy Scout movement is a treasonable attack on modern civilization. It uses a good outer purpose to conceal an evil design. Some who join in its propaganda may be free from bad intent but that can only be the case when they are simpletons of ignoramuses. General Baden-Powell's organization is a sort of modern militarism which aims to conquer the world by perverting the minds of the young.

FROM BROTHER E. WM. WEEKS, GRAND SECRETARY-TREASURER.

July 18, 1912.

Editor Journal:

It is with peculiar pleasure I note the publication on another page of this issue the new schedule secured for our members on the Pere Marquette railroad by their joint protective board, assisted by Grand Lodge Deputy Brother George A. Nolte. These brothers deserve great credit for their splendid work, especially Brother Alex Buchanan, who has long been a faithful worker and true friend to all the members of our order on his road. We are glad to be able to publish this schedule; also the splendid group picture of the boys that did the work. Please note, all these are Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America members. The best of feeling prevailed on all sides and our Grand Lodge Deputy, Brother George A. Nolte, was present during the negotiations. This picture is a very fine one and I hope it shows up good in the Journal, as the two brothers referred to are personally known to a large number of our members.

Brother Buchanan was the delegate from his lodge, Saginaw, No. 400, to our last two conventions. He has also been financial secretary of Lodge No. 400 for several years, in addition to having served on the Joint Protective Board both as secretary and treasurer and chairman. Brother Nolte also has attended our last three conventions. He was appointed chaplain at both Buffalo and Chicago. Since December 1st, 1910, he has been working for the Brotherhood as Grand Lodge Deputy. I am sure you will all be glad to hear of the successful termination of the negotiations with the management of this road. This agreement, secured under existing conditions prevailing on this road, is all the more creditable in view of the fact that the road has been in the hands of the receivers for the past five or six months. You will notice the raise in wages is from one-half cent up to two and one-half cents per hour for some of the boys. Other concessions were made in conditions about the shops and in tools, etc., which will assist in the betterment of all concerned. The rating now is as good, if not better than on competing lines, which are in a much better condition financially than the Pere Marquette, and our committee was promised that should these competing lines advance the wages of their men, the superintendent of motive power would recommend a like increase for the boys on his road, but under present conditions as prevail on this system, it was impossible to do more at this time. The schedule for pieceworkers on this road is too voluminous to publish in the Journal but Brother Buchanan has promised to send a copy to this office to be printed and anyone desiring this schedule will be able to secure one later on by writing Brother Buchanan.

I am also glad to note the splendid photo of our Joint Protective Board on the C. & O. railway, also their piecework schedule. Notice in the center of this picture, Brother Wilhelm, an untiring worker for the Brotherhood. He has been financial secretary of his lodge for several years; secretary-treasurer of the C. & O. Joint Protective Board for several terms; elected a member of the General Executive Board at the Atlanta convention, and now he has been elected secretary-treasurer of the C. & O. system federation. It seems almost like crowding too much work on one man but you know the old adage, "A willing horse always does the most work," and Brother Wilhelm, being willing and able, I guess the other boys are also willing to have him do it.

I also received a communication from a brother in Texas, asking me to secure a photo of the newly elected secretary-treasurer of the Carmens' Legislative Association of Texas and requesting the editor to publish same in August Journal. I secured the photo, turned it in to the editor and it appears on another page of this issue. The

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Carmen's Legislative Association of Texas met in Trades' Council hall, San Antonio, Texas, April 9-11, 1912. Our old friend and well known brother, E. M. Ware, was elected chairman. He is also chairman of the Joint Protective Board on the I. & G. N. system in Texas. His photo appeared on page 366, column 2, of the June, 1912, issue, of our journal.

Brother White of Lodge No. 17, was elect-vice chairman, and Brother W. K. Choate of No. 171, Terrell, Texas, secretary-treasurer. It is the photo of Brother Choate that our editor has published on another page of this issue. Brother Choate has sent out a circular to all lodges in Texas urging them to correspond with him, pay up their arrears, if they owe any, and get in line, ready to do business. He will be glad to send copy of by-laws, proceedings of the San Antonio meeting to any officer or member in Texas, who will drop him a line.

His address is 809 East Moore Avenue, Terrell, Texas. Fraternalty yours,

E. WM. WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

FROM W. H. RONEMUS, GRAND LODGE DEPUTY.

Mena, Ark., July 15, 1912.

Not having written for the Journal for some time, I thought a few lines would not come amiss, as I see many interesting articles in the July Journal. Will say I have been on the firing line of the Harriman system for the past six months and must say that our members are to be congratulated for their brave stand; and hope that they may be rewarded for their sacrifices, as nothing is gained by labor without sacrifice. Our boys have surely stood loyally. Even with nothing to stand on, only their own resources, which should not be the case, as our members who are working should have furnished far more support to our striking members and kept suffering from our needy families. But such is the laboring class. They think not of those who are fighting the battles for them while

capital contributes together so none of their classes may suffer more than themselves.

Brothers, do you know or remember your obligations? If you don't know them, learn them. Capital has learned their obligations years ago, and you must, or go down to defeat. Brothers, where is there a Carman, member or non-member, who would have suffered by paying \$1.00 per month for the past ten months to have kept suffering from our striking members and their families, while they were fighting for a just cause? I say shame to those who refused to do their duty to their fellow man.

Brothers, are you preparing to do your duty at the ballot box this fall in order to bring about a change for the working class of this country? Wake up to your duty and do your part before it is too late. Also, what are you doing to get the ladies interested in your behalf? Do you know if you had your ladies organized into the Loyal Star so you could meet with them and came to a common understanding, you would make better progress? Try it.

Also, how many of you are carrying the Carman's insurance? Do you know that most of you are paying into other insurance companies, whereby you are paying to carry insurance for the capitalist class, where one man carries \$10,000 or \$20,000? Do you know that you are robbing yourself to keep up insurance for those who produce nothing? Why do you not carry the Carman's insurance and keep our earnings with ourselves? Remember, we have 33,000 members and if each would pay 50 cents per month into our insurance we could pay seventeen and one-half policies at \$1,000 each every month. Brothers, think of it. We would not have to send out appeals every month for some Carman's family who was left in destitute circumstances.

There is another matter of vital importance to which I wish to call your attention, and that is the A. F. of L. convention at Rochester, New York, this fall. I would like to see our delegates, whoever they may be to said convention, be instructed to put

up a fight on the laws of said convention for jurisdiction over all car work, which jurisdiction must be settled by the A. F. of L. We should have all car work, steel work, coach work, car painting and everything pertaining to car work. There should also be a law adopted by the A. F. of L. that every union man working at any trade where there is an organization on the job, said union man should be compelled to support said union where he works. As it is today, in the fall the car shops are filled up with house carpenters and they crowd the carmen out. The carpenters do not support the Carmens' union and we have to let them work, but in the spring when house carpenter work commences and car-work is slack, and any of our members undertake to work at house carpentering, he must join the Carpenters' union or quit under threat of strike. I believe if the A. F. of L. would adopt a law that a union man in one order going to work in another craft should only take a transfer card out of his former order and deposit it in the order where he goes to work, and stop paying dues in his former union, and commence paying dues in the new order, then each union would get its proper support, and I know we would have more union men, and it would be no more than just and right to all concerned, and the A. F. of L. would get their per capita tax just the same.

Hoping that all will give these matters thought and attention, and hoping to hear from others on these subjects in the next issue of the Journal, I remain, as ever, in
F. U. & T. B. L. W. H. RONEUMUS.

FROM A MEMBER OF ARGENTA LODGE NO. 423.

Nashville, Tenn., July 8, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I suppose the boys think I have disappeared, but I am still on the map. As everybody is talking politics I think I will say a few words on the subject. Never before has there been so much discussion of political questions, the people's right to rule, the referendum and recall, the old age pension and workmen's compensation.

Every thoughtful person realizes a change is needed, for with all the progress we are not satisfied. The greatest problem of the day is our means of a livelihood. Many remedies have been suggested and tried for our economic ills, but without relief. The workmen's compensation act is all right, but after the limited compensation expires then what? What we need is some protection against the age limit and the required examinations. Many good men, unable to pass these examinations, could give good efficient service.

Many a good man is compelled to perjure himself in order to procure work. Sometimes he is pursued from state to state for using an assumed name, and finally gives

up in despair, failing to secure work he become a total wreck, his home broken up and his family scattered. All this occurs in a country with natural resources enough to provide for twice the number of people that now inhabit it. The remedy for all this is the ballot. He who has no vote does less harm than he who has one and does not know how to use it. Vote and vote right. Forget the idea that because your forefathers were for Lincoln and Jackson that you have inherited the same old ticket. Let your actions be governed by the conditions that exist today, and be ever on the alert to preserve the rights bequeathed to us after centuries of struggle and sacrifice. The initiative, referendum and recall, whoever is opposed to these is opposed to what is fair and square. So dear brothers, let us use the ballot.

Yours for the cause,

RED.

FROM A STRIKER'S WIFE.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 9, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Can you spare space for a Los Angeles strikers' wife? Well, I think some of the strikers' wives, with the little folks, know what this strike means. It don't mean that 25,000 men walking out of the old conditions, demanding that which the Father has said "Let man be abundantly supplied," were in the wrong. Do you think so? It may take a long time; but let us all remember that this coming fall we have an opportunity to strike as never before; and that is at the ballot box. We have long seen what the old conditions have done and are doing. So far this strike has been conducted very quietly. Most of the great things are done very quietly. Let us not despair.

One thing that this strike in Los Angeles has accomplished has pleased me. The boys had a chance last fall to hear some of the greatest speakers in America. They came in contact with men and women who taught them to use their own minds. The boys here can not be accused of having ears that hear not, and eyes that see not. They have come home and told us all about it. We women want to learn how to better our own condition. Some of the scabs accuse their wives of making them scab. But boys, let me tell you one thing, if you will tell your wife about the noonday argument and keep her posted in the field of economics you will soon get your wife interested so that she will understand; and if she has the gift of gab so that she gets the better of you, just get her one of the little 5 or 10-cent booklets that she can keep about the kitchen. When she sits down to rest a few moments during the week she will glance through it and learn. You may be sure she will never make the father of

her children scab, not if she understands conditions, or has a grain of sense. Do you know what this strike reminds me of? I think the most of us have heard the story of Joshua sending an army around the city of Jericho. Everything went on quietly. For six days they marched around the city. Who would have thought while observing those men that they would win? All was quiet until the seventh day and the seventh march, and then they cleaned out the city. Our seventh day and seventh march is coming in November. We do not need swords or guns to clean out the old conditions. We only need to get that divine thing given us which is called a mind. We need to get that in order that we may use it. Our mind puts us above the beasts of the field, so let us use it. Let us not teach our little folks the glory of war. Let us teach them it is more noble to save than to take life. We must change conditions so that the prison doors may open and give every one a square deal. If all the agony of women since the beginning of the world were put into one great cry it would rend and tear this earth to shreds. Is it not time that we were becoming true to ourselves, and bettering conditions around us? It is only by living up to the best that is in us that we can lay claim to that which belongs to us. Man was made in the likeness of God. He who does not have to work does not have to eat; work is good for all of us, but when we are refused work, and are robbed of that which the Father has given us, then it is time to think. Let us learn from the past; let us march joyfully into the future and let the working class that produces inherit the earth. By being true to ourselves we will be true to our brothers. I hope the rest of the boys do not need to come out, for I tell you it means something to be looking for work. But let every man and woman begin and do the square thing; we have a chance next November.

Fraternally,
A STRIKERS' WIFE.

FROM A MEMBER OF FRANCIS LODGE
NO. 97.

Francis, Okla., July, 1912.

Editor Journal:

After reading our good old Journal and finding so many good letters from the boys, I thought I would try one also. No. 97 is not one of our strong lodges, having only about twenty members in good standing, but I think we have more nerve than Brother Tipton thinks we have, and as for our foreman having his pets, I don't think Brother Tipton exactly understands just what he is talking about. As Brother Tipton is working at Ada he isn't acquainted with the layout here. We have as nice a foreman as we could find. Now try and come out to lodge, Brother Tipton, and bring

your helper, as we elected a new set of officers last meeting night, and there is some of the members of No. 97 that couldn't visit another lodge I don't think, as I have never met them in lodge yet; so let us see if we can't come out once in awhile and get acquainted. I think the brother's letter of No. 127 sure gives us some good ideas. No we don't accept the glad hand of the candidates. When one makes his appearance on the rip he is asked if he is a Socialist. If not there is nothing doing. So I will close. If I see this in print I will come again. Yours fraternally,

GEORGE COTTER.

FROM GRAND LODGE DEPUTY GEO. A.
NOLTE.

Keyser, W. Va., July 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It will perhaps be interesting to note that an agreement has been secured with the Pere Marquette railway. The schedule and shop rules are good and satisfactory to the men, who gave expression to this fact, although in so far as the rates of pay with some small increases to the hourly men, there seemed to be some dissatisfaction. However, considering that this system of railroad is at present and has been for the past five months or more in the hands of the courts under a receivership, I feel that our efforts have not been in vain.

In connection with the negotiations between the officials and men I might add that their relationship was of a very courteous and considerate nature, the officials as well as the committee having shown a decided disposition to transact business in a diplomatic, straight forward manner. In dealing with officials such as handle the affairs of this system it only reflects credit and is a foundation upon which only profit may accrue in the end to all concerned. Their action only typifies men of sterling qualities whose policies have placed them in high esteem by their employes as well as having rewarded the company they represent. It might also be said on behalf of the committee, that in their selection as representatives of the car department employes they have made no mistake. Frequently men serving in this capacity are censured without justification, because of having failed to get certain concessions, etc., but there are always bounds of limitations as well as other obstacles unpreventable placed in the way when least expected, which should be taken into consideration by our fair minded members. If all that was desired has not been obtained and I will agree that there is yet plenty of room for complaint on account of the poor rates being paid hourly men. However, let us not retard the progress already made by breeding discontent and thereby showing your weakness and poor generalship. Let us work even with a greater determination than before and demonstrate

by our actions with the company that the car department employees are progressive and entitled to every consideration solicited. The old saying of, "In time of peace prepare for war," holds good even now with us. Get together, organize, and get the respect of those with whom you expect to again do business. Do your work properly and with good grace; if you have any complaint to make (due to discrimination, etc.) don't wait six months or a year hence before attempting to apply the remedy, because if your case is a just one there is absolutely nothing to fear, besides the officials you have dealt with before have been fair and will continue so, just as long as you display a true and honest spirit.

Trusting that these few lines have disclosed avenues to follow with profit, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. A. NOLTE,
Organizer.

FROM MONITOR LODGE NO. 161.

Pinnars, Va., June 30, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having just finished reading my June Journal, I thought I would try and let the members of our Brotherhood know what organized labor is trying to do in old Virginia, and hope that much can be accomplished not only in the state of Virginia but in every state.

The Virginia State Federation of Labor met in Lynchburg, Va., June 4, 5 and 6, for the purpose of bettering conditions in this country, especially for the working class of people and from the report received from our representative, Brother C. W. Corner, we are going to make good.

I have been reading the Carmen's Journal for six years and find it one of the best I ever read, and reading some back issues I find that some two or three states have passed a law that any railroad or corporation employing twelve or more employees shall provide sheds for same. If there is anybody that needs sheds or shelter to work under it is railroad men, and the only way that we will be able to get them is through and by our representatives to the state legislature.

Now, if every union man in his own state would go to the polls on election day and vote for the man that will stand by and uphold organized labor we wouldn't have any trouble in getting some of the conditions that we ask for. Brothers, these are the men we want; let's try and get them; we can do it if we only try. The day has come now that every working man ought to put on his thinking cap and study while he has got it on. If you go to the polls and vote for a man that is against organized labor you had better stay at home, for you are cutting your own throat.

If you will support the man that will support you then we will have no trouble in

getting our recommendations through the legislature of our state. Monitor Lodge No. 161 will be glad of any information in regard to this that you can give. It is two years before our next legislature, and we have plenty of time to get our plans together, so, brother carmen in Virginia, let's get busy, correspond with the local lodges of the state and by doing so we can find out what one another is doing and what we want.

We want to avoid as much as possible working in inclement weather, and to do this it will have to become a state law and we can make it a state law if we only try, and would ask all who are interested in this matter to get busy.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am not a very good writer, especially on politics, so will start on something else. I want to say that we have one of the best lodges that I know of with only thirty-five members, and every one of them is always on the job. No man works in the Pinnars' Point shops unless he is a card man, that is, in the car department. I trust we may yet see the day that when a man goes to the foreman to get a job he won't get one until he shows his card, and when that day comes we will have things going our way. Then we will be strong enough to get what we want without making such a hard fight for it.

With best wishes to all organized labor, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

L. T. HARRELL.

FROM A MEMBER OF ROSE LAKE
LODGE NO. 35.

E. St. Louis, Ill., June 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Just a few lines for our worthy members. Do you take an interest in our organization, attend meetings regularly and give encouragement to the officers whom you have chosen to carry out the principles of our craft? We have every reason to feel proud of the good accomplished considering the number of unorganized workers who have failed to take an interest in their own welfare while enjoying improved conditions granted to men employed in the same kind of service. True, conditions are not quite as satisfactory as in the mechanical and transportation departments that are thoroughly organized, but if we expect to improve conditions up to their standard we must make good use of a local organizer and keep our members when once obligated, in good standing. Suspensions are a source of menace to all bodies of workers. We should profit by what other crafts have accomplished in eliminating this evil and take this matter up immediately in St. Louis and East St. Louis direct as each local can pay pro ratio towards the expense of a local organizer according to membership. An active organizer, when once placed in the field, can act with more freedom and

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About a year ago my right knee joint was stiff and had been so for 4 years from rheumatism, and my voice could hardly be heard by anyone; some of the best known doctors who had treated me, did not think I could ever regain my voice, and my general condition was indeed very bad.

I took "SALVAR" and can now run as fast as any boy and my voice is almost back to its normal condition. This medicine is the premier of all blood remedies, and I can most cheerfully recommend it to any person. Any inquiries regarding "SALVAR" will be most cheerfully answered.

Respectfully yours, A. JASMUND,
65 Francisco Ave., Rutherford, N. J.

enthusiasm among unorganized workers than when under restrictions while in the employ of some corporation. This plan was under discussion some time ago and a representative was about to be placed in the field who is worthy to be chosen as a reward for his unselfishness for the good already accomplished without any compensation. Serious objections, however, were made and this plan was temporarily delayed by forces whose motives best suited their own material welfare. Restitution is now at hand, however, and now they return like the prodigal son of old with renewed courage and vigor as a reunited force to bring about desired results.

Honesty and Integrity's suggestion in June Journal is a good one relative to our head officers having a letter of cheer and encouragement occasionally in the Journal, and I hope it will have a tendency to increase the correspondence column.

The two old political parties seem to be the center of attraction just now as the time of their conventions are here. The workers appear to take quite an interest in politics, judging by the tone of letters in the Journal recently.

Apparently carmen do not aspire to hold office themselves in locals, for at our last regular meeting we had an election of officers. The attendance was below the normal. As there is no factional strife in our ranks everything passed off quietly, very few changes being made, as men holding offices appeared to give satisfaction. Our worthy president was in popular favor for another term, but in a well chosen speech, reassured us he would prefer to serve as a private in the ranks than as a presiding officer.

Fraternally yours,
JUSTICE.

FROM A BROTHER OF SIGNAL BUTTE
LODGE NO. 224.

Miles City, Mont, July 7, 1912.

In looking over the columns of our worthy Journal I see a few lines from one of our local brothers and among them a statement to the effect of never seeing a letter from Signal Butte lodge.

Well, this brother certainly reads the Journal as he attends lodge. Of course

even at that he is no worse than a lot of others. I am giving the offending one or ones this as a reminder not as a knock, for I hold that every true blue can be found at the hall on meetings nights.

We are at present sending a delegate to the second System Federation Convention, held at Tacoma on the C. M. & P. S. railway, and we hope to see a new schedule in the near future, one in which the strength of federation can be recognized, but of course we must realize that the strength of all organizations lays with the individual members. So brothers all, attend every meeting and make your organization what it deserves to be.

Yours in F. U. and T. B. L.,
THEO MATZEN.

FROM A MEMBER OF LODGE NO. 491.
Mingus, Tex., July 7.

Editor Journal:

As this is my first attempt at writing for our worthy Journal, I hope it will escape the waste basket. I am much pleased with the interest taken in the Journal and especially I am pleased to see that a goodly number have become interested in the question of the advisability of using the Journal for the discussion of politics.

Brothers, I think we have a perfect right to do so until our constitution is amended or changed to prevent same; and I for one do not think we should change it, for through our Journal is the only way we have to let our wants be known. I don't want to get up against Brother Martin, but I want to ask him why he does not offer some remedy for the working class better than electing our brothers as committees of different organizations. Brother Martin says that in his judgment the true course of labor lies in perfecting the various organizations, by appointing legislative committees and elective committees; the one to make direct appeal to the several legislatures as labor may from time to time demand; the other to examine candidates for office as to their fitness to represent labor's interest.

Now brothers, what I want to know is, why does some of our brothers want us to support the Democratic and Republican

parties, elect them to office, pay them a big salary to serve the people and then turn around and elect our brother union men, pay them another salary to go before a Republican or Democratic legislature or congress and get down on their knees and beg for measures or laws that they are under obligations to enact for the protection of the people as a whole?

Now brothers, it seems to me that we can elect men from our own ranks, and if they are not qualified to serve us as representatives and congressmen they are not qualified to serve us on committees of labor organizations. We as the laboring class, are in the majority. We should have something to do in making laws to govern the people. We do the world's work and receive nothing in return.

Now I will close by stating that everything is moving nicely here at this time. Hope to see some more of the brothers giving their views on this subject.

Fraternally yours,

A MEMBER.

FROM DAUPHIN PARK LODGE NO. 467.

Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Just a few lines from the Windy City to let you know we are always on the job. On June 23, 1912, all union men now on strike assembled in one body and marched together to hold a protest meeting against the murder of innocent men and the lawlessness now prevailing in Chicago. The usual police guard leading was absent in the parade. The police covered up some of our banners but the public understood our position. The Second regiment armory was packed to the doors and all present listened to good speakers. On June 23 we held another parade on the South Side and marched from Grand Crossing to Burnside, and held a meeting opposite the shop in Burnside. An immense crowd attended this meeting, which was the shopmen's meeting exclusively. Some carmen are scattered up around town doing other kinds of work, but so long as they keep away from the shop we are satisfied. It is the best we can do at present. We intend to stick until victory crowns our efforts. No cause is a cause unless it is tested, and tried and this cause is worth while. Fraternal yours,

JOSEPH J. THOMAS.

FROM A MEMBER OF CLINCHFIELD
LODGE NO. 477.

Erwin, Tenn., July 15, 1912.

Editor Journal:

If you will spare me space in the Journal I will write a few lines as I have not seen anything in the Journal from No. 477. We have a fairly good lodge and the boys attend fairly well. We have had a hard time getting started here, as it is a small

system and not many men are required to run the business and the officials seem to think they have the advantage of us and have now, but they are a nice set of men treat us fairly well. We have never got a contract but got some working rules for the yard. We get small wages. From 15 to 23 cents is as high as we get. One of our grand lodge officers came to our place and stayed several days and tried to get us a contract could not do it now, but we are not quitters. We are going to still try. We have a fine location here; good, healthy place and good water, but we are only working eight hours per day and five hours on Saturday, but the business is picking up some for the last few days. Some of the boys dropped out but all coming back again. We would like to help the boys on strike now if we were able but we are weak financially, but hope to help some more in the near future. We hope they will win out before long. Hope they will stick right to the track, that is the only way to win. I shall not say anything about socialism for I am not in the political fight. We hope to have Brother Lewis to come back this fall and talk with us any way; so I will close for this time and see how it looks in the Journal and if it suits me this time I will write more next time.

Fraternally yours,

W. E. GARLAND, R. S.

FROM A MEMBER OF ZUNI MT. LODGE
NO. 493.

Gallup, N. M., July 12, 1912.

Editor Journal:

As there has been but one letter appear in the Journal from a Zuni Mountain brother will try my hand.

We have a good bunch of boys here and every member wears the emblem of our order. No member is allowed to go without his B. R. C. of A. button while on duty, and I think it a good plan, as the non-members can see that we are not ashamed to let ourselves be known and our officials will also take notice.

Gee! But the way the Air Brake Boomer rips the Santa Fe boys up the back isn't slow. Well, I will have to admit he is right in regard to the 50 per cent, but think he puts it a little too strong in regard to the agreements. If he will drop over this way I think we can get that idea out of his head. Now if I were booming around like some of the boys are doing I think instead of my following lines where the boys are well organized I would get around over the Santa Fe and try to land at such places as Albuquerque, Vegas, Belen or somewhere where there was no lodge; talk organization to the boys; show them the benefits, and in that way get new lodges established. I know that would be my main hold if I were booming so much.

The "Mystic Way," mentioned by the A. B. Boomer is a jolly good fellow, and

belongs to our lodge. He dropped in here, landed a job, worked long enough to join the carmen and skipped out; went over on the D. & R. G. where they are 100 per cent strong, then proceeded to roast the Santa Fe boys. Why not get back on the Santa Fe, Brother May, and do a little missionary work?

I am certainly glad the Federation of Federations has been organized. Now let us work to get each craft organization to fall in line; then we can become free men and command wages enough to enable us to care for our families and educate our children. With best wishes to the B. R. C. of A. and the Federation. Yours fraternally,

ZUNI BOY.

**FROM A MEMBER OF MALDIN LODGE
NO. 380.**

Reginia, Saskatchewan, June 22, 1912.

Editor Journal:

As there was nothing from this lodge in the May Journal, and I owe the boys along

the route which I traveled a letter through the Journal, I will write this and let them know how things are out here in Western Canada. We have three roads here in Reginia and no lodge, but we are trying our best to get one. Ninety per cent of the men working in town, however, are lined up in other lodges. For the information of all boomers I may say come to Western Canada, as there are plenty of jobs here for carpenters, painters, upholsterers, air-brake men and car repairers, and all three of the Eran-Continental roads are working under the best of schedules.

Well, brothers, I have just completed one of my annual trips. I blew from St. Louis this trip via the C. R. I. & P., C. M. & St. P. and C. N. railroads, and will say that I was treated royally by every brother I came in contact with. I suppose I had better bring this to a close before it gets too long. Hoping to see this in print I will close for this time. Yours fraternally,

AN ILLINOIS CENTRAL STRIKER.

LADIES' CORNER

FROM A STRIKING CARMAN'S WIFE.

Walcott, Wyo., July 1, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have never written for our dear old Journal, which brings us so much information, courage and inspiration to its thousands of readers every month, I'm going to try my hand this month, for I'm very lonely and know of nothing else to do.

I would say to those sisters whose husbands are at home, you have often heard that old, old saying, "You don't know how to appreciate the water till the well goes dry." So it is with many a woman with a good husband; she does not know how to appreciate his presence till he is gone. On May 24 my hubby kissed our little boy and myself good-bye and started out to wander among strangers over the face of the earth, seeking that which is so hard to find—work. After he was gone I felt so lonely here in this little village on the desert. It seemed the last friend on earth was gone, and I cried all day. So sad and lonely I felt without my hubby, who had been with me almost constantly day and night for 17 months.

This was the best job he ever had, for he could be with us all the time, and the work was light. But when the Harriman shop men struck he struck, too, for he was joint inspector for the U. P. and the S. & E. railroads, and you all know that the U. P. is part of the Harriman system. The superintendent of the S. & E. tried to get him to continue to work for both roads, saying he was considered a foreman at this place

and he was not expected to strike. To this my hubby replied, "I don't care what I'm considered, if I repair or inspect cars for the U. P. at this place, I'm a scab the same as if I was to do that work on the rip track in Rawlins, and I won't do a striker's work, here nor anywhere else."

And because he would not scab he is today in one part of the world and his family in another part, but wherever he is, and whatever he is doing, he is a man and doing a man's work. And God bless him, while the rich red blood flows through his veins he'll never prostitute his manhood by stooping to that low down degenerating act the scab plays.

As for me, if I had to take my choice for a husband, an ex-convict or an ex-scab, I'd take the ex-convict.

My hubby has written me in praise of the brothers on the N. P. and the Milwaukee railroads wherever he has been, and to those brothers who treated him with such kindness as only brothers will treat each other I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks, and most especially to Brother and Sister Von Bennett of Miles City, Montana. They took him to dinner and supper in their own home, and he was treated with all the kindness of an old friend, and yet he had never met either of them before; and he says Sister Bennett is a splendid cook. More than one brother offered money to my hubby, but as he was able to get through without accepting money from any of the brothers, of course he refused their money, but he thanks them and appreciates their

kind offers as much as he would the money should circumstances have compelled him to take it.

Long live the B. R. C. of A. and stronger grow the tie that binds its members in one grand and glorious brotherhood. Long live Socialism, which will bind the people of the world in one united band for peace and good will, co-operation and the abundances of life for all, which this old earth furnishes.

Fraternally and sincerely your sister and well wisher,

MRS. W. J. McVEY.

FROM A CARMAN'S WIDOW.

East Lake, Ala., July 9, 1912.

Editor Journal:

It is a long time since I tried to write to the dear old Journal, but nevertheless I have not forgotten you all. Just been busy. Still I never see anything from Birmingham or from No. 60, so I will just say we are still in the land of the living and still working along trying to enjoy the many blessings we daily receive, and trying not to see any fault, and meeting the daily hardships with a smile and an undaunted courage; and in these times of high prices

and little moneys we sometimes have to try twice before we can smile once.

I was very glad to see so many nice long letters in our last Journal, and I do wish some of the Birmingham writers would wake up and write just to let the others know what a grand and noble city we have away down here in the beautiful Sunny South. And the city is not all we have here. We have some noble men—B. R. C. of A. men. Their hearts and hands are wide open to any one in sickness, distress or death. I know this from personal experience, and everyday observation. I had a very sad death at my house in May. An old gentleman without any relatives was boarding with me. He was taken with the measles and died. He was a member of Iron City Lodge No. 60 and the Brotherhood responded with kindness and sympathy and more than the full benefits. He was laid to rest nicely and many sorrowing brothers followed him to his grave. Brother G. W. Brundage was his name. Died of measles on May 11, 1912.

As my letter is getting long I will close. Wishing the B. R. C. of A. much success.

Very sincerely,

MRS. R. W. McFARLIN,

Widow of a Carman, 7727 Fourth Avenue North, East Lake, Ala.

OFFICIAL

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY. TREASURER, BROTHER E. WM. WEEKS.

Kansas City, Mo., July 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

In the July issue of the Journal I touched upon legislation secured through the instrumentality of the several State Federations of Labor and the A. F. of L., pointing out the benefit to be derived by each and every member of all organizations by being affiliated with their State Federation, central bodies, etc. This month I wish to say a little about the situation as it appears in Canada with regard to legislation, organization, etc. I am prompted to this by the fact that I have, during the past year or so, received several communications requesting that the per capita tax to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada be paid by Grand Lodge, the same as the A. F. of L. per capita is paid. I have also received several letters urging that another Grand Lodge officer be appointed for Canada at once as it is claimed the territory is too big for one officer to cover. The Trades and Labor Congress is composed of trades unions, federal labor unions, trades and labor councils, provincial federations of labor and national trades unions. The Congress meets annually in a different city each year. The

secretary-treasurer is Brother P. M. Draper, P. O. box No. 515, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, who devotes his whole time to the interest of the Congress, chiefly in looking after legislation at Ottawa. The officers of the Congress are live, energetic, up-to-date union men, and they have recently prevented the passage of a bill in the Canadian Senate aimed at making members in international unions liable to fine and imprisonment, and insisting that all members of said unions be British subjects. Also defeated a bill to make it a criminal offense for international officers to come to Canada during times of strikes to advise with the officers and members of their local unions.

Two years ago the combines investigation act was passed providing for investigation into combines in restraint of trade—a measure similar to the Sherman anti-trust law in the United States. They succeeded in having a clause inserted in the act making all local unions immune from its operations.

The Congress devotes its energies mainly to endeavoring to influence labor legislation not only in the Dominion government at Ottawa but also in the provinces. An executive committee is elected for each province to deal with provincial legislation except in provinces that have a provincial

Federation of Labor chartered by the Congress, as for instance, British Columbia, which deals with legislative matters in British Columbia, the per capita tax for international unions such as ours is 18 cents per member per year. This brings us back to the request of some Canadian members that the per capita on all members in Canada be paid out of the general fund by me on all members in good standing in Canada. I will answer this question by saying that in my opinion this question must be decided either at our next convention or by referendum vote. We have put this up to our General Executive Board, but owing to the small per capita tax paid to Grand Lodge and the heavy expense we are under, the Board could not see its way clear to appropriate this money at this time. I explained at some length in the June Journal, page 386, how the money received at headquarters is disbursed; also please note that on July 8 I mailed two copies of our financial statement and an itemized statement of money received and disbursed on account of strikes, to all recording secretaries. A careful perusal of these reports will, I feel sure, convince anyone that we can not undertake any additional expense at this time. To our Canadian lodges, therefore, who are not affiliated with the Congress, I respectfully submit the above facts and hope you will affiliate with the Congress and take the question of Grand Lodge paying per capita tax to the next convention. I append circular letter sent out by Brother Draper which needs no comment by me: Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Office of the Secretary-Treasurer, 112 Florence St.

Ottawa, June 15, 1912.

To All Unaffiliated International Trades Unions in the Dominion of Canada—Greeting:

Fellow Workers and Brothers—An appeal is hereby made to your local to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. If you are affiliated with an international body it therefore becomes the plain duty of your local to join hands with your brother trade unionists in Canada in forwarding the work of organized labor in Canada rather than remain isolated as you are now. The same reasoning that impels you to unite as a local should prompt you to take part in the larger union. A perusal of the following remarks addressed to unaffiliated international bodies will not be amiss:

There is an absolute identity of interest between you and the Trades and Labor Congress. The Congress is composed of local unions from Sydney, C. B., to Prince Rupert, B. C., united together for the purpose of more easily protecting the economic and legislative interests of the trade unions in Canada. The law is, after all, the basis of all our rights, and if this law is defective (as it unquestionably is), it becomes

our plain duty to have the defects removed. It is useless for one man to approach the government of any province or of the Dominion of Canada asking for amendments to the law. The only appeal that has any force with governments is one that is backed by votes. We have the votes and therefore the power, but so long as we remain separated we are like so many strangers crying aloud in the political wilderness. It is union that counts. Now, how are you interested in any laws now in force? You are abundantly interested as follows:

In free compulsory education.

In the mechanics' lien law—for the protection of your wages.

In the workmen's compensation act to protect you when you are injured.

In the laws respecting employment of women and children.

In the wages' act for the protection of your wages when those who employ you become bankrupt.

In the mining laws regulating your hours, wages and conditions and the exclusion of undesirable aliens.

In the laws respecting property qualifications for municipal and other offices.

In the laws respecting immigration—when an immigrant steps into your place you are immediately affected.

In the alien labor law—you can not afford to have your place during a strike filled by imported professional strike breakers.

In the railway laws respecting the protection of frogs, insurance, etc.

In legislation affecting employment and qualification of engineers, inspection of machinery, etc.

In the payment of fair wages by federal, provincial and municipal governments on public works.

In securing an eight-hour workday on all public works—federal, provincial or municipal—whether executed under contract or otherwise; and in a hundred other measures affecting your everyday welfare.

Are you doing anything to safeguard your interests in these regards? All these are being watched by the Trades and Labor Congress, year after year, for your interest as well as for those who contribute towards the expense. What is your local doing? If you will consult the introduction to your constitution you will, doubtless, find that, in theory, you have much to do in the larger labor movement represented by the Congress; but you might well consider if, in practice, you do more than consider your own local interests. The times require a perfection of unity. This has been recognized by manufacturers, as may be seen in the existence of employers' associations and many other kindred organizations. But labor, unfortunately for itself, will refuse to see the point until actually driven to the wall. The Trades and Labor Con-

gress is doing its best to protect organized labor, whether affiliated with it or not, and as far as its means will allow, is meeting the manufacturers at every hand, endeavoring to safeguard labor's interests, but while every organized body receives the benefit, how many refuse to bear the burden? If your local comes under the last category, why not join in with the rest and help make the Congress, as far as you can, the real voice of organized labor in Canada? You simply shirk your responsibility when you lay this communication on the table without taking action. The times are getting too strenuous for any local to remain isolated, and you are therefore respectfully requested to take immediate action toward affiliating your local with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The next convention will be held in the city of Guelph in September, 1912, and by affiliating now you will be enabled to send delegates and thus take the part that your intelligence and activity entitle you to.

The following are the terms of affiliation: Trades and Labor Council, 36 cents per year; Trades and Labor Unions, 18 cents per year, payable half-yearly in advance.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES C. WATTERS,
Victoria, B. C., President.

FRED BANCROFT,
Toronto, Vice President.

P. M. DRAPER,
Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer.

Postal and express money orders payable to P. M. Draper, P. O. Box 515, Ottawa, Ontario. Do not send cash or stamps.

Now with reference to the appointment of another Grand Lodge officer for Canada, will say in answer to the many letters I have received on the subject that I have absolutely no power to appoint one and I don't think any of the Grand Lodge officers have. This power is vested in the convention except that when finances permit, Grand Lodge deputies are appointed from time to time. At the present time our finances will not permit the appointment of any more deputies and even if it did, I do not see how another one could be appointed for Canada without the authority of the convention, taking into consideration the following facts, viz:

Going back to the Buffalo convention in 1905 at which I had the distinguished honor and privilege of representing Jubilee Lodge No. 6 as delegate, I distinctly recall the fact that our Canadian brothers were told they could have the Second Vice Grand Chief Carman placed on salary, he to devote his whole time to the business of the order in Canada, but all the Canadian delegates present stated it was not necessary, and Brother L. L. Hannah, who was elected Second Vice Grand Chief Carman at that convention, stated he did not desire to be

placed on salary, so the matter was laid over until the Chicago convention in 1907. We find on page 53 of the report of the Chicago convention that a motion was passed placing all five Vice Grand Chief Carman on salary, they to give their entire time to the interests of the Brotherhood. This, of course, included the Second Vice Grand Chief Carman for Canada. Three days later as found on page 66 of this report, the Canadian delegates moved that the Second Vice Grand Chief Carman for Canada be exempted from this and that he be allowed to work for the railroad as formerly. Being asked for reasons, they stated it was not necessary to have a Grand Lodge officer all the time in Canada, and the law was amended on the motion, and by request of the Canadian delegates, but the Second Vice Grand Chief Carman was instructed to visit each lodge in Canada at least once each year.

Now we come to the Atlanta convention in September, 1909. I personally urged our Canadian delegates at this convention to pick out a man acceptable to all Canadians, place him in nomination, ask that he devote his whole time to the interest of the order in Canada, and I felt sure the convention would elect him. Now, I did not suggest or hint any particular one. I did not attend the meeting where the boys decide on their choice. No one, as far as I know, tried to influence a single delegate to place and particular man in nomination. They were urged to get together, select the one they desired and the delegates from the United States would be glad to elect whoever they selected. Brother Chartrand, formerly secretary-treasurer of the C. P. R. Joint Protective Board, was the one chosen and subsequently elected. He has been on salary since Nov. 1, 1909; he has made a good record but the country has developed since that time and it is still growing. The railroad mileage is increasing and new territory is being opened up for settlement and it may be that our next convention will elect or appoint another Grand Lodge officer for Canada. In the meantime, Brother Chartrand will continue to devote his whole time and attention to the work and our General President has promised that as soon as the strikes on the M. K. & T., Harriman lines and Illinois Central are settled he will send one of the present General Vice Presidents over into Western Canada for a few months.

This is the best the Grand Lodge can do with the number of Grand Lodge officers we have and also taking into consideration the finances. The Canadian delegates to our next convention will, no doubt, come prepared with facts and figures to prove their claim that two Grand Lodge officers are necessary and the convention will give them the same consideration as heretofore. Canada now has 25,400 miles of railway; also

1,224 miles of electric railways. There are quite a large number of railway shops employing large numbers of men in the building and making of cars, coaches, etc. The C. P. R. is the largest. Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific, Inter-Colonial railroad and Canadian Northern railroad also have fine shops at Montreal, Moncton, Toronto, Winnipeg and several other places. We have at present in Canada 51 lodges with a membership of 3,244 (June 30); have working agreements with all the principal railways except one. Canada has nine provinces. We have lodges in all except one (Prince Edward Island). Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska by 111,992 square miles. It is 3,500 miles wide by 1,400 miles deep. It has 13,000 miles of coast line, 6,000 miles of waterways from the St. Lawrence to the Mackenzie with only 150 miles of a land break. The boundary line between the United States and Canada is 3,000 miles long, 1,600 by land and 1,400 through water. Canada's population in 1901 was 5,371,315, in 1911 it had risen to 7,204,527. One river (the Mackenzie) is 2,500 miles long. During the next four or five years, Canada expects to build about 7,000 miles of railway and this is a good day for Canadians, who have been so busy at their own individual tasks lately that they have had no time to study the general advancement of their country, to brush up their knowledge in that regard. Our brothers have evidently been doing this as is evidenced by the large, I may say, the very large number of letters I have received lately from our Canadian members. It was the receipt of these letters that prompted me to write this letter for publication in our Journal. You brothers may be sure the Grand Lodge is pleased and proud that you take the interest you do in the progress of our organization and the labor movement generally. We stand ready to do all we possibly can to help you in every way possible. We have not, however, the power, neither will our finances permit the appointment of another Grand Lodge officer for Canada at this time. We are doing the very best we can with the means at our disposal. I have, during the past month, succeeded in arranging the organization of a fine new lodge up in Saskatchewan by correspondence, as Brother Chartrand is working in Eastern Canada. I have a line on two more, which I hope to get in the near future.

Brother Chartrand has organized no less than 27 lodges since he took the field and there was three or four organized by others that he visited shortly after. We are all glad to know he has been able to do so well. It gives me much pleasure to say that all the letters I have received asking for the appointment of another Grand Lodge officer, pay tribute to the work performed by Brother Chartrand, but they all claim

the country is too big for any one man to handle.

If I have taken up too much space I will ask your indulgence this time.

With fraternal regards to all, I remain

Yours in F. U. and T. B. L.,

E. WILLIAM WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

BOSTON CAR STRIKE.

Boston.—The street car strike in this city is making headway. The state board of arbitration and conciliation is conducting an investigation, and as a result there probably will something material grow out of it. There are 3,500 strikers, and they are being fairly well provided with sustenance. The condition existing on the car lines is well nigh indescribable, with only a few people using the cars, and accidents continue to be the order of the day, and blockades are not uncommon, the strike-breakers being extremely "green." Those in charge of the strike report that they are satisfied with the present state of affairs, and look for a change for the better to come in the shape of consent on the part of the company to open negotiations. The business men and the public generally are sympathetically inclined toward the strikers.

NO SHUT DOWN FOR SUMMER.

Pittsburg.—With the thermometer reaching for the top of the tube the iron manufacturers have announced that there will be no summer suspension of the mills. This is unprecedented, for in the past, no matter how rushing business was, there has been a shut down of about a month, and often six weeks, during the heated period. Labor is as scarce as it was a month ago, and the big corporations are still keeping men at ports of entry on the sea coast to get as many as possible of the foreign laborers coming in. It is stated that the demand for laborers in the iron mills is greater at this time than for many years.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY. CO.

Schedule of Wages and Rules and Regulations of Car Department C. & O. System—Rates of Pay—Effective May 1, 1912.

Article 1—When wood or steel cars are sent in for heavy repairs they will be cleaned and inspected and material ordered for same, and cars placed twelve paces apart when trucks have to be removed.

Article 2—The use of piece work schedule books will be continued. The book will be checked indicating the work to be done, and placed on the car by the piece work gang foreman, who will approve the same.

For time lost amounting to thirty minutes or over, due to work not being checked by the gang foreman, when car is first taken up, the men will be allowed pay on the

basis of hourly rate paid piece workers, provided the men make their claim for such time lost in writing to the general foreman at the time the delay occurs.

Article 3—All iron material will be delivered to wooden cars. All truck material, draw bars and their attachments and draft sills will be delivered to steel cars. Material removed from steel cars which need straightening or repairing, new material which needs punching or drilling, will be taken from and returned to cars. When delivering wheels the men who deliver the wheels will place the new wheels on the track, provided the old wheels have been removed from the truck.

Article 4—The company will be glad to have the committee notify the company when they are short of material or call its attention to any partiality or unfairness.

Article 5—The company shall furnish wrenches, hammers, drill bits, ream bits, cold chisels, sledge hammers and a sufficient number of boring machines and bits to do heavy boring, such as heavy flooring and sills.

Article 6—The company shall have the shops and yards cleaned of all rubbish, and provide suitable transfer, tracks and turntables to be put in at crossings, as far as it is found practicable.

Article 7—Any work not provided for in the piece work schedule will be assigned to competent men, who will be paid at an hourly rate of 24½ cents per hour.

When necessary to use the same men for laying off material, filling vacancies or doing work carrying a higher pay than 24½ cents per hour, they will be allowed the higher hourly rate.

Article 8—On account of new styles of cars being added or changes being made in old equipment, an occasional readjustment of piece work prices will be necessary.

In order to establish a fair and uniform price to govern at all points, the new price will be arrived at having the operation performed at Huntington, W. Va. The value of the operation will be arrived at by noting the time consumed and basing the piece work price to be paid on 24½ cents per hour.

The men performing the work will do it under the direction of the foreman in charge.

The carrying out of the above program will be done under average working conditions.

The following men or their representatives will see the operation performed:

For the Railway Company—The superintendent of motive power, the master mechanic and the master car builder.

For the Men—The chairman of the carmen's committee and two other carmen.

Until the piece work price is established, as provided above, the work done will be paid for on an hourly basis.

Article 9—The company shall furnish a sufficient number of ladders, tripods, wheel buggies, three-wheel wagons, suitable jacks and jack-levers to do the work without unreasonable delay.

Article 10—The company shall have the walks kept in good order and keep the crossings from being blocked, so as to allow the men to get in and out of the cars with material.

Article 11—The men will be worked in gangs of four or less. It shall be the disposition of those men to work in gangs of equal ability who work agreeably together. Unless, in case of sickness, resignation or dismissal, changes in gangs will only be made on the first working day of the month.

Article 12—In the event of the shortage of work on steel cars the youngest men in that class of work shall be assigned to wooden cars. In the event of shortage of work on wooden cars the youngest men on that class of work shall be assigned to steel cars, provided that any gang which has a car in hand will complete their car before being transferred, and provided that the senior men in either class of work who may have completed the work they have in hand will assist the junior men employed in either class of work to complete the work they have in hand, so that the interest of the company will not suffer in the transfer. Men so transferred will be retransferred as soon as there is work in their lines.

Article 13—A sufficient number of material carriers shall be assigned to such gang foreman, to avoid delay in the execution of the work. A material carrier shall stand in line for promotion for car repairing, provided he is competent.

Article 14—The company shall furnish all small material, such as nuts, washers, lag screws, small bolts, cotter keys, etc., to be kept in places which have been prepared for same.

Article 15—In case of a gang being charged

Article 15—In case of a gang being charged with laying down on one car in order to get a more favorable car to work on, the merits of the case may be decided by the gang foreman, and the committee representing the men. All cars to be worked in turn. After a gang writes up a car, that gang shall be assigned to the next car in turn, and if it is found that the gang has not sufficient material to work their car they shall also be entitled to a car in turn. If the men so desire they can draw for their cars instead of working them in turn. The drawing to apply only to general repair cars.

Article 16—After the completion of work done on foreign or loaded cars, it will be paid for either on the piece work or hourly basis, whichever ever pays the most.

When men are called out on Sundays,

holidays or nights to work on car repairs, they will be privileged to work as they may select, either on the piece work or hourly basis, their decision to be given to their foreman in writing.

Article 17—Assistance to be given in handling material, when such material is too heavy for a gang to handle.

Article 18—If weather conditions will not permit the men to work they will be granted permission to go home, but must secure a gate pass from the gang foreman granting permission. The importance of the movement of manifest freight require that it be given special attention.

Article 19—Piece workers employed on wooden or steel cars sent out on the road to work and who are kept away from home more than one day, shall be allowed as an hourly rate the average hourly rate earned in their respective departments in the preceding month—overtime rules to govern.

Article 20—Air-brake repairers, engine and coach painters and decorators who are working on piece work basis shall have the same right and protection in the way of conditions and the prices in their piece work schedules as the piece work car repairers; they shall also have the same protection of Article 16, in case of a call, as specified in Article 16, providing that an operation commenced on the piece work basis shall be finished on that basis.

Article 21—Where questions arise between piece workers and their gang foreman, each case must be taken up with the general foreman on the day the question arises, so that these differences may be adjusted promptly. The general foreman must see that a decision is granted at as early a moment as possible and in no case must the decision be deferred longer than five days.

Article 22—Piece workers must turn in their piece work books on the completion of each operation for which a book has been made out. In case of any question arising as to the price, etc., they may retain copy of the book.

A statement in writing, signed by the interested man or men must be filed with the general foreman at the time of turning in the book. The general foreman will make decision on the question inside of five days.

Article 23—These rules and regulations shall take effect May 1, 1912, and remain in force until revised. In case either party desires a change, thirty (30) days' notice shall be given, and during negotiations within thirty days, there shall not be any cessation of work.

(Signed) J. F. WALSH,
General Superintendent Motive Power.

Committee—D. C. Ponder, chairman; J. P. Lee, vice chairman; W. B. Wilhelm, secretary and treasurer; H. E. Austen, J. O. Peyton, H. P. Thompson, V. G. Reese, J. H.

Williams, W. W. Minor, J. D. Rapp, A. S. Nolan, C. C. Clift, J. A. Clingman, T. J. Townsley, R. E. Childress, F. Dunnuck, Ed Rayburn.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS TO GOVERN CAR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES OF THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Rule 1—Nine (9) hours to constitute a day's work.

Rule 2—All overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and half. This to include Sundays and national holidays. Holidays: January 1, Washington's birthday, February 22; Decoration day, the day observed by the state; Independence day, July 4; Labor day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day, by proclamation, and Christmas. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the following day to be observed. This to include men working at night. Men called back to work after work hours shall only work on job called for and shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

Rule 3—Over-lapping hours will not be worked when practicable.

Rule 4—Sanitary conditions of shops will be given best possible attention. Ice for drinking water will be furnished when procurable from April 1, during the heated period. Suitable cupboards will be furnished.

Rule 5—When attending court for the company, men will be allowed actual expenses and pay for time lost.

Rule 6—The company will in no way discriminate against any employees who from time to time are elected to represent their respective crafts or the member of the N. O. M. & C. Federation of Trades.

Rule 7—Should it become necessary to reduce expenses the full force shall be retained and reductions made in working hours until the hours have been reduced to forty hours per week. Should any further reduction become necessary the force to be reduced and the last man employed shall be the first laid off. Laid off men shall be given the preference of re-employment, seniority to prevail. When the hours are increased all men laid off will be re-employed, if available within five days after such increase. Ratio for apprentices to be maintained.

Rule 8—Men who have given long and faithful service to the company and have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage will be given preference of light work.

Rule 9—Overtime will be equally divided as near as practicable—men will not be laid off to equalize time.

Rule 10—When men are sent out on the road straight time will be allowed while traveling. They will be called one hour be-

fore leaving time. Time to begin when called to leave. Regular day and overtime rates to apply when working. Actual expenses to be paid by the company.

Rule 11—When possible (5) five days' notice will be given before any general reduction is made.

Rule 12—Employees shall be considered in line for promotion, seniority, ability and proficiency to govern. Night men will be given preference for day work when a vacancy occurs, if they desire the position.

Rule 13—If any employee has a grievance he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with his foreman; failing to do so, he may appeal to the general foreman. If not settled in this manner, he may then place it in the hands of the shop committee, who shall try to settle it with the general foreman. Failing to do this, the grievance may be turned over to the federated committee. If any employee is found not at fault he will be paid for time lost and be reinstated.

Rule 14—Employees will not be required to work in rain when avoidable, except in case of emergency.

Rule 15—When carment are called upon to fill the places of higher rate men, they shall receive the higher rate of pay after five days.

Rule 16—Carmen's work will be done the same as heretofore.

Rule 17—Any carman whose principal duties are to inspect cars, will be classed as a car inspector and shall receive a car inspector's rate of pay: Twelve (12) hours to constitute a day's work, during which time they shall be allowed one hour for meals.

Rule 18—In the coach and cab department there may be one apprentice for the shop and one for each five additional carpenters.

Rule 19—Any boy engaging himself as an apprentice shall be between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years. He must serve four calendar years at the following scale per year:

First year 8c per hour
Second year 10c per hour
Third year 15c per hour
Fourth year 20c per hour

Any apprentice who has served six months and shows no aptitude to acquire the trade, may be dismissed or transferred. It shall be the duty of the foreman and those in authority to advance the apprentice as much as possible in all parts of the trade.

Rule 20—An apprentice shall not make overtime except to finish a job started during the day.

Rule 21—These rules, rates and regulations in effect May 1, 1912, shall remain in force until revised. Should any changes be desired by either the management or the employees covered by this agreement, thirty days' notice will be given.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO.

Occupation.	Mobile. Old Rate.	New Rate.
Upholsterer	29 c per hr.	30½c per hr.
Coach carpenters . .	31 c per hr.	32½c per hr.
Coach carpenters . .	30 c per hr.	31½c per hr.
Car inspector—		
Day	20 c per hr.	\$75 per mo.
Night	20 c per hr.	63 per mo.
Engine carpenter . .	32 c per hr.	33½c per hr.
Engine carpenter . .	27½c per hr.	28½c per hr.
Engine carpenter . .	25 c per hr.	26½c per hr.
Pile driver carp. . .	27½c per hr.	29 c per hr.
Hand car	24 c per hr.	26½c per hr.
Air brake man . . .	27 c per hr.	27 c per hr.
Air brake man . . .	25 c per hr.	27 c per hr.
Steel car repairer . .	27 c per hr.	28 c per hr.
Car repairers	24 c per hr.	25 c per hr.
Car repairers	22½c per hr.	23½c per hr.
Car repairers	22 c per hr.	23 c per hr.
Mill foreman	28 c per hr.	29½c per hr.
Mill men	25 c per hr.	26 c per hr.
Mill men	22 c per hr.	23 c per hr.
Painters	30 c per hr.	31½c per hr.
Painters	27½c per hr.	28½c per hr.
Painters	22½c per hr.	23½c per hr.

Tacon.	Laurel.
Car inspector	\$60 per mo. \$63 per mo.
Engine carpenter . .	24 c per hr. 25 c per hr.
Car inspector—	
Day	20 c per hr. \$76 per mo.
Night	20 c per hr. 63 per mo.
Car repairers	22½c per hr. 23½c per hr.
Car repairers	20 c per hr. 21 c per hr.
Car repairers	17½c per hr. 18½c per hr.

Newton.	Louisville.
Car inspector	\$75 per mo. \$76 per mo.
Car inspectors	\$60 per mo. \$63 per mo.
Car repairers	20 c per hr. 21 c per hr.
Car repairers	17½c per hr. 18½c per hr.
Car repairers	15 c per hr. 16½c per hr.
Car repairers	12½c per hr. 13½c per hr.

New Albany.		
Car inspector	....20 c per hr.	\$63 per mo.
Car repairers	....24 c per hr.	25 c per hr.
Car repairers	....22½c per hr.	23½c per hr.
Car repairers	....20 c per hr.	21 c per hr.

Ackerman.		
Car inspector	\$ 2 per day	\$63 per mo.

Houston.		
Car inspector	\$60 per mo.	\$63 per mo.

PAPER MAKERS STRIKE.

Washington—After several conferences held between the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the management of a number of paper mills in Kalamazoo, Mich., in which the paper makers sought to secure the eight-hour day, the manufacturers refused to concede and a strike is in progress. The mills affected are the Kalamazoo Paper Company, Bryant Paper Company, King Paper Company and the Monarch Paper Company. About 500 men are directly affected, but it

means the closing down of the mills, involving some 2,800 employees. A large number of paper mills have been operating under the eight-hour day for a long time, and within the past few months a large number of mills in the East have changed to the three-four or eight-hour work day. As a competitive proposition it is difficult to see why the Kalamazoo mills can not also go to the eight-hour day. The contest will be vigorously prosecuted by the paper makers.

The man who falls out of an airship probably feels as badly hurt as the one who is thrown out of the political band wagon.

THE WORLD'S RAILWAY MILEAGE.

The following statistics, relating to countries where railway mileage exceeds 1,000, are copied from a report recently published in the Bulletin of the International Railway Congress Association. The particulars are the latest for which complete information is available. India will doubtless be second on the list in a few years' time:

United States	237,182
Germany	37,338
Russia (Europe, including Finland) . .	36,912
British India	31,483
France	30,186
Austria-Hungary	27,165
Canada	24,099
Great Britain and Ireland	23,286
Argentine Republic	15,850
Mexico	15,013
United States of Brazil	12,997
Italy	10,438
Spain	9,293
South African Union	8,939
Sweden	8,573
Siberia and Manchuria	6,423
Japan and Corea	5,767
Belgium	5,144
China	5,296
Russia in Asia	4,066
Queensland	3,843
New South Wales	3,763
Egypt	3,503
Victoria	3,435
Algiers and Tunis	3,134
Asia Minor, Syria, Arabia and Cyprus	3,129
Chile	3,290
Switzerland	2,845
New Zealand	2,681
Cuba	2,328
Western Australia	2,321
Netherlands and Luxemburg	2,244
Denmark	2,165
Roumania	2,085
Turkey in Europe and Bulgaria	2,052
Norway	1,865
Portugal	1,798
Dutch India (Java, Sumatra)	1,537
Peru	1,470
Other African lines—	
German	1,469
British	1,264
French	1,261

Uruguay 1,446

Grand total 625,578
—Railway Times, Bombay, India.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO.

Newman Erb, Dudley E. Waters, Frank W. Blair, Receivers—Agreement With Car Department Employees—Effective August 1, 1912.

Article 1—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all piece workers and ten hours for day workers, working hours to be from 6:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m., and from 12:30 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. for piece workers and 5:30 p. m. for day workers, except inspectors, oilers and others whose work requires their services every day in the week; they to receive twelve hours per day and twelve hours' pay. They to receive pay for every hour they work.

Article 2—Overtime will be paid after bulletin hours at the rate of time and one-half. And for all work done on Sundays and legal holidays, except to inspectors, oilers, coach cleaners and others whose duties require their services every day in the week; they to receive straight time for Sundays and legal holidays. The following are the legal holidays for United States: New Year's day, Washington birthday, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas, and in Canada the legal holidays are New Year's day, Good Friday, Victoria day, Dominion day, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas.

Should any of the above holidays fall on Sunday the day observed by the state or nation will be considered a legal holiday observed accordingly.

Article 3—Car men sent out on the road to do work will be allowed overtime for all time after working the number of hours constituting a day's work, as provided for in rule No. 1, and will be allowed \$1.50 per day of 24 hours for personal expenses for a period of 15 days.

Article 4—When wrecking crew is called out on the road they shall be allowed 25 cents per hour for all the time worked from the time they are called until they return.

Article 5—When reducing expenses car investigation will be made within five days.

Article 9—When it is necessary to reduce the force, merit and ability being equal the men oldest in the service will be retained, new men not to be hired while shops are working short time.

Article 10—The Company will not discriminate against any employee who, from time to time, represents other employees as a committeeman, and will grant him leave of absence, and free transportation over its own lines, should he be delegated to go before the management to adjust grievances.

Article 11—Any man filling another's po-

sition who is paid a higher rate of wages shall receive the higher compensation if the transfer be made for five (5) days, and if competent shall receive the entire compensation from the first day.

Article 12—One (1) apprentice shall be employed at each and every shop, irrespective of the number of cabinet makers, coach inspectors shall not be laid off and replaced by car repairers to reduce expenses; when necessary to reduce expenses the hours shall be reduced to seven hours per day before any employees are laid off, employees to be

ing the service of the company will be furnished a clearance showing the capacity in which they were employed and reason for leaving the service. In cases of dismissal and freight car carpenters and repairers, painters, upholsterers and mill men, and (1) additional apprentice may be employed to every three cabinet makers, coach and freight car carpenters, painters, upholsterers and mill men.

Any apprentice hereafter engaging himself to learn any of the above mentioned trades shall be between the ages of sixteen



PERRE MARQUETTE JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARD.

Top Row, Left to Right—J. F. Snow, Peter Nutwig, Wm. C. Lowe, Geo. Cleaver, F. Bernecker.

Bottom Row—A. H. Buchanan, Secretary; George A. Nolte, Grand Lodge Deputy; Charles Bolton, Charles Graham, Chairman.

laid off according to seniority and proficiency, those having others dependent on them to be given preference.

Article 6—Carmen shall be provided with lockers, washroom and a suitable place in which to dry their clothing during stormy weather.

Article 7—When vacancies occur in the car department seniority will govern in the advancement of employees to a higher rate, providing the employee is qualified to perform the duties required.

Article 8—Car department employees leav-

and twenty-one years and shall serve three years (3) of not less than three hundred (300) days per year and shall receive ten (10) cents per hour for the first six months of the first year, twelve and one-half (12½) cents per hour for the last six months of the first year, fifteen (15) cents per hour for the first six months of the second year, seventeen and one-half (17½) cents per hour for the last six months of the second year and first six months of the third year, and twenty (20) cents per hour for the last six months of the third year.

An apprentice shall be instructed in all branches of the trade he is learning. At the expiration of his time he shall receive the minimum rate at the place of employment. If, after service of six months he shows no aptitude to learn the trade he shall be dismissed or transferred to some other department.

Article 13—Employees called out on company law suits as witnesses shall be allowed regular time and expenses.

Article 14—Carmen working under the piece work schedule when delayed in their work by switching, transferring loads, or lack of material, shall be paid at the rate of twenty (20) cents per hour.

Article 15—No carman shall be placed in a piece work crew of experience until he has had at least thirty (30) days' experience at car work. No crews shall be separated and inexperienced men put in their places.

Article 16—Carmen called out after such employees have left the shop or yard shall receive five (5) hours' pay for three hours twenty minutes' work or less.

Article 17—Should the Company wish to change any of the foregoing rates or rules and should call the committeemen to meet the company, the said committee should receive their regular rate of pay.

Article 18—These rules and regulations also rates of pay, as agreed upon, to take effect August 1, 1912, and to remain in force one (1) year or more and then no change will be made in this schedule unless thirty (30) days' written notice is given by either party desiring the change.

Recommended:

W. L. KELLOGG,
Superintendent Motive Power.

Approved:

FRANK H. ALFRED,
Assistant General Manager.

ALEX. H. BUCHANAN,
Secretary of Car Committee.

CHAS. GRAHAM,
Chairman of Car Committee.

JOINT AGREEMENT

With the Southern Railway Company; Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, Alabama Great Southern Railway Company, Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co., Virginia & Southwestern Railway Co. and the Employees of the Car Department, Secured April 1, 1912.

Hours of Labor.

Rule 1. Nine hours will constitute a day's work. For inspectors, safety appliance men, air brake men, oilers and others whose work requires their services every day in the week, twelve hours to constitute a day's work. When these men are required to work meal hour they shall be paid for time worked. Meal hours to be between 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. and 1:30 a. m.

Rule 2. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half time, this to include Sundays and national holidays; national holidays to consist of New Year's day, January (1) first; Washington's birthday, February 22; Decoration day, the day designated by the state to be observed; Independence day, July Fourth; Labor day, the first Monday in September; Thanksgiving day, by proclamation, and Christmas day, December 25. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the following day to be observed; this to include men working at night, except inspectors, safety appliance men, air brake men, oilers, cleaners and others whose duties require their services every day in the week, they to receive straight time for Sundays and legal holidays, except when called for services other than their regularly assigned work, in which case overtime will be paid; also excepting unskilled labor. Car men called or notified after whistle blows shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

Rule 3. The established working hours for each trade on day or night shifts for commencing and quitting work shall be the same at their respective points; this not to include men employed on running repair work. Running repair work means work which does not require more than three days to complete, time to commence 7 o'clock a. m. after arrival of engine.

Rule 4. The heating and sanitary conditions of shops and roundhouses will be given best possible attention. Ice water will be furnished where procurable.

Rule 5. Applicants for employment shall only be expected to file application as to ability and address of relatives.

Rule 6. Carmen will enjoy the same privilege in connection with free transportation as granted to other employees of the system and all dependent on them for support.

Rule 7. When attending court as witnesses for the company, carmen will receive two dollars (\$2) per day for expenses and for time lost. The company will furnish necessary transportation and will be entitled to the certificates for witness fees in all cases.

Rule 8. The company will in no way discriminate against any carman or committeemen of carmen who from time to time are elected to represent the carmen or apprentices.

Rule 9. Should it become necessary to reduce expenses the full force of carmen shall be retained and reduction made in working hours until the hours have been reduced to forty hours per week. Should any further reduction become necessary, the force shall be reduced and the last man employed shall be the first laid off. Laid off men shall be given preference of re-employment, seniority to prevail. When the hours are increased all men laid off will be re-employed, if available within five days after such increase. Ratio of apprentices to be maintained.

Rule 10. Men who have given continuous, long and faithful service in the employment of the company and have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage will be given preference of such light work as they are competent to handle, when it is advisable.

Rule 11. When it becomes necessary for carmen to work overtime they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize the time; overtime will be equally distributed as nearly as possible. Record will be kept calling men in rotation.

Rule 12. Carmen sent to relieve carmen regularly assigned to outside points will receive overtime at road rates for the first three days and after three days regular shop rates to apply. Overtime to commence from time leaving home station.

Rule 13. When employees are sent out on the road, they shall be allowed time and one-half from the time they are called until they return, they to pay their own expenses. Men will be called as nearly as possible one hour before leaving time and will deliver tools to shop upon their return; this not to apply to employees called for regular derrick trains.

Rule 14. Five days' notice will be posted in the shop by the company before any general reduction in force is made, and at least twenty-four hours' advance notice will be given of reduction in hours.

Rule 15. There shall be one apprentice for the shop and in addition not more than one apprentice for every five carpenters. Regular apprentices shall serve four years, this time to be divided as nearly as possible as follows:

- 6 months, passenger trucks.
- 6 months, rough work in shops.
- 3 months, platform and steps.
- 3 months, laying off in mill (only).
- 6 months, engine work.
- 12 months, outside passenger car bodies.
- 12 months, inside passenger car bodies.

NOTE.—Where passenger cars are not repaired, apprentices to be used on best class of work.

If within one year, an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade he shall be dismissed. A regular apprentice shall not be under sixteen or over twenty-one years of age when employed. Carpenter apprentices shall not be required to work on regular night shifts. No apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime, or in night shifts, for the first three years of his apprenticeship, unless to complete a job he started on during the day.

Rule 16. When vacancies occur, carmen employed by the company will be given consideration for promotion; proficiency, character and seniority to govern.

Rule 17. Carmen working nights will be given preference for day work when a vacancy occurs, if they desire the position.

Rule 18. In scrapping locomotives, when

it is the intention to use parts thereof, these parts will be dismantled by mechanics or apprentices.

Rule 19. When a carman has a grievance, he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with foreman, general foreman and master mechanic; if not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he will then place it in the hands of a committee of employees who shall try to settle it with the master mechanic; failing to do this, the committee shall place such grievance in the hands of the district committee, composed of employees, for adjustment with the superintendent of motive power, and general superintendent of motive power and equipment. If an adjustment is then not reached, such grievance shall be turned over to the president of the Federation and executive board, if necessary, for final adjustment.

Rule 20. If a carman is discharged—he thinks unjustly—he shall have the right to appeal to the master mechanic within three days after his discharge; if then not satisfactorily adjusted, the grievance should be taken up as per Rule 19. If a carman is found to have been unjustly discharged he shall be reinstated and shall be paid for time lost.

Rule 21. Committees representing carmen will be given leave of absence and passes over the lines of this company upon proper request.

Rule 22. Carmen leaving the service of the company will receive their pay within twenty-four hours, if possible.

Rule 23. All work on cars, wood or steel, shall be done by carmen and their helpers. Work now being done by engine carpenters will be considered their work.

Rule 24. When carmen are called on to fill the place of other carmen receiving higher rate of pay for a period of three days or more, they shall receive same rate of pay as men performing such work.

Rule 25. Regular derrick crews shall receive straight time from the time called until their return to home station, board to be furnished by the company. Derrick crews called and relieved shall receive pay for not less than two hours for each call.

Rule 26. Except in cases of emergency, road work on cars not required of train crews shall be done by carmen.

Rule 27. Car inspectors will be paid on an hourly basis except at points where not more than two inspectors are employed; this not including chief inspectors.

Rule 28. Wherever practicable repair tracks shall be locked with special lock furnished by the company and only the foreman of the work permitted to handle the same.

Rule 29. These Rules and Regulations and also Rates of Pay effective April 1, 1912, shall remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by either the management or carmen at least thirty days' written notice is to be given.

All car inspectors, carpenters, car repairers, who are performing work of car repairers will receive one cent per hour increase. Inspectors on salary will receive three dollars (\$3) per month flat increase.

Rates for Apprentices.

All apprentices are to receive an increase of one (1) cent per hour.

First year12½ cents per hour
Second year13½ cents per hour
Third year16½ cents per hour
Fourth year19½ cents per hour

A. STEWART,

For the Railroad Companies.

A. MCGILLIVRAY,

President of Federated Trades.

J. L. HUBBARD,

General Chairman, Carmen, Southern Allied Lines.

A blue flag by day and a blue light by night, displayed at one or both ends of an engine, car or train, indicates that workmen are under or about it. When thus protected it must not be coupled or removed. Workmen will display the blue signals. The person who places the blue signal is the only one authorized to move it. Other cars must not be placed so as to intercept the view of the blue signals.

Report any violation of this rule at once to your officials, for this is for your protection.

Washington, D. C., May 14, 1912.

Mr. A. McGillivray, Chairman.

Dear Sir: An increase of one cent per hour will be made in the rates of pay of machinists, boiler makers and helpers, car inspectors, car repair men (who are performing work of car repairers), painters, pipemen and tinnerns.

Apprentices of all trade will be increased one cent per hour with the exception of those on the Mobile & Ohio, whose rates are higher than the apprentices' rates on the Southern Railway.

On the Virginia & Southwestern machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, pipemen and tinnerns, car inspectors and car repairers will be increased one and one-half (1½) cents per hour in addition to the above.

At Macon on the Georgia Southern & Florida the blacksmiths will be increased one cent per hour in addition to the above; there will be no increase granted the boiler makers on the Georgia Southern & Florida.

At Macon on the Southern Railway two boiler makers will be increased one and one-half (1½) cents per hour and one blacksmith and one pipeman will be increased one cent per hour in addition to the above.

At Knoxville one man on second blacksmith fire will be increased to the heavy fire rate. At Birmingham, Sheffield and Selma on the Southern Railway the heavy fire rate will be forty-two (42) cents.

At Rock Hill one blacksmith will be increased one cent per hour in addition to the above.

The changes in Rules and Regulations to be as follows:

In the Apprentice rule, the words "three hundred days each" to be omitted.

In the rules for scrapping locomotives, the word "thereof" should take the place of the words "of the machinery."

In the rule providing for a higher rate of pay for men called upon to take the place of other men, the words "three days or more" should be substituted for the words "more than three days."

In the boiler maker apprentice rule the word "two" should be substituted for the word "three" preceding the words "consecutive years' experience," and in boiler maker rule No. 23 the words "or helper" should be placed after the word "boilermakers," the rule to read as follows: When a boiler maker or helper is called upon to fill the place of another boiler maker or helper receiving a higher rate of pay for a period of three days or more, he shall receive the same rate of pay as boiler maker or helper whose position he fills.

To the carmen's rules should be added the following rule: Wherever practicable repair tracks shall be locked with special lock furnished by the company and only the foreman of the work permitted to handle the same. This action will not relieve employees from protecting themselves with blue signal.

These rules and regulations and also rates of pay effective April 1, 1912, shall remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by either the management or the trades, at least thirty days' written notice is to be given.

For the Railroad Companies,

A. STEWART.

For the Trades:

A. MCGILLIVRAY, Machinists.

THOS. J. GARVEY, Boiler Makers.

ARTHUR GLEDHILL, Blacksmiths.

J. L. HUBBARD, Carmen.

THOS. H. DUNCAN, Sheet Metal Workers.

Verbal Understanding Between Officials and Joint Committee.

Washington, D. C., May 16, 1912.

Personal Injury.—In case an employe is injured while at work and is unable to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment with the master mechanic, he may sign a release and return to work; the case then to be handled same as other grievances, each case to be handled on its merits.

The chief surgeon requests that he or the general superintendent motive power and equipment be notified at once of any inattention to injured employees.

When an employe is a day or more short in his pay he shall be given a time check to cover same.

The company has agreed to make provisions for annual passes for employes who have been in the service for ten years or more.

The company agrees that best attention will be given shop trains and asks employees to assist in keeping them in good condition.

When repairs are needed for roundhouses, pits, car sheds, and other necessary improvements, the company agrees to do all in their power to better these conditions.

The overtime record will be accessible to employees.

Master mechanics will be instructed to eliminate as far as possible employees working outside in inclement weather or under engines not over a pit.

It is agreed to furnish separate clocks for white employees except at the smaller outside points.

In case an employee forgets to check, the foreman will verify same on back of his card.

Tommy.

By Gertrude Maryland Moorhouse.

If you have ever been a small boy "go'in' on 9," freckle-faced, snub-nosed, minus two front teeth, a thatch of sandy hair with a "cow lick," just where the parting comes, you will undoubtedly understand, even sympathize with, the youthful subject of this narrative.

Tommy was neither worse nor better than other small boys who comprised the coming voters of the way-back country town wherein he happened to be born. His Aunt Harriet said he was worse, but spinsters of an uncertain age are not apt to be charitable in their views concerning dead relatives' offspring, especially when the rearing of such offspring depletes an income barely sufficient for one. Not that Aunt Harriet was unjust, or unkind, to her way of thinking, but her ideas about training youngsters revolved upon three fundamental rules:

Strict religious training given.

Strict obedience demanded.

Absolute honesty required.

There were a few auxiliary-fundamentals, such as the wiping of feet before entering the kitchen, cleaning up the wood shed every Saturday, washing face and hands before coming to meals. On certain days the washing included neck and ears—but why go into harrowing details? If you have ever been a small boy you will recall the Spartan courage required to perform this seemingly unnecessary duty. Of course when a boy goes in swimming he's bound to get his neck wet, so why slosh around with a wash cloth? It only fills the ears with soap suds and you never get your neck clean any way.

But this is a digression.

As has been previously stated, Tommy was neither better or worse than the ordinary boy. His teacher (a college graduate) said he was unusually apt for his age, that his mind showed a decided tendency towards the Receptive. Aunt Harriet hadn't the least idea what the "Receptive" meant, but she hoped it wasn't anything bad. His teacher went further by adding that Tommy evinced embryonic promises of a strong character. This last rung pleasantly in her ears. "Strong"

meant ability to work, ability to earn a living—which was something Tommy's father had never done, and Aunt Harriet devoutly hoped and prayed that her orphaned charge would "take after his mother's folks"—her own kin.

And now behold Tommy on the 3d day of July, which happened to fall on Wednesday, industriously cleaning the wood shed. It really wasn't his day for that duty, neither was it the calendared date for him to chop kindlings, or weed the garden. Nevertheless these tasks were performed, and when his aunt called him to supper he surprised that lady by an urgent demand for the wash cloth (hung too high above the kitchen sink for his reach) and proceeded to scrub neck and ears with unprecedented avidity.

Then, most unusual of all, he combed his hair painstakingly plastering down the obstinate cow lick with his aunt's wire hair brush.

"Aren't you feeling well, Tommy?" she inquired doubtfully and helping him to fried eggs and bacon.

"Yess'm."

"You've worked so faithful I'm going to give you some caraway cookies with you. milk."

"Yess'm."

Tommy dispatched his supper in silence, then fidgeted nervously in his chair.

"Aunt Harriet."

"Well, child?"

"Teacher says I have a strong character. What's that mean?"

"It means that you will grow to be a big man and be strong to work and earn money."

"But the minister said in Sunday School that character didn't have anything to do with bein' strong in your arms an' legs, he said that temptation was what showed whether you had a strong character."

Aunt Harriet gathered up the dishes.

"The minister don't know everything, an' I, for one, don't believe in puttin' such ideas into children's heads. Just you be honest, obedient, an' go to Sunday School an' you'll come out all right."

Tommy pushed back his chair

"Aunt Harriet."

"Well?"

"Tomorrow's the 4th an' all the boys is goin' to have firecrackers an' 'torpedoes an' pinwheels. Don't you s'pose I could have just one bunch of crackers? They only cost 5 cents."

"Five cents don't grow on bushes. I'm skimping and saving now to buy you a suit. I need a new bonnet, too, the one I've had for the last your years isn't fit to wear to church, but I'm denyin' myself to get you a suit."

Tommy felt the rebuke, the implied obligations he was under as a member of his aunt's household. He couldn't have told you just how he felt it or where, but his throat seemed lumpy and he was afraid he was going to cry.

"There! there! You're too old to cry. Be a man, an' forget them firecrackers. You can hear noise enough tomorrow without wastin' money in sinful extravagance. Now if you'll behave yourself I'll let you carry two dozen eggs down to the village this evenin'. Take 'em to Mis' Parmenter, she pays 14 cents a dozen an' be sure you don't break any an' bring back the money tied up in your handkerchief."

Tommy's face brightened.

"Could I stay out till 9 o'clock? The boys is goin' to have a bonfire."

"Y-e-s," hesitatingly, "but not a minute later. I'll leave the back door key under the mat, an' be sure to wipe your feet when you come in."

Tommy trudged the mile and a half to the village with mixed conjectures relative to life in general. He couldn't possibly reason it out why some boys whom he knew (from personal observation) were totally undeserving of firecrackers would receive at least five bunches to celebrate tomorrow's festivities.

There were boys who played "hookey," went in swimming without paternal consent, who were proud possessors of roller skates—boys who deliberately broke windows and stayed away from Sunday School, who were given birthday parties, with cake and ice cream galore. Like many "grown-ups" Tommy could reach no definite decision regarding social conditions. Upon arrival at the village his mind was still in doubt. He delivered the eggs, tied up the 28 cents in his handkerchief, then started for the open space where the bonfire was to be lit.

On his way he passed the village "store" and close against its one window pane rested rockets, pinwheels and firecrackers—O so many crackers! Tommy pressed his nose against the glass and tried to count them. When he got up to 69 bunches he lost his interest. All those firecrackers and not one for him! Half-heartedly he joined the boys who were arranging the bonfire.

Half-heartedly he waited until the match

was applied. With the same lack of enthusiasm he saw the six barrels, two hen coops and sundry old shoes and rubbers go up in smoke. Then somebody's mother called that it was half past nine and for all boys to go home to bed.

Half past nine! What would his aunt say? Gee, it was late and he'd disobeyed orders.

Starting on the run, he skirted the village store, now closed for the night, by a back path seldom used. An embankment led down to the rear entrance and facing the path was one small window. In his flight Tommy noticed that this window was open—just enough for some one, say a small boy, to crawl through.

He stopped—hesitated.

Visions of those firecrackers rose. Surely the store keeper wouldn't miss just one bunch. Tommy swallowed hard. His throat felt choky. He remembered the ten commandments, he thought of his Aunt Harriet. His hair seemed to prickle and he felt "goose fleshy" all over. Then he made a swing for the window, threw one leg over the sill and dropped noiselessly inside.

For a moment his heart beat so hard he thought sure Aunt Harriet must hear it a mile and a half away.

Presently he could breathe without choking, then started towards the window where reposed the coveted crackers. As he crawled under the counter a muffled voice said: "What's the rake-off Jim?"

"Ten dollars in cash, an' I could get more if I could open the other cash drawer, but it's combination locked."

"Well, hurry, we've no time to waste. Pick up some canned stuff and terbaccer—I've got a pair of shoes for us both an' that's about all we c'n get away with."

Tommy felt faint.

His eyes becoming accustomed to the darkness, discovered two shabby, rough looking men, filling their pockets.

Tramps, burglars!

If there was any one thing that Tommy was afraid of it was tramps. Why, they had been known to murder small boys for less money than he had tied up in his handkerchief. What conflicting thought ran through his head during those few moments (it seemed years to him) of agony cannot be told with any degree of accuracy.

He was afraid of his life.

He was no better than the tramps themselves.

Hadn't he entered the store with the deliberate intention to steal?

What would Aunt Harriet think?

What would teacher think?

What would the minister think?

This last gave him courage and consolation.

The minister had said that strength of character did not lie in arms and legs, it meant the strength to withstand temptation.

Tommy realized that he had been tempted and had almost fallen to the snare.

But now his courage returned. Gritting his teeth to keep from sobbing, he stealthily crept to the open window, slid to the em-bankment, and then sprinted faster than a small boy ever sprinted before, to the store keeper's house. When that astonished worthy appeared, after the violent ringing of his door bell, a breathless youngster gasped, "Thieves—tramps—in your store—hurry—fire crackers!" Then he promptly collapsed on the doorstep.

Some two hours later, Aunt Harriet was awakened by thunderous knockings on the kitchen door. The store keeper, with a small boy in tow, apologized for his intrusion.

Mis' Harriet, I've brought your boy home, because he's pretty well tuckered out from tonight's experiences, an' furthermore, it's the least I c'd do to show my gratitude for what he's done for me."

Aunt Harriet looked incredulously from Tommy to the storekeeper. Then, adjusting her night cap, remarked, "I hope Tommy hasn't been up to any mischief?"

"W-a-l, no, I wouldn't exactly call it mischief. You know boys will be boys. He climbed into my store this evenin' to—wal—to get a bunch of crackers, seein' as how you didn't have the price to give him, an' while he was in thar he discovered two tramps that was cleanin' out ten dollars in cash an' what else they could git their hands onto. Thanks to Tommy's warnin', I got the tramps 'fore they'd gone very far, so haven't really lost nothin' except my night's sleep.

Miss Harriet, still bewildered, began to ask incoherent questions. "My Tommy climbed into your store, my Tommy a thief, lookin' for fire crackers? Lord a'Mercy, an' after the way I've tried to bring him up!"

Here the distressed lady broke down and wept.

"There, there Mis' Harriet, it's no use takin' on so. Your Tommy is a real hero, an' you ought to be proud of him. Why, his little—er—escapade—saved me ten dollars cash, two pairs of shoes, a dollar's worth of tobacco an' six cans of corned beef. You can't blame a boy for wantin' a bunch of fire crackers on the 4th. If I'd hev known how bad he wanted 'em I'd given him some—an' he could have taken out the price in runnin' errands for me, after school hours."

The storekeeper undoubtedly meant to be generous, but his New England thriftiness was always present.

After his departure Aunt Harriet and her erring relative had a heart-to-heart talk.

"Tommy."

"Yes'm."

"I'm dreadful upset about this night's occurrence."

"Yes'm."

"What have you to say for yourself?"

"Nothin' much, 'cept I wanted them crackers an' I was goin' to get 'em—if I could. I was sorry the minute I got my leg inside the window, an' honest, Aunt Harriet, if I hadn't heard them tramps tryin' to steal more'n I wanted to, I'd climbed right out again without takin' anything."

Miss Harriet straightened an imaginary crease in the table cloth, then placed some caraway cookies and a glass of milk at Tommy's elbow.

Her voice shook a little and her hands trembled.

"Tommy."

"Yes'm."

"I've tried to bring you up as you should be, but 'guess I don't realize all the longings of a boy's heart. Now I'm going to give you twenty-five cents tomorrow to buy fire-crackers, pin wheels or anything you want. I guess I can spare a quarter, against your new suit, an' as for myself, I c'n wear the same old bonnet a while longer."

Tommy choked over his first mouthful of milk.

"Aunt Harriet, I don't want the twenty-five cents, I don't want firecrackers nor nothin'. I haven't done right, an' I know it. Teacher said I had a strong character. The minister said a strong character wasn't havin' strong arms an' legs, but 'twas with-standin' temptation. I don't know where I belong—I didn't withstand the temptation, an' O Aunt Harriet, will you tell me what to do?"

Aunt Harriet placed a protecting arm around his shoulders.

"You've learned a good lesson, boy, and let it be a lesson for life. They way of the transgressor is hard—don't forget that. You didn't withstand temptation this time, but I know you will the next."

Tommy wiped his eyes on his coat sleeve and blinked through his tears.

"Aunt Harriet, I'm goin' to be a man some day, a big strong man, an' I'm goin' to take care of you forever."

Aunt Harriet stopped and kissed the top of Tommy's tousled head, with effects embarrassing to both. Demonstrations of affection were an unknown quantity in that household.

"Now hurry to bed. See what time it is—the roosters will be crowing before you're asleep."

As the lad clattered up the back stairs, she called, "Tommy."

"Yes'm."

"When you say the Lord's Prayer tonight, say the 'Lead us not into temptation' part three times extra."

"Do you s'pose the Lord will forgive me my trespasses, too?"

"Why, of course. Ain't that just what the Lord is willin' to do, ain't that what He is doin' all the time?"

:: OBITUARY ::

No. 14, Paducah, Ky.—Brother John S. Markey; died June 16, 1912, from a complication of diseases.

No. 268, Portland, Ore.—The beloved wife of Brother D. W. Patton of Albany, Ore.; died June 10, 1912.

No. 299, Minneapolis, Minn.—Brother Richard Hutchinson; died June 20, 1912.

No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.—Brother R. Anderson; died June 1, 1912.

No. 59, Lehigh, Pa.—Brother W. F. Semmel; died June, 1912.

No. 31, Pocatello, Idaho.—Brother H. M. Johnson; died June 25, 1912.

No. 83, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Brother

Frank Berglund was killed by a train June 2, 1912.

No. 60, Birmingham, Ala.—Brother G. W. Brundage; died of measles, May, 1912.

EXPELLED.

No. 538, Hoisington, Kas.—D. C. Bowman; expelled June, 1912, for conduct unbecoming a member.

No. 199, Amory, Miss.—J. B. Bankston; expelled, June, 1912; cause not given.

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3223 Garner Ave. Mary Adams, R. S., 5216 Wilburn Place.

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Mrs. Marie Simonson, Pres., 722 Elm St.

Mrs. Alice Zantz, R. S., 108 1/2 Bleck W.

3. RHO-DO-DEW-DRON, S. C. E. Hum, Wash.

Mrs. Eva Williams, Pres. Mrs. Emma Yandell, R. S., Box 47.

4. PANSY, Springfield, Mo. Mrs. Ada Bishop, Pres.

300 Orchard Ave. Miss Nellie Armstrong, R. S., 3108 Kellett St.

GOLDENROD, Huron, S. D. Mrs. Alice Nelson, Pres.

Miss Gladys Murray, R. S., 307 Idaho St.

FLORENCE, Topeka, Kas. Mrs. Mable Farland, Pres.

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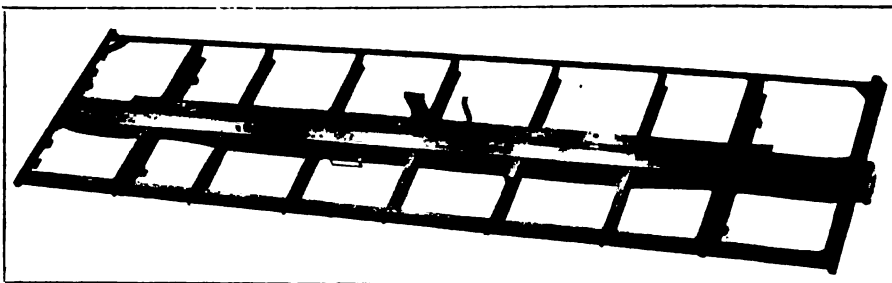
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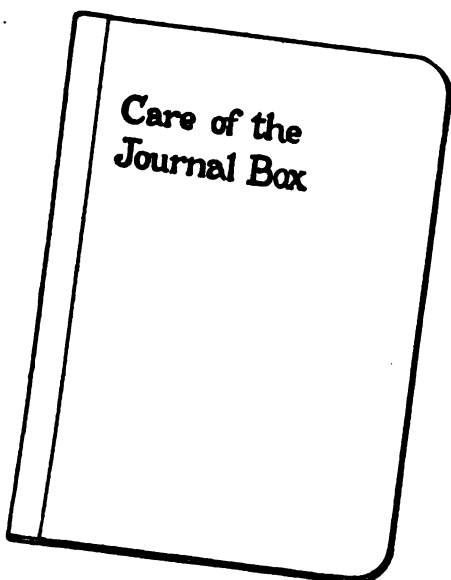
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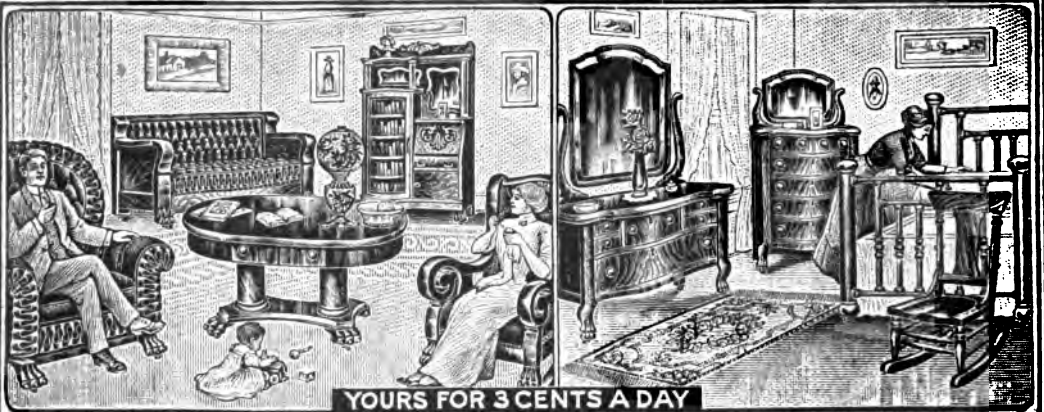
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SEPTEMBER, 1912

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RAILWAY CARMEN'S JOURNAL

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W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L.

At the first meeting in September the various lodges are to vote for three delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor. Quite a number of candidates have been nominated, and, so far as we know, all have signified their willingness to make the race. It now remains for the membership to make its choice from among these nominees at the first regular meeting in September.

We append those sections of our law governing the election and we would advise that before taking the vote this section be read in open lodge, so that every member may be familiar with it, and may know upon what they are voting:

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 9. Balloting in subordinate lodges for delegates to the American Federation of Labor shall take place at the first regular meeting in September in the years wherein no convention are held. The ballots shall be in charge of tellers appointed by the president, such appointments to be approved by vote of the members present, the ballots not to be given to the members until the polls shall have been declared open under the order of business No. 14, "Election and Installation," when members will vote for one candidate only for each of the positions to be filled. None but members in good standing shall be entitled to vote at this election and before voting must show their due books or paid up receipts to the tellers, who shall write the name of each member voting on a list and forward same together with the ballots and regular report blanks or tally sheets in care of the general secretary-treasurer as hereinbefore provided.

Section 10.—After all members present have voted and the poll has been declared closed, the tellers appointed in the manner

hereinbefore provided shall receive, sort, count, report and place the votes cast with the record recorded on regular election blanks provided for the purpose by the general secretary-treasurer, signed in their own handwriting, under the seal of the lodge in duplicate and certified to by the president and recording secretary, in one envelope or box securely sealed, and hand same over to the recording secretary, who shall forward same by registered mail in care of the general secretary-treasurer, retaining duplicate copy, who will carefully preserve same intact and hand over to the general executive board, who in the presence of each other will open the envelopes or boxes containing the votes, etc., and count the ballots, ascertain and verify the result of the election and declare elected a sufficient number of the candidates having the highest number of votes to make up the required number of delegates allowed the Brotherhood, and their report upon the election shall be forwarded to all subordinate lodges by the general secretary-treasurer ten days after the result is announced.

The advocates of scientific management have a great deal to say as to the avidity with which ideas brought out by employers will be taken up by the management; put to a practical test, and if found good, will be adopted, and the idea paid for quite liberally. Now, to illustrate how eagerly managements adopt and pay for ideas, we will cite an example:

A few years ago, while working at car work for the C. & N. W., the interstate commerce commission issued an order establishing a standard height for couplers; i. e., from top of the rail to center of coupler. The company had a large number of cars that were from 2½ to 3½ inches below this standard, and of course, when they could not put it off any longer, commenced raising them.

When space would permit, we cut away a portion of the draft timber below, and raised the carrier: we also blocked between truck springs and truck bolster; also under lower center casting and side bearings, and in some cases even put half-inch iron shims between top center casting and lower transom. All this required a great deal of work, and also considerable material.

We had one series of cars, practically new, all of which required to be raised three inches; and as there were several thousand of this series, and as the bolster could not be raised above a level with the truck frame, we often had to shim the lower transom down from the draft timbers, and then block in every conceivable manner to gain the required height.

In this series of cars the lower arch-bar dipped just three inches more than the top one raised. One day my partner and myself were working on a car which was standing on a track adjoining one upon which were standing several of this series, which had been run in to be raised to standard height. My partner, after looking for some minutes quite earnestly at the truck under the adjoining car, turned abruptly and said: "Why don't the d— fools reverse those arch-bars?"

We went to the truck in question, and by measuring several of them, we found that by reversing the arch-bars, the cars would be raised to exactly the required height. We called the yard foreman, and told him the result of our investigations.

The foreman was positive that it would not work; but continued measuring trucks. Finally, after the lapse of three or four days, during which time he had measured practically every truck of that make in the yard, he called the general car foreman, and together they traveled again over the yards, measuring truck after truck, although these trucks were exactly alike; and all the time the general foreman was contending that the scheme would not work. But by this time the yard foreman had become pretty well convinced that it would work. At the end of five or six days of such jockeying, they called the M. C. B. to the yards and he, too, declared it impracticable; but again the rounds of the yards were made; measuring, always measuring.

When five or six days more had passed, the M. C. B. came out and instructed the yard foreman to reverse the arch-bars on the trucks of one car and send it west as an experiment; and you can rest assured that while the work was being done there were plenty of spectators; almost every official, from the generalissimo to the "high private in the rear ranks" had some suggestion to offer.

The change was made and the car started west on a 1,500 mile trip, to test it, and the force was still kept raising the cars by means of the blocks and shims. At the end of about thirty days the car returned, having made the trip in good shape; not a

saddle-block was gone, or a wheel missing as a result of this wonderful change; although we have our suspicions that the general foreman, all this thirty days, slept with his shoes on, expecting every hour to hear of that car having wrecked a train, and then perhaps went galloping off across country. But as nothing of the kind had occurred, a decision was arrived at to change all that series of cars, by the same process; and as hundreds of them had by this time been changed with blocks and shims, they were all to be worked over again. The blocks were removed, bolts changed again, every truck had again to me "run out," and the "unfixing" was about equal to the "fixing" in the first place. The reversing of the arch-bars was a small matter, as all that was necessary was to remove all the arch-bar bolts, jack up the truck frame, put the top arch-bar on the bottom, the bottom one on top, and replace your bolts, and the car was adjusted.

The idea of the employe was adopted after nearly two months of figuring, measuring and waiting; and after hundreds of dollars in labor and material had been wasted; but other hundreds were saved afterwards. Was the man who formulated the idea rewarded? Not at all. He did not even receive "honorable mention." The M. C. B. had evolved a very commendable proposition. But perhaps if the M. C. B. had been called a disciplinarian, instead of master car builder, things would have been different.

The following is from a late speech, delivered by John Kirby, Jr., president of the Employers' Association: "Whether you are an employer of labor, or you are not, you are each and every one affected by the evil performances of the octopus known as the American Federation of Labor, which has made a criminal record for itself, blacker than any record made by any organization known to history."

My! Aren't they bad? Must be worse than the Robespierre gang in France; the Molly McGuires, Mafias or Blackhanders; in fact almost equal to the association of which Brother Kirby is president. When this gentleman tells us how bad the A. F. of L. really is, we almost conclude that certainly the A. F. of L. and not some employers (perhaps members of his organization) were responsible for the conditions in the mills at Lawrence, Mass., where it required the work of father, mother and three children to support a family. Or at the car works at McKee's Rocks, Pa., some time ago where conditions were so bad that the unorganized foreign laborers inaugurated a big strike, and where several of them were shot down.

Or again in the mills of the steel trust, where men work twelve hours per day, and seven days per week for a bare subsistence. We wonder if the A. F. of L. was not responsible for the locking of the doors in that shirt waist factory in New York, where so

many girls were burned to death. Or the driving of the Titanic under full steam upon an iceberg. In fact, if the A. F. of L. is one-half as bad as Brother Kirby would have us believe, it may have even stooped to the depths of helping secure more wages and better conditions for its one and three-quarter millions of adherents.

This, and its support of the anti-injunction bill, and eight-hour bill in Congress, would of course brand it as entirely beyond all hope of redemption.

Who put up, and who accepted the bribes to put Lorimer into Congress? Was it business men, or was it members of the A. F. of L.?

Who was it who gave and who was it who accepted bribes in St. Louis, Mo., a few years ago? and whose prosecution first brought Joseph Folk prominently before the public? Was there any of Kirby's followers in that gang?

Has any of his disciples been concerned in any of the railroad rebate cases of the last few years? Or were these criminals all A. F. of L. men?

We note that the Hon. Wm. Sulzer, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs of the National House of Representatives, has introduced a joint resolution, as follows: "Joint Resolution to authorize a joint assembly of the national legislative bodies of the nations of the world to be held in the United States, and to extend an invitation to said national legislative bodies: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president be, and he hereby is, authorized to extend an invitation to all the members of the national legislative bodies of the various nations of the world to assemble in Washington, D. C., in the United States, during the fall of the year of 1915, to discuss matters relating to universal peace, and make recommendations for such action as will enable said nation-

al legislative bodies to be of greater service in promoting concord and peace among the nations of the earth." Such a meeting, if called and conducted only with a view to furthering the interests of universal peace, could, and no doubt would, be of vast benefit. But if it is left to and conducted by those whose business it is to supply arms, equipment, clothing food and transportation to the armies, or to the maintenance of the many military schools, or even to those whose business is to direct the movement of armies and navies, then there is danger of the meeting degenerating into a "gabfest" of the Gaston-Alphonso type.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Raymond Wass will confer a great favor upon his sister, Mrs. Laura Henefelt, by writing to her at 963 Hill St., Mt. Adams, Cincinnati, O. Should any one, not knowing his present whereabouts, chance to know to what lodge he belongs, or any point to which his Journal has been sent at any time within eighteen months, if such persons would kindly send such information to this office, we can then trace him, providing he is still a member of the order; and we will gladly do so, and will then communicate with his relatives.

UNION MACHINISTS.

Boiler makers and car repairers, for out-of-town service; permanent positions; must have railroad shop experience and be competent. Apply 4 E. Seventh St., upstairs. Hours 9 to 5.

The above advertisement was taken from the Cincinnati Post and forwarded to this office by Brother J. W. St. Clair of Oakley, O. Brother St. Clair says that formerly these people advertised for men to take the place of strikers; but of late have changed their tactics and now advertise for "union" men: but that they want them for the same purpose.

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTOR'S BULLETINS.

Series B, No. 16.

Monday—If the train pipe is so loose that the angle cock can work up and down and strike the end sill, is the cock apt to move shut?

Tuesday—How do you locate a leaky brake cylinder packing leather?

Wednesday—How do you locate a hose that is peeled on the inside so that the air will not flow freely both ways through it?

Thursday—Is it allowable to use inch hose on freight brakes?

Friday—Where is the main cock for

Pintsch gas usually located on a coach?

Saturday—Why is salt water sometimes used in the heating system?

Series B, No. 17.

Monday—Why must the retaining valve set exactly perpendicular on the car if it is to operate properly?

Tuesday—Explain how you test for and locate a leaky angle cock?

Wednesday—Why is there a cut-out cock in the air signal system pipe near the car discharge valve and none in the pipe to conductor's valve?

Thursday—If a guard arm on a hose coupling has been pounded down, can that hose

coupling be pulled apart without damage to the hose?

Friday—Where is the anti-hammering jacket located and what is its purpose in the car heating system?

Saturday—Does water from the traps sometimes splash on the air brake apparatus and freeze solid so as to prevent its operation? For instance the triple valve exhaust.

Series B, No. 18.

Monday—Does the new styles of dummy coupling tend to keep the hose coupling gaskets in proper shape by crowding the gasket in the coupling?

Tuesday—Will a very tight triple piston packing ring sometimes cause the triple to work quick action with a moderate service application?

Wednesday—What is the difference between an application of the brake and a reduction?

Thursday—Why is it necessary to wait a short time between pulls of the cord of the car discharge valve if you wish to give good signals at engine?

Friday—Will an open deck light near an oil lamp affect its burning clear and without smoke?

Saturday—Can ordinary kerosene oil be used in the coach lamps or is a higher test oil required? Why?

Series B, No. 19.

Monday—What is the duty of the pressure retaining valve?

Tuesday—What amount of pressure does it retain in the brake cylinder?

Wednesday—Do triple valves used in high speed service need cleaning and oiling oftener than in 70-pound service?

Thursday—Which kind of wheels are liable to slide oftener, cast-iron or steel-tired?

Friday—At how low a pressure shown on the gauge will the Pintach gas continue to light the car?

Saturday—How should the steam heat system of train pipe valves and traps be attended to in warm weather when not in use?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE , AUGUST ISSUE.

Series B, No. 12.

Monday—With a constant train pipe pressure of 70 pounds, an auxiliary can be charged from 0 to 70 pounds in about 70 seconds.

Tuesday—So high a pressure will be thrown into the brake cylinders that before the reducing valves can reduce the pressure the wheels will slide.

Wednesday—The brakes back of the partly closed cock will be slower in applying and releasing. Also, quick action cannot

be had back of the partly closed cock, as the restricted passage through the cock retards the flow of air too much.

Thursday—No. On some coaches the hand brake and the air brake oppose each other.

Friday—Sometimes by tapping the cluster; the best plan is to take off the cluster and remove the dirt.

Saturday—By drip valve and automatic traps in the train pipe.

Series B, No. 13.

Monday—To prevent snow and dirt getting into the train pipe.

Tuesday—One hundred and ten pounds per square inch.

Wednesday—Not on all cars; in most cases it can.

Thursday—Live cylinder lever, deal cylinder lever, Hodge lever, live truck lever, and dead truck lever.

Friday—All valves. To let out the condensation and prevent freezing.

Saturday—About 20 pounds.

Series B, No. 14.

Monday—Because it causes a reduction of train pipe pressure.

Tuesday—It reduces the force applied to the brake shoes.

Wednesday—No.

Thursday—Forty pounds per square inch.

Friday—Every 14 7-10 pounds per square inch in the reservoir is condensed an atmosphere.

Saturday—As the drum fills up to a certain point, it overflows into a pipe that passes the water down to the train pipe of the heating system and thence out through the drip pipe.

Series B, No. 15.

Monday—No. They are purposely made so that they will not couple up properly, in order to prevent mistakes in coupling the hose.

Tuesday—(a) In applying the brakes, they cause the brakes to set harder than intended. (b) In releasing, the air escaping from the train pipe to the atmosphere causes train pipe pressure to rise slower than it should.

Wednesday—The standard distance from the center of the drawbar to the angle cock is 13 inches.

Thursday—A hole is drilled in the brake cylinder at the running limit of the piston travel; from this hole a pipe leads to the adjuster cylinder. When the brake piston passes the hole during an application of the brake, air passes to the adjuster cylinder and pushes the adjuster piston to the left against the strength of a spring carrying out a pawl. This pawl hooks in a tooth of the ratchet; when the brake is released, the spring pushes the adjuster

piston to its normal position and this pulls back the pawl, which rotates the ratchet nut on the screw attached to the dead lever fulcrum jaw, moving the end of the lever and taking up some of the slack in the brake rigging.

Friday—By the relief valve in the train

pipe of the heating system or by the thermometers in the cars.

Saturday—Between 10 and 40 pounds at the heater according to requirements, as dictated by the weather.—Railway Department, International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa.

FACETIOUS

SUCH LUNATICS COMMON.

The escaped lunatic stopped and leaned over the fence of a garden wherein a man was busy trimming the path. The little enclosure was neatly kept, and bright with flowers, bordering a strip of green sward.

The man who was working straightened up and wiped the perspiration from his face. "Good morning," nodded the lunatic. "What a pretty place you have here."

"Yes, 'tis rather nice."

"Lived here long?"

"About ten years."

"Takes a lot of time to keep a place looking good."

"Yes, it does. I put in about all my spare time."

"Still, it's a satisfaction to have nice surroundings."

"Sure. When I came here the yard was full of weeds and rubbish. Hadn't been cared for at all."

"I suppose you bought the place pretty cheap, though?"

"Oh, it isn't my place."

"No? Just working here?"

"Why, of course it's mine in a way, so long as I pay the rent."

"Oh, then it isn't your house and garden?"

"No. They belong to Bagley, the banker. Lives up the road there in the big grounds."

"Oh, yes. I noticed them. My! but it must take him lots of time to trim his walks."

"He trim walks? I guess not. He pays three or four gardeners to do it."

"Then, of course, as this is his, he pays you for the work?"

"Don't you believe it. I pay him for letting me live here."

"Then, of course he lets you have it for less than the folks who neglected it?"

"Ha, ha! You're funny, aren't you? Why, he charges me more on account of improved property."

"And won't the house and garden ever be yours?"

"Not likely. It's all I can do now to pay the rent."

The lunatic opened the gate, walked slyly up to the man and whispered, "Say, how did you get away?"—Omaha News.

THE BOYS WITH POOR MEMORIES.

Some if not all of our young folks have heard about the boy who went for the first

time to Sunday school in Nebraska. The superintendent made a talk to the children, when he said:

"Now, children, I want to task you who led the children of Israel out of Egypt to the land of Canaan? Hold up your hands, you who know."

Not a hand went up nor was there any response.

"Why," said the superintendent, "I told you that last Sunday and it was in your lessons last Sunday."

Still there was no response. Pointing a boy on the front seat the superintendent said:

"Now there is a little boy who looks intelligent. I think he can answer the question. Speak up, sonny. Who led the children of Israel from the land of Egypt over into Canaan?"

At this the boy thus addressed blurted out:

"I don't know; it wasn't me. We moved here from Missouri only a week ago."

That reminds me of the other little fellow who was scolded by his Sunday school teacher, who said:

"Now Tommy, who made the world and all the things in heaven and earth?"

The lad was silent when the teacher continued:

"Now I told you that last Sunday and you promised to remember the right answer. I fear you have not tried to remember. Now think hard. Who made the world and all things?"

At this Tommy sniffled, and between sobs said:

"I—I—did, but I won't do it any more."—R. R. Dague.

MATRIMONIAL.

Three Germans were sitting at luncheon recently and were overheard discussing the second marriage of a mutual friend, when one of them remarked:

"I'll tell you what. A man what marries de second time don't deserve to haf lost his first wife."—Life.

SMALL BLAZE.

Mr. Dubb—My brain is on fire!

Miss Keen—I hardly think we need call out the fire department.—Boston Transcript.

THE TEACHER.

She knows full well the verbs and nouns,
Can locate all the streams and towns,
And trace linguistic ups and downs—
And all for forty dollars.

In mathematics, science, art,
And agriculture's busy mart,
She always takes the leading part—
And all for forty dollars.

She goes each year to summer school,
To learn the pedagogic rule,
And buys each latest book and tool—
And all for forty dollars.

She teaches thirty girls and boys,
Smiles through their questions and their noise,
And never loses equipoise—

And all for forty dollars.
—Eunice B. Trumbo, in Ohio Educational Monthly.

In view of which we would advise,
She go straightway and organize,
And then she can secure a rise,
To more than forty dollars.

(Sub. Ed.)

SHE DIDN'T LIKE TO TELL.

A colored woman of generous proportions was on the witness stand the other day, and she made such a good witness for the plaintiff that the attorney for the defense planned to throw "cold water" on what she said by finding fault with her character.

"Let me see, you have been arrested, haven't you?" the attorney asked on cross examination.

"Don't care to 'scuss thwat mattah," she replied shortly.

"But you must answer the question," the attorney told her. "The law requires you to answer whether you care to or not."

"Well, I ain't been 'rested but once," she said reluctantly.

"Tell us what that was for."

"Now, look a heah," said the witness, getting angry, "do you think I'm goin' to tell you all my private business? I guess not."

"I have the right to know, and you must tell me," the lawyer persisted, and the judge instructed the witness that she would have to answer.

"I've 'rested for lickin' my husban'," she said, her eyes flashing.

"That so?" said the attorney with great satisfaction. "What is your husband's name?" And she told him. "And what is his business?"

"He's a prize fitah," she said, and the cross examination abruptly ended amid general merriment.—Ex.

GOIN' SOME, AIN'T IT?

Nine of the big railroads of this country in a space of eight months' time violated

the hours of service law in the case of engineers alone, 29,000 times. That's what official reports show, and yet we are told that the railroads are law-abiding, and always chasing the violator of the law. These violations all occurred east of the Mississippi river. Of course OUR Texas railroads don't violate the hours of service law—or any other, 'ceptin' when they have to, or the employe makes 'em do it. Ain't it awful to have to prosecute these nine large railway lines for violating the law—when they are entirely innocent—or, well, not innocent, but just couldn't help it, and therefore ought not be prosecuted, for if you do you'll bankrupt 'em, every one o' 'em.

Bird S. Coler, who was Greater New York's first controller, was nominated for governor of New York by the Democrats in 1902.

Mr. Coler is deeply interested in religious work, and three days after his nomination he was scheduled to address an afternoon meeting of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn. The other speaker was Frank Harvey Field, an ardent Republican.

It was the practice of these meetings for each speaker to lead in the singing of a hymn as a preface to his remarks. When Mr. Field got up he announced: "We shall now sing hymn number 316—'Throw out the life line; some one is drifting away.'"

The audience looked at Coler and everybody grinned—that is, everybody but Coler, who was entirely serious. After Field had finished it was Coler's turn. He advanced to the edge of the platform and was loudly applauded. He turned the pages of his hymnal rapidly and, after the handclapping had subsided, announced cheerfully: "We will sing that beautiful hymn. 'When the roll is called up yonder I'll be there.' To this day he hasn't understood the roar of laughter that followed.

Johnson and his wife were enjoying a stroll along the quiet country road. The footpath was extremely narrow, and Johnson, of course, was more off it than on. Thus, when the motor car rushed round the corner, poor old Johnson got it in the small of his back. The owner of the car jumped off to render assistance, and the injured man was hurried to the nearest doctor's. But the case was hopeless.

"Forgive me, old man," said the penitent motorist. "Can't I make any reparation?"

"Yes," he whispered. "Are you married?"

"No."

"Engaged?"

"No."

"Well, as you will be responsible for making my wife a widow, will you marry her?"

"Certainly," replied the motorist, with a catch in his voice. "And I shall care for and protect her as long as I live."

Johnson sank back with a sigh of content, and murmured to himself:

"Revenge is sweet!"

SHIFTING HER OBLIGATION.

She is a cute little Park River girl of 7, and the young Norsk proprietor of the store at which she called knew her well.

"How much for one of these picture books?" she inquired of him.

"Just two kisses"—for he wanted to make her a present.

"I'll take six," she said in a cool, business-like way, as she tucked them under her arm and started for the door. "Papa will call and settle."

"What is an agel, mother?" asked a 6-year-old.

"Why, dear, it is a beautiful lady with wings, who flies. But why do you ask?"

"Because I heard father call my governess an angel," replied the little boy.

"Oh," said the mother. "Well, dear, you watch her and you will see her fly tomorrow."

WHERE HE GOT IT.

Teacher—Now, Willie, where did you get that chewing gum? I want the truth.

Willie—You don't want the truth, teacher, an' I'd rather not tell a lie.

Teacher—How dare you say I don't want

the truth! Tell me at once where you got that chewing gum.

Willie—Under your desk.

A CORRECTION.

Teacher—Don't say, "How it is rainin'!" Pronounce your "g."

Little Girl—I know, teacher. Let me say it.

Teacher—Say it.

Little Girl—Gee! How it is rainin'—Judge.

NO OBJECTION.

"Bridget," said Mrs. Hiram Offen sternly, "on my way home just now I saw that policeman who was in the kitchen with you so long last evening, and I took occasion to speak to him."

"Oh, shure, that's all roight, ma'am. Ol'm not jealous."—Pittsburg Leader.

THE BUTCHER.

Butcher—I say, Joe, have you delivered Mr. Smith's joint and Mrs. Brown's ribs?

Joe—Yes, sir.

Butcher—Good. Don't forget to cut out Mrs. Moore's kidneys and weigh up Mrs. Johnson's pigs feet.

MISCELLANEOUS

Texas Frontier Reminiscences.**POLLY.**

By S. J. Adams, Member of Lone Star Lodge
No. 17.

All night long we rode through the darkness, and stopping at daylight we turned our horses loose to graze on the soft green curly mesquite grass, so nutritious and so plentiful in the Southwest before the advent of the cattle king with his barbed wire and his gunless cow punchers. In laying down, I had noticed that Polly invariably turned his feet and his face towards the east, and I have often thought that this was because he came from the East, while I, being a native of Texas and having no country to look back to, would throw myself down in any convenient way.

So this morning we lay with our heads elevated upon our upturned saddles, facing each other, enjoying as only a tired man can, the cool gulf breeze and a much needed rest. While silently watching my companion's face a change came over it which I could not understand. A surprised, startled look, quickly succeeded by one of anger;

then a look of pathos and regret stole over the features of the man, and then a look of sorrow and hopeless longing which no man can describe, settled upon his face as he gazed out into space, as one looks on the cross whereon has been crucified all the hopes and longings of his life or perhaps at the closed gates of a glorious city, elevated and unattainable.

"What is it, Polly," I thoughtlessly asked.

"What do you mean?" he asked in reply, in a no very pleasant tone of voice.

"I beg your pardon," I said, "but I could not help but notice your face just now, and I was wondering what you were thinking about."

Straightening up on his blanket, he looked me full in the face for at least a minute; then he asked:

"How far did we ride last night?"

"Let me see," I replied, wondering what he was driving at. "Sixteen and twelve are

twenty-eight, and eleven would be thirty-nine and nine would make it forty-eight miles—just forty-eight miles—but why do you ask?"

"It is not," said he in reply, ignoring my question, "the danger we see and know of and encounter every day of our lives, that any true man need to dread; it is the unknown, unexpected messenger of death lurking about us on every hand, that should make us tire of the lives we lead and long for the return of the lost homes and joys of our boyhood days. Now, in our forty-eight mile ride last night," he continued, "how many lobos (wolves) do you suppose we passed? How many panthers and Mexican lions, watching us from the tree tops with hungry, greedy mouths and fiery eyes, and how many human devils with guns in their hands do you suppose looked upon us as they stood by the wayside grating their teeth and shaking their cowardly fists at us as we rode by in the darkness?"

"Now, look there," said he, pointing to a great cactus, but a few feet away, and looking I saw a huge rattle snake coiled up with head erect ready for a spring. "Now, I've been watching him," continued Polly, "ever since I laid down here, and he has been watching me. Accidentally I laid down just out of his reach. Next time I might not be so fortunate."

There is not a man in our company who really loves the life we lead. Each of us has his own reasons for being here, and those reasons none of the others know. In fact the past life of each member of this company, with perhaps the exception of the captain, is as a sealed book, and I will tell you, I would hate to be the man who undertakes to break one of those seals."

He paused, and for a few moments fell into a brown study, during which time the same look I had noticed came again into his face; then he continued: "My book is but a small volume; it is closed, but not sealed. Would you like to look through it? Would you like to read a few of its pages?"

Then, in spite of my protestations, he continued: "I was born in St. Mary's parish, Louisiana; my father, before the war between the states, was considered a wealthy man. He owned a number of large sugar plantations and mills. Of course his slaves were freed as a result of the war, but he still owned his land and although his property had been neglected and allowed to run down in his absence at the front, he went to work on his return home as did every other old Confederate soldier, and in a few years' time, with the little help he could get out of the lazy free negroes, he had so far recovered his lost fortune that he was able to raise and educate his children, and if he is living today he is in moderately good circumstances."

Pausing again for fully five minutes, he continued:

"I have an old gray headed mother back

there, who loves me as only a mother can love an only son. I have two sisters who are watching and praying for me, and there is a little black eyed girl whose life I have darkened, but who loves me more than any man deserves to be loved, and she, too, is watching and praying for my return."

"In Louisiana there are no Republicans, outside the carpet bag politicians from the North and the scalawags among our own people, except the niggers. My little girl had two brothers. They were both lawyers and leaders among their class, and for reasons of their own they were Republicans."

"We were engaged to be married, the little girl and myself. My father had given me a very productive little farm. We had bought our furniture and the wedding day had been named."

"There was an election. Her brothers and myself met at the polls. They were bitterly opposed to my marriage with their sister on account of my politics. They raised a difficulty with me, and when the smoke cleared away, my sweetheart had no brothers. They were both dead, and I am here just as you and the others are here, for reasons of your own, but let us say no more about it; let us forget it and go to sleep."

And turning on his side, he muttered, "Poor little girl," and I knew that the book was closed.

Poor little black eyed girl. I often think of her, and I find myself wondering if she is still praying and longing for the return of Polly. He will never return, for he died years and years ago; died as he had lived, "with his boots on." He fell on the fighting line in the war between the "Hustlers" and "Rustlers" of New Mexico, two of his enemies going down with him, while a third was forced to go through life on a wooden leg, by the last shot from his trusty Colts revolver.

A STORY.

By S. J. Adams.

He stood at the window in the hallway, gazing out into the darkness of the solemn, mysterious night.

There was light and warmth, there was music and laughter in the comfortable sitting room just back of him, across the hall, and in a dim, semi-conscious way he heard the laughter and listened to the music, but there was neither music nor laughter in his heart.

All was quiet without, for the hour was late and the streets of the town were deserted; and standing at the window gazing out into the darkness, with all the music and laughter and joy of those just across the hallway, he stood alone, in all the great world about him; utterly alone.

The little girl at the piano across the hall knowing not the effect of her music, played on; and she sang as she played, sang those old-time songs which never have and never can die; those sweet old songs of our boy-

hood days, the songs our mothers' loved.

And the little girl played on, and sang, and each song brought to the mind of the old man standing at the window in the hallway some picture, long forgotten, or one which he would gladly forget.

"I have wandered today to the hills, Maggie, To watch the scenes below, The creek, and the creaking old mill, Maggie, As we used to long ago."

And the old man at the window looks upon a picture he would forget. A young man stands by the side of an old board table in a room of a little box house in the land of his boyhood, the Southland.

A tall, slim, pale-faced girl stands at the table just opposite him, another girl and young man sit on the side of a bed in the same room, and the couple sitting on the bed are talking, and the pale-faced girl at the table sings. She is no beauty; she is not even pretty, but she can sing, and the song she sings has never died, for the cadences caught the mechanism of the young man's heart and through all the long, tollsome, disappointing years it has lived, and will die only with the years of his living.

"The green grove is gone from the hills, Maggie,

Where first the daisies sprung, And the creaking old mill is still, Maggie, Since you and I were young."

But the picture changes, the singer is silent and her poor, pale, worried face is paler still, while the couple sitting on the bed cease their conversation. There is confusion outside the little house. The tramp of horses, and the hoarse voices of angry desperate men.

There is a feud among the men of this beautiful Southland; there is a quarrel of long standing and men hunt and destroy each other, even as the maddened tiger destroys.

The two young men belong to neither party to this foolish feud, but they have been sent by those in authority to prevent, if possible, the murdering of man by man.

"Open the door," a voice from without exclaims, and the two young girls crouch in the corner of the room, overcome with fright, while the two young men, drawing their revolvers, stand back to back, each facing a door. The door is shoved open from without, but none enter, for a short, sharp command given by one of the young men, the one who stood at the table, "Halt or you die," and although their guns are in the door those without are content to wait.

"Who are you?" is asked by the leader. The names and businesses of the two young men are given and then they are told, "We are not after you; who have you in there with you?"

"Only two young ladies," is the reply. "One of you may come in and see."

A man enters, looks around, and goes out. A command is given and then the hunters of big game ride away.

The little girl in the room across the hall plays on and another sweet old song brings to the mind of the silent watcher at the window in the hallway another picture.

"Jerusalem, my happy home,
O how I long for thee,
When shall my sorrows have an end,
Thy joys when shall I see?"

And the old man looks again into a room. The house stands on the point of a hill overlooking a valley of rich and fertile land. A beautiful old farm and a happy old home of the South. Two young men sit side by side, holding between them a song book, one of those old-time song books with shaped notes; the kind a child may read, and they are singing the sweet old song, and the old man at the window listens and the music of the voices rolls up through the long, hopeless years that lie between that old Southern home and the darkened hallway; and he looks again upon a scene which he never has and never can forget. For just across the room from the two young men who are singing a little girl with dark hair and gray eyes is sitting in a chair with her face resting in her hands.

The picture is no new picture, for it has been carried in the heart of one of the young men through all the dangers and hardships and disappointments of life and will be buried with him when he dies.

But the song is finished, the sweet old song:

"When shall these eyes thy heaven built walls,

And pearly gates behold?
Thy bulwarks of salvation strong,
Thy streets of shining gold."

The young men shake hands and part forever. One of them wanders away to live among strangers, with the hope in his heart of building for himself a home and carving for himself a name among men.

But the song in the room across the hall has ceased, the little girl has left the piano, the pictures are gone and the old man turns away from the window with a hopeless longing in his heart for the unattainable.

But as a man can not control the motions of the planets, neither can he recall the wasted years of his life.

Dallas, Tex., July, 1912.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT.

(Continued.)

By W. F. Donaldson.

We note that the author of the work in question admits the existence of fines, under his system: He says that fines were established primarily to compensate employers, etc., but that, under the Taylor system, these fines will find their way back into the pockets of the workers, and further says that in case the man, or his union, refuses the "bonus" or high pay, it should be deposited in a local bank to his credit, and subject to his order at any time.

Now are not these statements imminently

reasonable? After a company has collected a fine from a worker for waste of material, or for the infraction of some rule, then to just pay it back, or to even slip it into his overalls pocket in his absence; or after an employe had earned a bonus, and then when he refused to accept it, for the company to deposit the amount in bank to the credit of the employe, is certainly placing the management upon a pedestal of magnanimity, or effulgent liberality, never attained by any manufacturer, either past or present; and admitting as he does, that there have been numerous cases where manufacturers have imposed unjust fines upon employes, and used those fines for their own profit; and then to tell us that these same men, under a new system of management, would repay these fines, or deposit an unclaimed bonus, is to say the least, extremely ridiculous.

On page 98 is a quotation from William Dana Orcutt in Harper's of February, 1911.

"It has commonly been accepted that the interests of capital and labor ought to be identical; yet as a matter of fact they have rarely been so considered. The new force which is called scientific management, says, if they are not identical, then make them so; and having flung the banner bearing this slogan to the wind, it has thus separated itself from the systems, and systematizing, from card indices, vertical filings, and cost tabulations. It recognizes all these as necessary details of system which in turn is a necessary ingredient of scientific management; but as a science it concerns itself with cause and effect, rather than with records or figures, which are usually obtained so late that they possess only historical values."

Here we have it, almost in a nut shell, cut loose from your systematic record keeping, your card indices, vertical filings, etc. Bend every energy to increasing the output of the workers, and the office will look after itself.

But will it do so?

A few years ago we had the "pleasure" of working as a car carpenter for the road that is most frequently held to be a model of economy, and good management.

The shop superintendent had at one time been a college chum of the son of the president of the road. This shop superintendent had about eight hundred men under his supervision at that point, and about twenty-five at a point six miles away. He made a trip each day to this outlying point, often being gone from his office two or three hours.

He had established a rule that no material was to be given out from the storehouse without his personal counter-signature to the requisition; and as a consequence, we have often seen from a dozen to twenty men idle, waiting for material. Some waiting for lumber, some for bolts, and others for nails, a coupler, or a knuckle-pin, and not even the chief clerk had any authority to counter-

sign these requisitions: economy spelled with capitals.

Now, the point to which we wish to call attention is this: This man's incompetence was plainly apparent to every man on the job; in fact to every one except the management of the road, who either could not or would not see it.

He had secured and held his position regardless of his incompetency, and is there any legitimate reason why men fully as incompetent should not secure and retain positions (even that of disciplinarian) under scientific management, as well as under any other?

In speaking of welfare work, the author says on page 100: "The most beneficial 'welfare work' would be the creation of a government bureau for the collection, preservation and dissemination of data referring to scientific management."

Or, in other words, let the government assume the expense of introducing this system: for whenever a bureau, such as described above, was established, it would be taken as a practical indorsement of the system by the government.

The chief of that bureau would be either Taylor himself, or some of his disciples; and all information, or suggestions sent out would bear the coloring and trend of Taylorism, and practically bear the stamp of government approval.

The author says that politicians recognize the great value of such a department, but that they "vote shy" on account of the working man's vote.

He says also on page 100 that as early as 1896 Dr. Taylor called attention to the need of a book of time study data on arts and trades, and also admits that at the present time there is no such work; strange admission; for on page 12 the writer says: "The great fundamental of scientific management is time study; on time study hangs the entire plan of the Taylor system of management."

"Any plan of management that does not include Taylor plan of time study can not be considered as highly efficient."

Now note particularly there is not a work in existence on time study, and yet the fundamental principle, the efficiency and the full worth and value of the system rests upon that of which there is no data.

Then surely scientific management is nothing but a theory; and if introduced would be at least only an experiment. In fact, "A legless stocking without any foot."

Is it any wonder the author advocates the establishment of a government bureau to gather data to uphold the theory advocated?

But from the fact that Congress has abruptly "sat down" upon the proposal to introduce the "system" into the navy yards and other government works, it does not seem at all probable that they will establish a bureau for the sole purpose of gathering data to uphold the theory advocated.

ering data to be used in trying out and possibly perfecting this iniquitous scheme.

On page 102 the author says: "Furthermore, reduced costs of production means greater purchasing power of the wages of the working man, and reduced cost of living."

"If," as Brandies says in the "foreword" previously quoted, "If the fruits of scientific management are directed into proper channels," etc. But no guarantee is offered that the fruits will be so directed.

Senator Lodge of the Senate committee on finance, in speaking before that body on May 17, 1912, relative to a bill for reducing the duty on sugar, said: "The cut in the rate of duty on raw sugar would be absorbed by the refineries, and would not be reflected in the price to the consumer."

When, in 1909, Congress removed 15 per cent of the duty on hides, almost everyone expected the price of the articles made from leather to drop in price; but they did not do so, as in the other case the reduction in the cost of the raw material was absorbed long before it reached the consumer, and the price of leather goods continued to rise.

Why should we expect the manufacturers of shoes, hosiery, clothing, farm implements, iron, steel, or anything else, to be more generous than the refiners of sugar, or tanners of hides?

Brother Brandies farther says, in his foreword, "In order that the working man may get this larger share of the benefits, * * * labor unions must welcome, not oppose the introduction of scientific management to the end that the working man, through the unions, may participate in fixing those wages, hours and conditions." Yet on page 86 the author says that unions must not interfere at the installation of the system; and on page 90 he says that the very framework of the system hangs on first having the rates set by scientific methods, and then never cutting the rates.

He had as well said never changing the rate, for any point arrived at by the application of a genuine principle of science can not be changed without destroying the fundamental principle upon which it is founded.

Now we have it in a nut shell. The unions must not interfere in the settling of rates, conditions, rules, etc.; these must never be changed (or they would no longer be scientific), and yet we must have unions to participate in fixing wages, hours and conditions. This is certainly a "heterogeneous conglomeration of mysticisms." In the name of common sense, tell me, where would the work, or even the opportunity of the union come in? But further, on page 56, we find that the "Standards" are based on "the work of the best man procurable." On page 62 we find the best men kept in each department; and on page 82 the gang boss "surrounds himself with men best fitted," etc. On page 58: "Every man will

be expected to be the best obtainable, of his respective class."

Now, while the standards are based on the best men, and only the best men kept in each department, the author talks of bonuses, for exceeding the standard; reasonable, isn't it? For if the best man is only 100 per cent, and the standard is based upon that, pray tell me how a 95 per cent man can expect to earn a bonus by exceeding the 100 per cent?

Now, as to the gang boss jumpnig in and helping a workman who was delayed; this will do to tell to children in Sunday school, or to foreign missionaries, but is bosh; pure rot when told to men who have worked for years under gang bosses.

Much stress is laid upon the feature that all discipline is in the hands of a "disciplinarian, a man who is an expert in management, and who holds his position "during good and efficient behavior."

Some one, then, has power to discharge even the disciplinarian, and it naturally follows that the same authority could also prescribe rules and regulations for him to enforce; and his failure to enforce these rules and regulations would no doubt end his term of service.

We are told that this disciplinarian can even discipline the manager; good, but when he does so, he himself becomes general manager. It is said that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." But surely a general foreman by the name of disciplinarian smells still sweeter; especially to the advocates of scientific management. This disciplinarian is presented to us as one who is absolutely impartial, always just; always knows the right thing to do, and does it; a man above suspicion, and without a fault; and all this because he is known as disciplinarian under the new system, instead of general foreman, as under the old one.

On page 64 it is pointed out how great an improvement can be effected under the new system in the matter of cleanliness of the shop or factory; purity of drinking water, quality of lighting, sanitation, etc. We will admit there is much room for improvement along those lines, but will the mere fact of a change in system bring those improvements? We fear not. The company that will only clean up when they hear there is to be a visit of the state factory inspector will do the same thing under the new system, or any other system.

On page 2, in the seeming partial indorsement given by Roosevelt, we find these words:

"We could not ask more from a patriotic motive than scientific management gives from a selfish one."

Mr. Roosevelt says that it is the application of the principles of conservation to production; but that the motive is a selfish one. Their motive, then, is not philanthropic, as they would have us believe; not

for the benefit of the workman, but the employer; and herein is found the reason for the big "if" in the foreword by Louis Brandies. It would perhaps be well to here note that it is proposed, under the new system, to maintain for each factory, shop or business a department known as the "planning department," composed of experts; not necessarily practical, but theoretical; who will formulate instructions covering every detail of the work; down even to the most insignificant motion used by any workman, and these instructions must be followed minutely. Speed is the prime object sought, even at the sacrifice of quality.

On page 82 we are told that "after a worker has learned the best way he will have a starting point from which to measure any new method that his ingenuity can suggest."

Wouldn't that jar you? After learning the "best" way, how could the ingenuity of the worker, or any one else, evolve a better way? We were under the impression that best was in the suprelative degree, but perhaps we were mistaken, and that under scientific management two and two will make five.

Now there are some people who are so inconsiderate as not to indorse the new system. The Rochester Labor Journal says:

"Workmen are now being speeded greater than ever before in the history of the world; and yet we have government officials trying to have the Taylor system and other system adopted, by which to increase the speed of the workman; but surely human life is worth more than economy."

But we note that Congress has turned down these propositions. For once, at least Congress has looked below the gilded surface and saw the "selfish motive" detected by Roosevelt.

The Saturday Evening Post of June 15, 1912, says that the development of systematizing has brought forth the "system salesman," i.e. the man who puts in systems for so much a put; just the same as a man would sell you a furnace or system of radiators and install them.

The man representing the new system learns his lesson well, goes to a business firm and offers to install the new system for a certain amount. He talks learnedly and fluently of efficiency, scientific management, elimination of waste, the advantage of his system over the old way, the bonus system, the piece work rate, wages, etc. If he can create sufficient interest he sells his system to the firm and agrees to install it.

This agent (pardon me, we meant expert), then visits the plant, gathers some data, forwards it to his home office, where from a large number of ready-made standard sheets, instruction forms, etc., this system expert is furnished a full grown sys-

tem pattern, warranted to neither rip, ravel, wear out, tear or run down at the heel.

Such is scientific management, but we must repeat a part of the author's closing paragraph.

"Give back the singing man; and give him something to sing about, and to sing with; and give him plenty of hours in which to sing; and furnish him with conditions during his work hours that will make him feel like singing when his day's work is done."

Comment is unnecessary. Selah.

W. F. DONALDSON.

THE SANTA FE BONUS SYSTEM A CRYING SHAME, A GREAT INJUSTICE AND A GROSS DECEPTION.

By A. A. GRAHAM, Topeka, Kas.

In bonus the average amount of work done by an ordinary workman, skilled in the particular employment, in a given time and under the usual conditions and circumstances, is made the standard or schedule. If a man exceeds this he gets bonus, but if he falls short he gets malus. Bonus means "to the good," malus "to the bad." The word malus is here introduced by myself as necessary to a full and technical explanation of the system, and is not used in the scheme as practiced. Bonus, good; malus, (malice) bad, whence malice aforethought; therefore, bonus is the result of malice (malus) aforethought.

This is the "bonus system," as practiced on the Santa Fe; but "bonus" expresses only half the meaning, the good meaning while the other half is the "malus" or bad side of the system.

To give a concrete illustration: If a man works ten hours a day at 20 cents per hour (the standard price of skilled labor on the Santa Fe), as an average man under ordinary circumstances, he makes the standard or schedule of \$2. If he exerts himself to greater effort, and performs more work per day than an average man, under usual and ordinary circumstances is scheduled to do, he receive additional pay; but if he falls short of the standard requirement of an average man working under usual and ordinary conditions and circumstances, he is docked that much—he gets malus, not bonus.

As a general proposition exemplifying justice, a man should receive average pay for an average day; but standard Santa Fe pay is only a little over 50 per cent, and to make full standard wages the workman must do the work of two Santa Fe standard or scheduled men.

Some men in the employ of the Santa Fe actually do this; they are few in number and well distributed among the different departments, and always draw checks approximately twice the schedule of an average man, or a bonus of 100 per cent.

Other men have kept pace with these fa-

vored few, month in and month out, but their checks show only a bonus of 15 to 25 per cent, do what they will. Complaint to the bonus checkers is always graciously received and entertained; rechecks are made; reference follow; procrastinations succeed; and death follows delay. If you are not polite and deferential about the matter you lose your job on the spot. Occasionally, however, an outraged workman finds himself short-changed, goes to the office, threatens to lick everybody, but finds nobody willing to fight. He then tells them to go to Dante, but neither will they do that; so he simply quits, leaving the bonus checker still on the job.

Those making 100 per cent bonus are the speeders for the gang; they win; the others lose, and the deception works.

This is not larceny, is not robbery, is not even plain stealing, does not conform to the definition of any of the crimes given in the statute, but nevertheless partakes somewhat of the nature of both embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretense, with a suspicion of the short-change racket; yet, in reality, no crime has been committed, no prosecution lies and no redress is possible.

If you don't like it, you don't need to work. That's all! Good-by!

A PLEASURE IN TEACHING.

A Hungarian or Russian peasant boy comes over to this country to become an American. He lives in the slum of the ship amid crowds of his own people or other nationalities, homesick, seasick, treated like cattle, degraded by the consciousness of having no individuality. But in his heart he has a hope, the same hope his far-off ancestor had when he came out of the depths of Asia and conquered Eastern Europe and settled there—the hope of making a place for himself in the world and of giving his children a little better chance than he had at their age.

He sails up the bay to New York city, just catches a glimpse of the Statue of Liberty and goes into the roaring streets of New York or Jersey City. Presently he is swallowed up by the vortex of a factory, or he strays into mountains of Pennsylvania or further westward, to work in the mines. After a little his senses become blurred and deadened. Life offers him nothing of interest.

Then he meets a girl, probably of his own nation, and they fall in love. They talk it over and think they can live more happily and cheaply together than alone. They get married. The girl keeps on working.

Now let me tell you why she keeps on. The wages she gets out in the factory can buy more of the necessaries of life than she can make for her family by staying at home.

By and by children come. She works up

to within a short time of their birth. They are weak, because of this. She nurses the first one, staying out of work a year, but they get behind. After that she brings the babies up on such milk as she can afford to buy and pays some neighbor a small sum for looking after them. When they can walk they shift for themselves on the street, or perhaps she leaves the factory and comes back home to do sweated work at less wages, pressing them into work with her and swell the meager income.

When these little ones are six years old they go into the schools. The one chance has come! For a little space the drudgery of the factory, the squalor of the home, may be lifted. Through them even the parents may get some gleam of exhilaration, of imagination. How these children must turn with a passion of curiosity and longing to the American teachers who, they feel, hold the keys of life!

And the true teacher! The pathos and the iridescence of this longing is not lost upon her. During the few years, or it may be months only, when she can touch the boys and the girls with almost absolute influence, she may fix mental and moral traits as the photographer fixes the outlines of a negative. Teachers are not hired to do this, nor can they be, but it is this, in connection with mental endowment, which has made the greatest teachers in the world. —Frances Squire Potter in *Life and Labor*.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

Labor unions very generally bar the discussion of politics and religion from their meetings. So long as no necessity existed for such discussion this was a very happy and appropriate rule. Have conditions changed? Let us see:

For some years the great railway systems have been publishing *Employees' Magazine*, distributed free to all employees. Politics has recently been interspersed through the issues of these magazines, on the railway side, frequently in articles written by both employees and officials. A casual view even of the contents of these magazines from month to month reveals an evident purpose on the part of the railroads to influence the votes of their employees along lines supposed to be in the interest of the employe, when in reality the benefits will be ever to the railroads themselves. This propaganda is being pushed along the old party lines.

Another special feature of the political literature is the opposition brought forward against those movements looking toward making our government more popular and less plutocratic than now, such as popular election for all officials, the initiative, the referendum and the recall; but their fire is centered chiefly against the progress of socialism or socialistic tendencies; and to

meet this advancing host they have called in religious aid in addition to their political efforts, as I will now show.

The Santa Fe Employees' Magazine for July, 1912, contains as the first article, evidently for prominence, a sermon recently delivered at St. Patrick's church, La Junta, Col., by Rev. Felix Dilly, on "The Safety Habit—the Titanic as an Object Lesson." This sermon has a "secondly," however not appearing in the title, on "Socialism." The manner in which this latter division of the sermon handles socialism can not be stated at length, but the following quotation is so distinctive as to render any attempt at review unnecessary:

"Strikes, violence, incendiarism, murder, such are the arms employed by socialism to tear down the whole social structure and accomplish the revolution which they have in view."

Similar statements have been made in the last few years all along the line from the highest to the lowest churchman against the popular tendency in our government, and these employees' magazines have been careful to give them publication.

In proof of this I could call names, dates, places and occasions, but space will not permit, and I will simply ask my reader to accept the truth of the statement on my own word.

What I want to here impress is, that the church, religion, is coming to the aid of politics, so that if, in dealing with the political situation you look over you will see it backed up by religion. Thus associated, their forces unite against the employee. In this predicament the employee is confronted with a prohibition to make any single effort even against either.

Now, if you can tell me of anything more inconsistent and ridiculous than this I would like to hear it.

The employer has been sharp enough to see the advantage he has in this situation, that while the labor unions have barred from consideration or discussion both politics and religion, he is using each singly and both combined for his advantage. The employer is thus able to obtain what he wants while the labor unions, by their inhibitions on the subjects, have simply opened the gates, stepped aside and willingly and designedly surrendered in silence, mutely and passively.

If this situation is ever changed the labor unions will have to change it. I can only call your attention to it, and the employers certainly want no change.

A MEMORIAL DAY VISION.

By Robert G. Ingersoll.

The past, as it were, rises before me like a dream. Again we are in the great struggle for national life. We hear music of the bolsters drums, the silver voices of

the heroic bugles. We see thousands of assemblages, and hear the appeals of orators; we see the pale faces of women and the flushed faces of men; and in those assemblages we see all the dead whose dust we have covered with flowers. We lose sight of them no more. We are with them when they enlist in the great army of freedom. We see them part with those they love. Some are walking for the last time in quiet, woody places with the maidens they adore. We hear the whisperings and the sweet vows of eternal love as they lingeringly part forever. Others are bending over cradles kissing babes that are asleep. Some are receiving the blessings of old men. Some are parting with mothers who hold them and press them to their hearts again and again, and say nothing; and some are talking with wives and endeavoring, with brave words spoken in the old tones, to drive away the awful fear. We see them apart. We see the wife standing in the door with the babe in her arms—standing in the sunlight sobbing. At the turn of the road a hand waves—she answers by holding high in her loving hands the child. He is gone, and forever.

We see them all as they march proudly away under the flaunting flags, keeping time to the wild, grand music of war—marching down the streets of the great cities—through the towns and across the prairies—down to the fields of glory, to do and die for the eternal right. We go with them one and all. We are by their side on all the gory fields, in all the hospitals of pain, on all the weary marches. We stand guard with them in the wild storm and under the quiet stars. We are with them in the ravines running with blood—in the furrows of old fields. We are with them between the contending hosts, unable to move, wild with thirst, the life ebbing slowly away among the withered leaves. We see them pierced by balls and torn with shells in the trenches of forts, and in the whirlwind of the charge, where men became iron with nerves of steel. We are with them in the prisons of hatred and famine, but human speech can never tell what they endured. We are home when the news comes that they are dead. We see the maiden in the shadow of her sorrow. We see the silvered head of the old man bowed with the last grief. The past rises before us. We hear the roar and the shriek of the bursting shell. The broken fetters fall. These heroes died. We look. Instead of slaves we see men and women and children. The wand of progress touches the auction block, the slave pen and the whipping post, and we see homes and firesides and school houses and books, and where all was want and crime, and cruelty and fear, we see the faces of the free.

These heroes are dead. They died for liberty—the died for us. They are at rest.

They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stainless, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tearful willows, the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars—they are at peace. In the midst of battle, in the roar of conflict, they found the serenity of death.

I have one sentiment for the soldier, living and dead—cheers for the living and tears for the dead.

STILL DOING BUSINESS.

Some months ago 'twas given out
By union labor's foes
That the grand old labor movement
Would ere long turn up its toes.
Those prophets, now it's plain to see,
Knew not whereof they spoke,
And their very wierd predictions
Have turned out to be a joke.
The wrongs of just a few
Were placed upon the heads of all,
With the hope that union labor
Would be driven to the wall.
For our scalps the labor crushers
Made a vigorous demand—
But we still are doing business
At the same old stand.

Then 'twas said the labor movement
Never could survive the shock,
But they found, like Gibraltar,
It was built upon a rock.
For behind it is a principle
That can not be torn down
Though opposed by Post and Kirby
And the czar of Otistown.
They slandered all the leaders
And declared the rank and file
Wore assassins, dynamiters
And most everything that's vile.
But we've multiplied in numbers
Everywhere throughout the land—
And we still are doing business
At the same old stand.
—Thomas H. West in the Labor Herald.

MERITORIOUS AND UNIONLIKE.

Portland, Ore.—No greater tribute can be paid to the organized labor movement than to recount its meritorious and self-sacrificing deeds. In this city only recently an incident occurred that shows not only fidelity to principle, but plainly emphasizes the altruistic spirit pervading the membership of our unions. Several years ago Mrs. Eva Shaffer was left a widow with five children to support. She was without means, and was compelled to exercise the most rigid economy to support her children and keep them in school. With commendable persistence she struggled on, but, as misfortune seldom confines its operations to any prescribed area, the brave woman was met with further reverses. Her little home

was destroyed by fire, thus making her struggle doubly hard. But the Good Samaritan did not fail to put in an appearance this time. The carpenters' local union took immediate action and secured donations of lumber from the lumber yards and a number of union carpenters volunteered to rebuild the little home, which has been completed, and without cost to the unfortunate widow. It is deeds of this character that make for the imperishability of the unions of labor.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR POLITICAL EMPLOYMENT, PARALLELS AND CONTRASTS.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

All railroads and a few other corporations require written applications for employment containing, in addition to a showing by a physical examination, of mental and physical soundness, capacity and ability, a moral assurance of good character, honesty, industry, sobriety, coupled with promises of punctuality in work, faithfulness to the employer's interests, promptness in paying debts.

On the back of such applications we find stipulations whereby the employe agrees, in case of accident and injury, to do things his employer expects him to overlook, as antecedent to his right to recover damages as well as waiving, in express terms, the benefit of almost all laws passed for his protection.

By requiring an entirely new application from time to time, notwithstanding an unbroken continuity of employment, with physical examinations "as often as the company sees fit," the requirements and qualifications of the employe are kept up to more than a military standard, with the loss of his job, under impending examinations, always uppermost in his mind and haunting him.

The qualifications for civil and military service in the employ of the government are determined by examinations for fitness and ability in some particular work or employment, but only one such examination is required with almost the assurance of continuous employment thereafter.

We thus see that the rules respecting industrial employment are more drastic in application and far-reaching in consequence than either the civil or the military.

Under the two systems, as now practiced, if peace of mind and security in business are to be considered, one should choose the army or the navy rather than railroading, and, as another inducement, the dangers are not nearly so great nor the annoyances so distressing.

Passing now to officialdom, we here find a complete parallel, in both industrial and political employments, no mental or physical capacity or ability, no requirement of good moral character, no honesty, no industry, no sobriety, no promise of punctual-

ity, no faithfulness to duty, no promptness to discharge debts, as qualifications antecedent to the employment, no performance of the improbable, no waiver of civil rights or legal remedies.

As a result, we find the rank and file and officialdom, both in industrial and political employments, corresponding exactly with antecedent requirements respecting qualifications.

Very recently, however, physical qualifications have been made a requisite on the part of army officers, and in both the army and the navy, retirement is enforced on reaching the age limit; but, with corporate officials, senility rather insures continuance in office.

If we are ever to bring the two classes in the industrial occupations, as also in government employ, close together, or closer than now, we cannot do better than begin by making them equal, by requiring of both, as determined by the same means, like mental and physical soundness, capacity and ability, the same good character, strict honesty, untiring industry, exemplary sobriety, unfailing punctuality, unwavering faithfulness.

Such a rule would give us an entirely new set of officials in both industrial concerns and public offices, and would soon result in raising officialdom, in personnel and morale, to a level with the employees.

GRASPING STEEL MOLOCH

Devours Immense Profits in Every Field of Operation.

Washington, Aug. 17.—In the report of the committee to investigate violations of the anti-trust act, particularly directed toward the activities of the United States Steel Corporation, there is much interesting information relative to the conduct of that gigantic commercial enterprise. A chapter in the report is devoted to the "company supply store." Not unlike other monopolistic business concerns, the Steel Corporation invades every avenue where profit can be procured. The following is an excerpt upon this phase of the corporation's activity:

"As bearing on the question of employees, the policy of the Steel Corporation in regard to the establishment of the company supply stores is important. The evidence before the committee shows that it is the custom of the company where steel and iron plants are established and towns and villages grow up around the company's plants, through a subsidiary company known as the Union Supply Company, to open stores to supply its employees with groceries, provisions, and almost every article of household necessity, together with powder, fuse, and other supplies—in fact, everything the employees need, either to live or to conduct their operations as employees of the company.

"The local grocer, baker, meat and fish

dealer, apothecary, blacksmith, carpenter, coal, wood, and other dealers are thus brought into direct competition with the Steel Corporation stores. It may be said that this is only the application of fair and free competition. But this is not wholly so. The company stores have great advantages. They deal with their own employees, who constitute 90 per cent of their custom. To be sure the employees are not obliged by any law or rule of the company to buy at the company store, but it is undoubtedly true that they all understand they will be the better considered for doing so.

"The company supply store knows just what is coming in wages every day and week to each employee who deals at the company store. No other local competitor has the benefit of this information. This enables the company supply store to extend credit only to the extent of wages actually due or earned. The result is practically an actual cash business, with no losses in bad debts. The fact that the Steel Corporation does not attempt to maintain these supply stores except where it deals with its own employees, shows pretty conclusively that it has no desire to engage in such trade under ordinary conditions in ordinary competition. It limits its stores to places where it deals almost wholly with its own employees.

"The profits made and dividends declared to the Steel Corporation by this system of supply stores, we think, are pertinent and sufficient to show a prosperity entirely out of the ordinary. This supply company was organized in March, 1902, about a year after the Steel Corporation itself. Its capital stock is \$500,000. Its corporate name is Union Supply Company, and it is one of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

"In 1903, this \$500,000 subsidiary corporation declared a dividend of \$250,000 and in subsequent years as follows: 1904, \$250,000; 1905, \$405,000; 1906, \$805,000; 1907, \$500,000; 1908, \$320,000; 1909, \$440,000, and 1910 \$520,000. It will thus be seen that this corporation earned and paid its parent company, the United States Steel Corporation, in dividends a total of \$3,490,000 in eight years on retail supplies sold almost wholly to its own employees."

BREAKING UP THE HOME.

Things have reached such a pitch that in Austria there are 42 women employed in trades and manufactures to every 100 men. In France it is 32 to 100; in Germany, 30 to 100; and in England, "Merrie England," 24 to 100. And still the masters cry that Socialism might break up the home!

The reason why women and children are thus forced into production is very clear. The "head of the house" does not receive enough in return for his labor power to support his wife and children according to the prevailing standard of living. Hence, they, too, are forced into the slave market.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground.
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world,
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never
hopes,

Stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox?
Who loosened and let down this brutal jaw?
Whose was the hand that slanted back this
brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this
brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and
gave

To have dominion over sea and land;
To trace the stars and search the heavens
for power;

To feel the passion of Eternity?

Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped
the suns

And marked their ways upon the ancient
deep?

Down all the stretch of hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this—
More tongued with censure of the world's
blind greed—

More filled with signs and portents for the
soul—

More fraught with menace to the universe.

Oh, masters, lords and rulers in all lands,
How will the future reckon with this Man,
How answer his brute question in that hour,
When whirlwinds of rebellion shake the
world?

How will it be with kingdoms and with
kings—

With those who shaped him to the thing
he is—

When this dumb Terror shall reply to God,
After the silence of centuries?

—Edwin Markham.

UNION LABOR ASKS THE CANDIDATES
TO ANSWER.

The union labor interests in Kansas are checking things up to the candidates for state office. The members of the legislative committee of the state labor organization have sent lists of questions to all of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist candidates for legislative offices. They ask for answers to all of the questions, and give the candidates until Saturday night to answer them.

The letters with the list of questions are signed by Sim Bramlette, William Morse and Clyde Davidson, constituting the legislative committee of the organization. Union labor has taken a more or less active part in Kansas politics for many years, but this is the first time it has taken its affairs up directly with the candidates.

After the answers to the questions are

in the labor leaders will know where the candidates stand upon matters in which they are interested. If the candidate does not answer they will hold that he is unfriendly. If he does not answer satisfactorily they will hold him unfriendly. And after they have checked up all of the candidates the labor leaders plan to send out letters to all of the union men in the state telling them how to vote.

There are seven questions in the list that has been submitted to the candidates. They have until Saturday night to make replies to each of them. Most of the questions asked relate to legislation. Here is the list:

Would you support a resolution to submit an amendment providing for the initiative, referendum and recall?

Would you support a bill limiting the hours of labor for women to eight hours a day?

Will you favor abolishing the coal mines at the penitentiary and providing for the employment of the inmates of the penal institutions on state roads?

Will you support a bill establishing a state building code applicable to cities of 5,000 population?

Will you support legislation providing safeguards for the preservation of life and limb in the mines?

Will you favor amending the present compensation law removing the limitation and extending the scope of the law?

Will you vote to repeal the unfair road-tax law?—Topeka Capital, July 17, 1912.

COMPARING EFFICIENCY.

Does the ordinary person ever stop to compare the efficiency of the mechanic and efficiency of the professional man. Professional men are supposed to have greater knowledge, be more scientific and more skillful than a mechanic of the occupation he may follow.

But let us consider the efficiency of both. A doctor may call on a person that is ill for months without aiding him in the least; but, regardless of whether he does improve or cure the illness of the patient, he does expect to be paid. But how long can a mechanic, a man that wears the overalls, hold his job if he does not produce results?

And again, did you ever stop to think of our lawyers. A lawyer may advise you to carry a grievance to the court and in following his advice you lose large or small amounts of money. He may tell you that in the highest court you will win. Then to the higher court you go, and again you meet defeat.

You have acted wholly on his advice, paid out sums of money in the costs of court and his advice has caused you great losses. But he expects his fees just the same, whether you win or lose; and, judging from the thousands of cases always in court, one-half the advice that is dealt out by lawyers

must be wrong, as one party can not go into court without an opponent. Two lawyers, one on each side, advising their clients to go to it, one or the other is wrong, yet they both must be paid.

Then we are informed that points in law sometimes take strange angles—that is, after we have been defeated—and it is often the only true advice we receive.

If a mechanic is called on for advice or to perform a task, and if either or both causes you losses, does he receive pay? Well, hardly. He must make good.—Labor Journal.

EMPLOYEES, BE NOT DISCOURAGED OR ALARMED, THE RAILROADS ARE EARNING ENOUGH TO PAY YOUR SALARIES.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

For several years past, by a sort of combined solicitation and threat, the railroads have been representing to their employees that unless they assist the railroads, by voice and vote, to secure an increase in freight rates the wages of the employees would have to be reduced, for the reason that otherwise the roads would not be able to earn sufficient money to pay expenses. This, as stated, has been in progress several years; but the railroads are still earning expenses and dividends besides. This long time should be sufficient to show the employees the invalidity of the claim, although the railroads have not yet abandoned their position, and are now more than ever bringing these representations to the attention of their employees, who, in many instances, have become somewhat alarmed.

The Santa Fe, perhaps, more than any other road, has created a widespread agitation among its men on this subject. This, therefore, is good grounds for using the financial status of that road as an illustration, but applicable alike, however, to the railroads of the country in general. The following statement will prove interesting:

Common stock	\$165,000,000
Preferred stock	114,000,000
Bonded indebtedness	441,000,000
Total indebtedness	610,000,000
Indebtedness per mile.....	60,000

Making a most liberal allowance, this statement shows that the Santa Fe is paying interest on double the value of its property, as values go today, and on the basis of first cost, more than three times the investment. If either of these should be taken as the basis for interest bearing indebtedness, how very rich indeed the Santa Fe would appear to be! The above table however, when properly understood, presents the same showing.

For the quarter ending June 30, 1912, the Santa Fe declared a dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its common stock. This seems very small indeed and hardly worth bothering with, but nevertheless, amounts to 6 per cent a year, which is not bad. If, now, we

take into consideration that this common stock is more than three-fourths water, we see that the investment is paying more than 24 per cent a year, which ought to be quite satisfying to the most exacting taste.

As above stated, the Santa Fe is here used as an illustration of the general condition of railroads and their earning capacity throughout the country, the real basic condition from which to figure expenditures and an income. We need not go into the scheme of physical valuation of railroads by the government, and the scaling down of their interest bearing indebtedness to that amount, however just and equitable this might seem as furnishing the true basis for taxation and income; but, if this were done, and the elements of water and fiction eliminated, about one-half the present paper value of railroads would disappear, but of course the properties remain with the same earning capacity with half their burden removed.

We may safely leave the establishment of this new alignment to the future. We are now concerned only respecting the present status, and this, monstrous as it is, still allows the railroads to pay most extravagant dividends after providing for all operating expenses, fixed charges and interest on fictitious amounts.

It follows, therefore, that no excuse whatever exists for reducing wages to meet expenses.

UNANSWERED QUERY OF TASK-MASTERS.

Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?—St. Matthew xx-15.

It was an employer of labor, according to the parable, who used these words. It was his answer to those who murmured against his paying the laborers who began work in the vineyard at the last hour the same amount he had agreed to pay them who had borne the heat and burden of the day. It was the same question the Pharisees asked in self defense and justification when the children of Israel protested against being compelled to make bricks without straw. It has been the eternal question those who employ men have offered in answer to the demands of labor and society that labor shall be sufficiently remunerated, shall be accorded treatment as humans rather than beasts of burden, and shall be afforded opportunity of improving their conditions in life by having both the time and the wages to devote to recreation, education and religious devotions.

Every revolution of the people, from the days when the children of Israel were led out of bondage down to the present moment, has been a revolution of the laboring classes, a protest against the doctrine that the ruling classes have the right to do as they will with the classes that are governed.

The helots of ancient Greece were slaves; so were the Roman plebs. Feudalism stood

for the ownership of the working classes by the lords. Not only was the labor and production of the workmen the property of the master, but the master also owned their bodies, and the bodies of their wives and children.

Every step toward democracy in England from the signing of the Magna Charta down through the times of Wat Tyler's revolution, until the recent overthrow of the house of lords by Lloyd-George, has been the steady fight against the right of the employer to buy anything more than the free labor of the employee.

We have helped the fight in this country. The civil war was primarily not a war against secession, but against a slave labor and its encroachment upon the free labor of the North. Since the civil war the fight has continued, but it has been transferred to legislative halls and the pulpit and the press.

Human greed is the same the world over and time without end. It is the same to-day as it was in biblical times. Pharaoh ordered the Jewish mid-wives to slay all male children at birth. The modern industrial system accomplishes the same end by forcing the future and present mothers to work that renders them unfit for motherhood and precludes the probability of their offspring being physically or mentally equipped to do aught except enter the ranks of unskilled labor at the earliest possible age, and give up their lives to the task-master.

This is not pessimism or imagination. Look at the fight that was made in the Senate of these United States against the prohibition of child labor and woman labor in the great mills and sweatshops of the country—a fight that was successful and defeated all virile laws proposed against the practice.

Within the shadow of Faneuil Hall, where the voice of Wendell Phillips was raised in protest against human slavery, it has been discovered that women are working in foundries, doing the heavy work that is demanded of men, and forced, by reason of their environments, to go almost naked while at work. This is in Boston! Today! And when the protest arose that naturally followed the publication of these facts, the factory owners said, in polite Bostonese, "Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" Perhaps they did not say it; rather, they employed some lawyer to say it for them.

How far have we advanced since the days of the dynasty on the banks of the Nile? What right have we to feel superior to the European nations that permit women to be harnessed with dogs or goats or oxen and act as beasts of burden or help drag the plow or clumsy vehicle?

Are we a democratic nation? Is labor free and honorable? Are our institutions built on a firm foundation? Are we even a Christian people—when such conditions

are permitted to exist? Was not Pharaoh's method of slaying the children at birth more humane than this method?

Cannot the manufacturers' associations and such financial leaders as George Perkins, who are worried over the agitation of the masses, turn their attention to the elimination of such conditions with much more profit than passing resolutions and making addresses deploring the spirit of unrest that is abroad in the land?

"Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" asked the owner of the vineyard. What is the answer of the modern world and of this nation to that question?—Indianapolis Sun.

THE POOR WIDOW.

The "poor widow" has been the greatest assets the interests have ever had. She lived before the war, and a defense of slavery was made because the "poor widow" owned five or six slaves which were her only means of support. Their emancipation would be a most cruel thing, for it would reduce her to poverty. After the war

MISC she became a stockholder, and any effort to keep the corporation in bounds would ruin her more certainly than the loss of her slaves. After the "neurotics," as President Taft calls all those who have opposed the extortions of the corporations, had got the railroads under some sort of control, the widow turned up as the owner of industrial stocks, the dividends on which were her only means of living. It seems she owns large blocks of woolen trust stock and any increase in the wages of those who receive from \$6 to \$8 a week will ruin the "widow" again.

Out in Oregon she is in terrible distress. It seems that the "poor widow" owns many \$25,000 lots and acres upon acres of timber land. The new tax that it is proposed to place upon land will take the last loaf of bread out of her humble home. The poor widow has had a long and terrible career, and the future seems as dark for her as the past has been.—Exchange.

NIGHT SCHOOL FOR FOREIGNERS.

Aberdeen, Wash.—The city school board has inaugurated a night school for the purpose of giving those who are not familiar with the English language an opportunity to study English and also to secure information through this medium. At the first session of the school 67 applicants presented themselves, and at the end of the first eight days 236 names had been placed upon the roster. The applicants range in age from 16 to 60 years, and include Swedish, Finnish, Polish, German, Norwegian, Italian, Russian, Austrian, Greek and Bohemian races. All attending the school are deeply interested, and the action of the school board will undoubtedly be crowned with generous results.

HOW FARMERS "DIVIDE UP."

All Who Deal With Them Get Their Share of the Farmers' Product, and a Very Generous Share It Usually Is.

It has been said that people who are asking for economic reforms want to divide up all the wealth of the country, so that all will have a share. While the fact of the business is that we common people have enriched the other fellows by doing too much dividing up.

This point is well illustrated in an article in the May issue of the National Rip Saw, by W. S. Morgan, from which we take the following extracts:

If the "fellers" who aint got anything had not been "dividing up" with the few who possess large fortunes, they would now have something.

I want to draw a picture with which every farmer is familiar.

In the middle of the harvest time perhaps you have broken a sickle bar or driving rod, or some other essential part of your reaper or mower. You get on your horse or hitch up to the buggy and go to town to have it repaired. As you pass down the street, you see the merchants and their clerks sitting on the sidewalks in front of their stores, in the shade of porches or awnings.

They are waiting.

The farmers are busy toiling in the hot sun, putting in long days necessary to make and save their crops.

These same merchants watch with anxiety every cloud, every indication of the weather, hoping, and some of them praying, for a good season and abundant crops.

They have no crops planted, but they are deeply interested as those who have and they are waiting.

Waiting for what?

Waiting for the farmer to raise his crops and bring them in to "divide up" with them.

Now, let us see how this is done, for I want to clinch the proposition right here.

A farmer wants a pair of shoes. He must turn some of the products of his toil into money. He takes three bushels of wheat to town and sells it to the miller or shipper at 95 cents per bushel, \$2.85. He takes this money to the merchant and pays it for a pair of shoes which cost the merchant \$2.00.

The merchant makes a profit of 85 cents, or the proceeds of a bushel of wheat.

But that isn't all. The railroads must have a profit; so must the jobber, as the shoes were bought of him. Then comes the profit of the manufacturer, and when it is all figured out it brings the actual cost of labor and material in the shoes as they are finished in the factory down to \$1.00 or perhaps \$1.25.

All this the farmer, being the ultimate consumer, had to pay.

If the farmer could buy the shoes direct from the factory, without any profits to any

middle exploiters, they would have cost him not to exceed \$1.50.

The merchant simply stopped the shoes in transit and exacted a toll, a "divide up," from the farmer of 85 cents, as did all others who made a profit on them.

If the farmer's shoulders were right up against the shoulders of the men and women who make the shoes there wouldn't be any room for exploiters between them. In future articles I shall explain how this can be done.

A farmer's daughter has as good a right to a piano as any girl that ever lived, but thousands of them are denied such "pursuit of happiness" by the sharks of commerce who are commissioned by the manufacturers, under our present system, to distribute their products.

A piano that a farmer must pay \$300 for, costs \$120 at the factory. This includes the profit of the manufacturer, which is probably \$30 to \$50. The actual labor and material cost of the instrument is perhaps not more than \$75. If the farmer could get it direct from those who make it, it would probably cost him not to exceed \$100. Under the present system he must sell 400 bushels of wheat to buy one. Under a system of universal co-operation he would have to sell only 135 bushels. The difference, 265 bushels, represents what he "divides up" with the men who stop it in transit to levy their toll.

"The fellers who ain't got nothin' want to divide up with the fellers that have!"

Stuff that down the throat of every lazy, scheming parasite that does not create any wealth, but accumulates it by levying the toll of profits on those who do create it.

A Davis sewing machine is sold at the factory to the "big business" firms at \$15 each. The "b b" concerns send out their agents to districts remote from the railroads and sell the machine for \$65, and the customers who are better posted in prices for \$30 to \$40.

When the farmer buys one he "divides up" from the products of his toil, giving to the profit exploiters from one-half to three-fourths.

For a hoe that costs but 10 cents to manufacture, the farmer pays 35 cents. For his plows, harrows, reapers, mowers and other farm machinery he is forced to pay twice what it cost to manufacture them. Thus he is compelled to "divide up" not only on what he sells, but on everything he buys.

Senator McCumber made the statement on the floor of the United States Senate that a steer which a North Dakota farmer sold for \$75 cost the consumer in New York City \$250 on the plate ready to eat. When we take into consideration the fact that the farmer has to "divide up" the \$75 which he received for the steer with his merchant, the tax collector, and others, we begin to see and comprehend the wide gulf between the producer and the consumer.

I have mentioned the articles named

above because they happen to be fresh in my mind, but the same is true of about everything the farmer buys or sells.

The farmer who owns his farm "divides up" at least one-half of the products of his toil with the toll-gate keepers who have established themselves along the highways of commerce.

If this be true of the farmers who own their farms, what can be said of the renters who "divide up" with the landlord one-third or one-half of the fruits of their toil in addition to the divisions above enumerated?—Union Farmer.

EVERYBODY BUMPED FATHER.

"Wipe your feet, papa," reminded papa's eldest daughter, as he stumped muddily on the front porch. Papa accordingly shuffled his feet diligently upon the wire mat; then stepped upon a strip of carpet on the porch and by contorting himself into weird shapes, wiped the edges of his shoe soles comparatively clean.

"Don't hang your wet coat there!" called his wife. "Don't you know water will ruin that chair?" Papa accordingly gathered up his raincoat and carried it up to the bathroom.

"Oh, Mamma," wailed the youngest daughter; "look at the mud he's leaving on the stairs! And I just washed them myself!" But papa was putting on his slippers in the bathroom, standing on one foot and hopping about like some damp stork. Then he changed his clothes and came downstairs.

"Did you change your clothes, dear?" inquired his wife sweetly, eyeing the chair on which he sat with speculative eye. Papa growled and turned over a sheet of his paper, for he knew all about that inquiry.

Presently he stretched, yawned and rose. He walked over to the sofa, heaped with pillows, and lay back luxuriously just as the middle daughter came in.

"Why, papa," she shrieked; "you're spoiling the sofa pillows. You're lying right on them!" Papa sat up.

"What's this sofa for?" he demanded. His wife had come in by this time and stood side by side with her indignant daughter.

"Certainly not to treat it as you're treating it," she said. "If you want to take a nap lie on your bed." Papa arose. His jaw began to grow rigid, for papa was getting mad. For long he had put up with this sort of thing and the limit was reached.

"Take those pillows up to your rooms," he commanded the assembled daughters; "this sofa goes out in the woodshed. This is no place for useless things." Then he dragged it out into the shed, leaving consternation in his wake.

"What do you mean?" stormed his wife. Papa looked at her and she began to grow uneasy under his look. He didn't say anything.

"Go up in the bathroom and get my raincoat and shoes," he directed. "One of you

girls, I don't care which." The girls looked at each other.

"Go!" said papa, "and be quick." The youngest daughter went. Then papa sat in a sacred chair and put on his shoes. The slippers, one inside the other, he handed to the oldest daughter.

"Take them to the bathroom," he commanded. The oldest daughter stared. Then she started to say something, and shrugging her shoulders departed, holding the slippers as though they might bite. She couldn't miss any of this remarkable situation, so she returned.

"I'm going to the office," said papa; "you can pack up what you like, because we're going to store this truck and go to a hotel."

"Why, papa!" It was a chorus of alarmed voices. But papa was firm.

"One thing is certain," he said; "we're through with this foolishness. I've had all I'll stand. I'll do this much—either you'll make this place homelike, beginning tomorrow morning, or we quit housekeeping. That's all." Then he departed in the rain.

But when he returned, his slippers were in the hall, and his favorite chair, with the evening papers on it, was stationed under the light, and the family had retired.

Then papa put on his slippers, put them on another chair and began to read.—Gakveston News.

CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

In his admirable report to the Commercial Club of Chicago on vocational education in Europe, Edwin G. Cooley points out that Prussia contains roughly three million youths between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, of whom two millions are at work. They go to work for the same reasons that an overwhelming majority of our own youths quit public school at fourteen or under. Our census of 1900 shows a million seven hundred thousand children under fifteen employed as breadwinners; but a child in the United States who leaves public school gets no further educational aid from the state, though usually he is then in the most formative period of his life. Prussia manages it differently, and about three-fifths of her working boys under eighteen years of age attend continuation schools.

By arrangement with employers, working youths attend these schools a few hours each week—not at night, when they are tired from a day's work in the shop, but in the daytime. At Munich, for example, they attend one whole day or two half days a week. They receive vocational training in the craft or calling that employs them, and cultural training that takes its cue from the pupil's breadwinning occupation.

A boy working in a cooper shop is taught cooper-shop arithmetic. The idea is to blend education and work—to link the schools with the youth's actual daily breadwinning experiences. Munich maintains

fifty-two continuation schools, and the yearly cost to the city is only sixteen dollars a pupil.

Naturally, employers objected to surrendering half a day of the youth's time twice a week—that would disorganize the shop and interfere with the production of tubs; but from a national point of view producing good tubs is less important than producing good citizens. The arrangement now works satisfactorily all over Germany. A state educational scheme like our own, which stops short at the threshold of industry—when an overwhelming majority of youths enter industry before they are eighteen—is obviously a good deal of a failure. —Saturday Evening Post.

LIFE'S MOVING PICTURES.

O, where is the bauble that pleased me so?
'Twas just for a moment I let it go
And it faded from sight in the depths below;
On the current of progress' resistless flow
It was swept away by the undertow,
And the dream goes on, and we never know
What became of the toys we valued so
In the cherished visions of long ago.

Fretful children, we see the bright moon-beam

Crossing the path of life's beautiful dream,
And cry for the glimmering, shining gleam—
Elusive as golden threads of life's theme;
Merely reflections on Time's rapid stream,
Deceptions—not always true as they seem;
Guided divinely by Wisdom supreme
We wake, and new hope our losses redeem.

Each role is assigned and gloomy or gay,
No matter how hard we seek to delay—
Our part in the drama of life we play;
And the toys that pleased us so yesterday
Are scattered and broken or thrown away.
We labor and love, see fond hopes decay,
Weep o'er mistakes and repent as we may—
Life's moving pictures change films every day. —MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

ONCE IN A WHILE.

Once in a while the sun shines out,
And the arching skies are a perfect blue;
Once in a while 'mid clouds of doubt
Hope's brightest stars come peeping through.
Our paths lead down by the meadows fair;
Where the sweetest blossoms nod and smile,
And we lay aside our cross of care
Once in a while.

Once in a while within our own
We clasp the hand of a steadfast friend;
Once in a while we hear a tone
Of love with the heart's own voice to blend;
And the dearest of all our dreams come true,
And on life's way is a golden mile;
Each thirsting flower is kissed with dew
Once in a while.

Once in a while in the desert sand

We find a spot of the fairest green;
Once in a while from where we stand

The hills of Paradise are seen;
And a perfect joy in our hearts we hold,
A joy that the world cannot defile;
We trade earth's dross for the purest gold
Once in a while.

—Nixon Waterman,
in Wisconsin Equity News.

DODGING THE FACTS.

If there are any abuses that are responsible for the high cost of living the grand old party promises to abate them, after the exact facts shall be ascertained. There is, in the platform adopted at Chicago, the pledge:

When the exact fact are known, it (the Republican party) will take the necessary steps to remove any abuses that may be found to exist, in order that the cost of food, clothing and shelter of the people may in no way be unduly or artificially increased

We are disposed to the view that statesmen who have succeeded in dodging the very obvious facts entering into the increased cost of living will not live long enough to ascertain and proclaim the causes which are making it so difficult for the mass of the people to make both ends meet.

There is no occasion for scarcity of food, shelter and clothing. There are natural resources in the United States ample to support in comfort a population larger than that of the Chinese empire.

With the population that we now have, there is no reason whatsoever that under an intelligent system of production and distribution there should not be an abundance for all.

The exact fact of the matter is that we are producing for profit rather than for use. Under natural conditions the more of anything that a man produces the more he should have, but under the existing system the worker may produce so much that he may have nothing at all and be forced into idleness by "over production."

The worker is stripped of the fruits of his toil as surely as the chattel slave was stripped of the products of his labor. It requires no extended argument to show that an increase in wealth production meant no increase in the wealth of the slave. The more he produced the more his master had.

There is no mystery about the production of wealth and the economic effects of interest, profit and rent.

Labor applied to natural resources produces wealth. If no one worked there would be no wealth.

The very fact that the worker does not possess the wealth that he produces clearly shows that his labor is exploited as surely as the labor of the slave was exploited.

The operation, however, is different.

The slave was deprived of the fruits of his labor by the fact that the master owned him.

The wage worker is deprived of the products of his labor because of the fact that the master owns the materials and machinery with which he works.

These are exact facts. They are fundamental facts.

The high cost of living, the discrepancy between what the worker produces and what he consumes, is not due to "abuses," but to the system.

THE RECALL OF JUDGES. A CASE IN POINT.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

For more than a year President Taft has been untiring in his criticisms and denunciations of the recall, by popular vote, of public officials, particularly the judges, yet, in withdrawing the name of Judge Hook as an appointee to the Federal Supreme bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Harlan, the president has furnished us the first example of the recall of a judge by reason of "popular clamor."

On the recommendation of the chief counsel of at least two of the greatest corporate interests in the United States, and after a very thorough investigation into his record, the president's selection of Judge Hook was made; but immediately a loud and prolonged "popular clamor" arose protesting against the appointment. The president gave heed, recalling Judge Hook, ostensibly at least by reason of the opposition of the people of "popular clamor," thus doing what the people themselves should have the right to do, to recall a judge, when he is persona non grata, to use the language of diplomacy, but, speaking in the vernacular, when he is not fit for the job.

This recall has all the more significance, when we consider that heretofore only political and corporate interests have been considered or consulted in the selection of United States judges, as well also, from the president's view, that Judge Hook, in his decisions, has been independent and fearless, but still conscientious and just, possessing the estimable qualities also of dignity founded on erudition, so requisite in a judge, as well as the force of character to declare the law without fear, favor, prejudice or affection; but, notwithstanding, the president, against his personal judgment, recalled Judge Hook for what must also be here taken as a reason paramount to the recommendations and exigencies of party politics and corporate interests, namely, the demand of the people, "popular clamor."

By this action the president admits the public judgment to outweigh his own.

The public determination of any question has always this advantage also, that, representing the popular majority, must

necessarily be an act conforming with, and never against, inclination, as was President Taft's.

THE WAGES OF VIRTUE.

Miss Carr lived in a furnished room with two other women, each paying a dollar a week rent. She cared nothing for her fellow-lodgers; her only reason for spending her time with them in such close quarters was her need of living cheaply. She cooked her breakfast and supper in the crowded room at an expense of \$1.95 a week. She said that her "hearty" meal was a noon dinner, for which she paid in a restaurant 15 cents a day.

After her experience in the summer (a seven weeks' illness) she realized that she should assure herself of income in case of illness. She joined a benefit society, to which she paid 50 cents a month. This promised a weekly benefit of \$4 a week for thirteen weeks, and \$200 at death. She paid also 10 cents a week for insurance in another company.

The room was within walking distance of the store, so that she spent nothing for car fare. The services and social life of a church were her chief happiness. Besides her contributions to its support, she had spent only \$1 a year on "good times." She did her own washing.

Her outlay in health in these years had been extreme. She was very worn, thin, and wrinkled with hard work, severe economies and anxiety, although she was still in what should have been the prime of life.

Her weekly budget was: Lodging, \$1; board, \$1.95; luncheons, \$1.05; insurance, 21 cents; clothing, contributions to church, occasional car fare and other expenses, \$1.79; total, \$6.

Miss Carr said that her firm was generous in many of its policies, but she felt it profoundly discouraging not to advance to a wage that would permit decent living.

How do working women live on their wages? They do not live; they die. These are death-chronicles—scientific observations of various brave ways of starving—chronicles beside which the old stories of mediaeval butchery seem like pleasant fireside fancies.—Angeline Loesch Graves in *The Public*.

DEATH REVEALS A UNION SPY.

The accidental death of Andrew N. Olson, a trusted official in the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America, in a train wreck near Porcupine, Ont., Canada, a few days ago, revealed the fact that he had been all his life a traitor to the cause of union labor, working as one of the most astute detectives employed by the Thiel Detective Agency.—*The Lance*.

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor in no sense assumes responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department, or for any article appearing elsewhere in these columns, except unsigned articles in editorial section. The publication of signed or unsigned contributions to other pages devoted to general labor news and miscellaneous articles must not necessarily be construed as in any sense an indorsement of them under any circumstances.

EDITOR.

FROM BROTHER E. WM. WEEKS, GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Sometimes in writing letters for publication we are apt to say too much, especially if what we say is not to the point. I try to write a letter for our Journal as often as circumstances will permit, and I try to write something of interest to all our members. I have been complimented on several of my letters, which encourages me to write again.

I have learned from the mass of correspondence received in this office that not enough interest has been taken by our members and officers in the way of reading the Journal and constitution. While we cheerfully and willingly answer all letters received and questions that are propounded to us, we think it might be better impressed upon the members if they could, and would, read the law, which is embodied in the constitution, and also the official statements made through the Journal, and mailed to all lodges from time to time by the grand lodge officers. It would have a much better effect than the letters either of us might write. I receive a large number of letters that are evidently sent before the constitution has been consulted, and for this reason considerable delay occurs to the members of the lodges.

I would ask that all officers of lodges read their various duties, which they are to perform, and which will be found in the constitution and particularly the financial secretary, who should read his very carefully and follow it closely. It will be found on pages 37 and 38, Subordinate Constitution, Section 39. If the financial secretary follows his duties closely as provided in said section and makes his reports regularly and promptly, there will be no reason for so many members not receiving the Journal, unless the Post Office falls down on delivering them.

Next, I would like to call attention to the number of letters that are received here with cash in them. While it is all right to send money loose in an envelope, yet it is not a very safe plan. I hope that every one

sending money to this office will purchase a money order, bank draft, or send it by registered letter, because if you send money loose in an envelope and I fail to receive it, and give you no credit, you would have good reason to believe that I did receive it, and thus place me in a poor light before our members. However, this might never occur, and I hope it never will.

I also wish to call the attention of all members to the necessity of keeping your Journals when you receive them. I have reference to Journals that have contracts in them with the Brotherhood and railway companies that may be of benefit to you some day. During the last year we had many letters inquiring for copies of certain contracts on certain systems, and we are unable to furnish these without considerable expense and work, and if you retain your Journals this will all be avoided and you will have them on hand at any time you may need them.

Now, these few remarks are not to be understood as censuring anyone, nor criticizing your actions. I am just endeavoring to avoid delay and dissatisfaction. I hope everyone will take kindly to it and follow instructions as closely as possible, and I assure you there will be no reason for delay or misunderstanding.

If I had the time to spare I would like to write quite a long letter on some articles I have read lately in the magazines. I will touch briefly on one or two that I trust will prove interesting.

Do any of you know that there has blossomed forth on the journalistic world a brand new up-to-date magazine entitled "The American Employer," devoted to the interests of the business men in the United States and Sanada (so the title page reads)? I was given No. 2, Volume 1, by a friend to take home and read the other night, and the first thing I noticed were the words on page 1 in bold type, "Printed in an open shop." I stopped reading right there and would like to point out to whoever is responsible for this that the men who printed this magazine have very little to boast about when they print such a statement. Let them ask themselves what would the

thousands employed in the printing trade be receiving today if it were not for their organization. Who built the magnificent Printers' Home in Colorado? Who pay in their hard earned money to keep it up and tenderly care for the disabled printers who find shelter therein? Is it the men who boast they work in an open shop, or is it the members of the Typographical Union? Brothers, this beautiful home stands just outside Colorado Springs as a monument to the devotion and sacrifice of the noble men and women who out of their hard earned wages, paid in monthly, make it possible to carry on this great work. Through the courtesy of the president of the Typographical Union I have just received a report of the cost of the home and land. The land, buildings and furnishings cost \$162,854.24, and the cost of maintenance from the time the home was opened up to May 31, 1912, was \$963,428.98, making a total of \$1,126,283.22. During the last year there was an average of 130 members at the home, and the average cost of maintenance was \$49.01 each per month. The whole of this vast sum, except about \$10,000, was contributed by the members, out of their wages. I will not take space to quote all the figures, but I have them in this report.

On page 3 of this magazine is an editorial with the suggestive heading "Employers Wake Up." On reading it very carefully, we find it is a vigorous appeal to all employers to organize in their own trade first, then an employers' association in their own city, and these associations to be federated in a national organization with headquarters, and also having a well paid secretary in charge. This article goes on to advise this federation to hold annual conventions, stating in the most emphatic language that such a union of employers as this is absolutely essential. This article pays its respects to the A. F. of L. and organized labor in general. This part of it I will pass by, but will state, I have wondered how it is that according to this paper and the whole capitalistic press it is all right and proper, and to use their own language "absolutely essential" that they should federate, while the workers must be prohibited from forming a federation at all hazards. Did not the management of the Harriman lines and the Illinois Central force all the members of our order and seven others out on strike last September because they asked for a federated agreement? They are still on strike and declare they will remain out until a satisfactory agreement is reached.

Now I have no fault whatever to find in the employers forming a federation. We know and everybody knows they have been organized for years, but in this land of the free and home of the brave, we, the working men of this country, claim the same right to organize into a federation as the em-

ployers, in fact, we have pursued the same course as this writer has asked the employers, and we have been vilified, abused, served with injunctions, our motives misconstrued, when all we ask is a square deal, and the same right to organize a federation and get a federated schedule as the employers.

This article proceeds to refer to the workers as the "riffraff of the labor world" and blames the labor unions for "teaching them to destroy the employers' property." Now, I have been in the labor movement actively for twelve years and I can truthfully say in all those years I have never known of any of our officers teaching our boys to destroy property, but quite the reverse. We have always cautioned our members against taking part in any riotous assemblage during strikes, we have always counseled them at all times to obey the law and if it becomes absolutely necessary to strike, as was the case last September, to peacefully withdraw and conduct the strike along peaceful lines, as becomes gentlemen and law abiding citizens. Our order is founded on the most exalted principles, as its motto indicates—Friendship, unity and true brotherly love. Many hundreds of our officers and members have labored earnestly, conscientiously and unceasingly for the triumph of these principles. Read our constitution and ritual, and any fair minded man will agree that we are doing our very best to educate and uplift the men of the car department who join in with us to a higher standard of living. We invite all carmen to join us, follow the instructions laid down by our laws, which advocate justice, select representatives that have their confidence, that are competent, reliable, temperate, sober, industrious and above all conservative, yet progressive, to draft and adopt rules and rates governing conditions of employment in our department.

Our position on arbitration of industrial disputes was clearly defined by the resolutions adopted unanimously by our Buffalo convention, and as a member of the resolutions committee, I submitted this resolution to the committee, and later to the convention, where it was received and adopted without a dissenting voice, amid applause. This does not sound as though we advocated destroying our employers' property, does it? I will admit that the article in this magazine refers to labor in a general way, but as our order is a part, and has a part in the great world wide movement for better conditions, I thought I would like to write something in reply for the benefit of our members.

The next article is headed "Workingmen Might Read This." This article states positively that the employer works harder than his employees and it goes on to say "the employer has to work harder than his employees and it does not matter whether he

is on an ocean liner or at his club, or on the golf links." Now, it may be possible the writer is sincere in this and really believes what he writes, but I venture the statement that he will experience considerable difficulty in getting anyone else to believe it. Why, even the employers themselves, sitting in their comfortable deck chairs, softly drifting down the Mediterranean Sea, will enjoy a hearty laugh at the expense of this writer when they read his article. I would like to ask if Harry Thaw was in the habit of working harder than the employees of his steel mills when he had his liberty?

There are several more articles in this interesting Journal I would like to comment on but I have used up my space and still have a few more remarks to make before bringing this to a close, so will leave the discussion of the contents of the employers' magazine with the statement that all the workers are asking for is the same privileges enjoyed by the employer with regard to organization, federation, etc. Give us a square deal. We know as you say in your article that George Washington didn't save this country on an eight-hour schedule, neither did Columbus limit himself to eight hours per day when he discovered it, but don't you think there is quite a difference between that time, those illustrious men and the tasks they were engaged in and the present time, and present conditions? I respectfully submit there is absolutely no analogy between the two cases.

You give on page 121 of this magazine an interview with Vice President and General Manager William Park of the Illinois Central Railroad, on organized labor, etc. Please permit me to say that it was the determined opposition of this gentleman to the federation of the various crafts in the mechanical department that was largely responsible for the strike on the Illinois Central last September, and which is still on, and the deplorable conditions prevailing on that system at the present time. Therefore, in view of this fact, Mr. Park should be the last man to have anything to say about organization or federation of employers, when he so strenuously opposed it among his own employees.

It seems to be the tendency of all the papers and magazines controlled by the money power to discourage the workers, not only from organizing but also for even daring to express a desire to better their condition. This week's Leslie's, for instance, has an article headed "Railroad Men's Wages," in which it gives figures to prove its assertion that the United States railroads pay the highest scale of wages in the world. It compares wages paid here to those paid in England and Europe. This is manifestly unfair, as nothing is said about the vast difference in rent, clothing, cost of living, etc. The railroads are operated here on a very different plan and under very different

conditions to those of the Old World. This is set forth very clearly in an interesting article in the September issue of the Railroad Man's Magazine, on pages 577 to 588. This is ably written by Mr. John C. Thomson and shows the difference between America and Europe from a railroad standpoint, and Mr. Thomson finishes his article with the following simile: "Billiard balls are round—so are cabbages. Both are composed of organic matter, but the balls are only a part of the game of billiards, so we cannot compare cabbages and billiards." There is no comparison between conditions of labor in Europe—especially on the railroads—and in this country.

Brothers, I feel this letter has developed until far longer than I intended it should when I commenced. Fraternally yours,

E. WM. WEEKS, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

FROM BROTHER McVEY OF No. 405.

Calgary, Canada, Aug. 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

At last I have stopped at one place long enough to write the Journal. Although I have been absent from the columns of our Journal, the columns of the Journal have not been absent from me, for I have managed to get hold of each issue as regular as if I had been at home. Pretty good sign I've been keeping good company, is it not, brothers? And I'll tell you, it does my old heart good to read our Journal when I'm out among strangers. It seems like meeting with an old faithful, tried and true friends.

Well, Brothers, I will try and give you a brief outline of my trip, and of the condition of the men and country where I have been since June 24. I went from Walcott, Wyo., to Sidney, Neb., over the U. P. I never saw so many wheels en route to the foundry, or shops wherever flat wheels are sent in such short time as I saw going east over the U. P. during my trip. There must be something radically wrong with those scabs who are supposed to do carmen's work on that strike bound road. I never saw one single scab that looked as though he would make an excuse as a real union working man. The rolling stock on the U. P. seemed to be in a frightful condition, flat wheels, engines pounding, and bad order cars galore.

At Sidney, Neb., I took the C., B. & Q. to Billings, Mont. The men on that road are not lined up to speak of at all. We need an organizer there badly. So does the trainmen. I struck one old hump-shouldered mossback, pigeon-toed, knock-kneed, jaybird-heeled, slab-sided inspector in Edgemont, S. D., if I'm not mistaken, one night, and said to him: Are you boys lined up here?" Guess what he said. Listen, here's his answer. "No, we're not. We had a lodge here once, but let it die out. That union's no good; it cost too much money. A

dime here and a dime there." How's that for pure, hard down stinginess,, cussedness and lack of knowledge?

If that fellow's wife is as ignorant as he is, I'll bet 50 cents against a rotten apple she's still knitting socks for the Confederate soldiers. And the chances are if he ever votes at all he's still voting for Jefferson Davis.

Hope he reads this and accepts my compliments on being the biggest donkey I saw on my trip. Of course, all the carmen on the Burlington are not so ignorant as that special of the male type of the ancient hooligans, for at Sheridan, Wyo., we have a lodge and there are some splendid boys there. But you boys at Sheridan should get busy, I think, for there are a number of men there who are not lined up. Take it from me, boys, it's the main thing to do.

The city workers of Sheridan are organized. Why not the shops? You can get them if you will only go after them and keep going. Explain to them why money put into the Brotherhood is the very best investment they can find on such small capital.

The first raise we got on the U. P. after Mathew Lodge 405, at Rawlins, was organized, we got an increase of 2 cents per hour. Figure for yourself how many hours you work in a month, multiply that by two. Then deduct your dues from total and you will see you have splendid returns on your investment. On the other hand, look all around you and see if you can remember of car men getting a raise anywhere they were not organized. And that's not all yet. Compare the working conditions of the organized men and the unorganized and you'll find the Brotherhood men working under better conditions every time. Why is it? Because the company is dealing with you as an individual if you are not organized. If you are, they are dealing with you as a body of men. You know there is more power behind thirty or forty thousand men than there is behind one man. So does the company. All outsiders who are qualified to join our union, come in. Be men among men; join hands with us in that grand and glorious band—the brotherhood of men—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. When you do this there are more than 30,000 men who will honor and respect you wherever you meet them; who will love and trust you as a brother in one of the grandest labor organizations that ever sprung upon this old earth. It's something to be proud of, boys. I keep my B. R. C. dues paid up further ahead than my insurance, house rent or anything else.

I traveled on the N. P. from Laurel, Montana, to Miles City. Those boys are true blue, and as well lined up as they very well can be considering the "floating population" they have to contend with. And they are workers, too, believe me.

They work both for the company and for the Brotherhood.

At Miles City I took the Milwaukee to Harlowtown, Mont. Say, boys, if you ever travel over the Milwaukee, you are going to travel over the best road in the country to work for, and the best organized bunch of men. Almost everything on the Milwaukee is organized. I find wherever I go the better the men on a road are organized the better work they do, and the more of it. Also, the best conditions and best foremen. The best road equipment, in fact, everything is better on a well organized road than on a road that is not organized. Never head a man on the Milwaukee speak ill of the road, the foreman or his fellow worker. Everybody seems happy and contented except for the strikers. They are deeply in sympathy with us and are glad and willing to do all they can for us. So are the boys on the N. P.

At Harlowtown (after working a few days out in the country), I took what is called the Lewistown branch of the Milwaukee to Judis Gap; there I took the Great Northern to Great Falls and Shelby, Montana. They did not seem so well organized on the G. N., but there are some true blue boys at Great Falls. A brother there told me there were 75 or 80 members there and only a few of them were working for the company. Most all of them were working up town. That shows loyalty to our cause. And I wish to extend to those boys congratulations on their fidelity to the B. R. C. of A.

I took the Canadian Pacific at Shelby and stayed with it till I landed in Calgary, on July 17, in lower berth A No. 1, side-door sleeper.

The C. P. is well lined up, also. I landed a job car repairing at once, but we only work nine hours per day, five and one-half days per week. But I want to say I never worked with a more harmonious set of men in my life. Haven't heard a cross word spoken yet. The foremen are as nice men as you could work under anywhere and I never saw so many men at one place work so steady and kill so little time. Everything seems as regular as clock-work. Don't tell me the boss has to bawl the men out to get work out of them. A kind, but firm, foreman can get more work out of two men than a crank can out of four.

Now, Mr. Burlington, and Mr. G. N. Man, compare your conditions with mine. I'm a Brotherhood man, working with Brotherhood men on a road that is well organized. (I'm saying the above to the non-airs.) I want it distinctly understood that this is no slave pen here. The men work steady, but they do not hurt themselves. They are not excited, and expecting a bawling out from the boss every time he comes around. They respect him and he respects them. No one seems to shirk his duty. It is steady work and lots of it, but done with peace

and good will. And everybody seems contented.

There is lots of work of all kinds in this country at this time, but they say work gets awfully slack here in winter; and they say it gets very cold—as cold as 60 degrees below zero. They will start harvesting right away and the harvesting and threshing will last till cold weather. They pay \$3 per day and board for harvesting, so I am told. But they say you put in lots of hours at that work, from sun up till sun down. I'm going into details, so if any of the brothers are figuring on coming up here, they may know the conditions as they really exist, to the best of my knowledge, and from what I can learn from others.

As for the homesteads in this country, I am told that there are good homesteads to be had here yet, but you have to go from fifteen to twenty miles from the railroad to find them. And some say you can buy a home already improved in this country cheaper than you can file on and improve a homestead. The water is good and the country is healthy. No timber to speak of. Running streams with lots of fish in them. What few people I have met appear to be honest and trustworthy. I like them. The people are of many races, but the English and Scotch seem to be in the majority. There are many people here from the United States, and many more coming. To those of the brothers who are thinking of throwing up their jobs and going West to work for the Milwaukee or the N. P., take it from me—don't. For if times now are like they were then, you would have an awful hard time getting a job. I made inquiries at every division point after I left the U. P., and this job here in Calgary is the second job I struck. The country is full of idle men. I never saw so many idle men in the Northwest before. I believe I saw two thousand men in Billings hunting work.

My advice to every B. R. C. of A. man, who has a steady job is: Stay with that job till spring, at least. Times are hard and are going to get harder. We are now in the midst of a panic; it has been on ever since 1908. If you will remember, times have been getting gradually worse ever since then, and they will never be good again till the workers join hands on the political field and all vote together an election day, the same as they strike together in a union when the strike call is sent out from headquarters. The old parties are split and divided and rent asunder, and they are trying to keep we of the working class split on election day, but I find wherever I go a big change coming over the workers. They are losing confidence by the tens of thousands every year in both old parties, and flying to the ranks of the Socialist party, the only party there is or ever was which is by and for the workers of the world. The Socialist party is nothing but one big political union. The B. R. C. of A.

is one industrial union. The Socialist party is the only political party which has meetings like union meetings, only their meetings are open to all. It is the only political party whose members pay dues. So you see Socialists are members, or believe in membership in a union to vote one way. And the members of a labor organization are members to strike one way. Is that plain enough? If so, let us all join in this big voting union and vote one way on election day, and we will stop panics for all time, and by our labor we will enjoy the resources of this old earth, which is plenty in abundance for all the people who inhabit it.

I am fraternally, your brother and well wisher,

W. J. McVEY.

P. S.—For all who care to know the condition of the rolling stock on the strike-bound roads, also the names of deserters, subscribe for *The Liberator*, Sedalia, Mo. It is a veritable strike bulletin, and is not owned by any individual, but is owned and published by organized labor in the interest of the Federated Shopmen. You can get it three months for 25 cents anywhere in the U. S., or one year for \$1, and if you get one copy of it, you will want another. It is the duty of organized labor to increase the circulation of this paper for it is your friend in time of need. Forget your capitalistic sheets and take this union paper, published by unions.

W. J. M.

FROM THE FOURTH GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT J J GALLAGHER—

Allentown, Pa., August, 1912.

For the benefit of Brother Donaldson I will try and enlighten him on some of his misconceptions, due no doubt, to his lack of understanding of the Socialist's point of view. I realize the fact that the brother, while sympathetic and in favor of a Socialist system, has, like most cautious men who are sick and disgusted with the capitalist system, many doubts and misgivings as to the absolute perfections that will prevail in the social and economic life of society when the principles of Socialism are adopted and become the prevailing order.

To begin with, modern socialism, and by that I mean scientific socialism, dates from the issuing of Marx great work, "*Das Capital*," and while socialism has been preached and advocated in various phases by idealists and humanitarians from Christ down to Robert Owens as the ideal mode of social and economic relationship, it remained for Marx and Engels to advance the movement from its Eutopian and merely humanitarian aspect, and by a careful analysis of what had hitherto been an unfathomable phenomena, arrive at certain positive conclusions that reduced the struggling movement from a purely altruistic and humanitarian theory to a positive scientific basis. Once reduced to a science it began to absorb the thoughts and attract the at-

tention of the world's greatest minds; first to attack and condemn and then to rapidly admit the soundness of its unanswerable logic. The powers that he saw in the new contribution to science and knowledge, a menace that threatened their iron heel of authority and mastery of their fellow man, and naturally condemned it.

The reactionaries have ever been fearful of an enlightened working class. Now once and for all let us get this fact clear in our mind and it is this: That modern socialism makes no claims to being an Eutopian movement. Darwin's theory of biological evolution was the theory from which Marx worked out his theory of social and economic evolution, which is a theory that is now universally accepted by all scientists and students, and in a nutshell it is this "That man in the beginning lived in a very crude and primitive state, and mentally was not much more intelligent than the beasts that inhabited the forests with him. It took thousands if not millions of years to evolve from that state to what we call civilization today, and as proof of that we find still millions of human beings living in almost as primitive state as our early ancestors did."

It being true then that Socialists make no Eutopian claims, for they do not claim socialism to be a finality, nor could they if they believe in evolution, and believe that one system evolves out of another. They believe that from primitive individualism we evolved into the small group, then the tribe and clan; then followed wars between tribes, the captives were eaten; that was cannibalism. Later they learned that to make prisoners and slaves out of the captured was using them to better advantage than eating them. Then slavery was born, and the birth of a master class on the one hand and a conquered and servile slave class on the other. It was the birth of the class struggle. After ages when the enslaved class became sufficiently restless and enlightened, and as the result also of contributory evolutionary changes there evolved the feudal system as the result of the evolutionary change in the method of producing the material wants of life, we evolved from feudalism to capitalism. This was due largely to our substituting the machine method of manufacturing things as against the old crude hand method.

As positive proof of all this theory of what systems or lack of systems, if you will, that we have passed through, we have still in existence in parts of backward nations and among backward people everyone of these old conditions still in existence. People are still to be found living in trees and caves and dugouts. We find the tribe and clan yet. Cannibalism has not yet entirely disappeared. The conquered are still made slaves to their captors, chattel slavery. We have feudalism still in many countries of the Eastern hemisphere. We have

it in abundance right here in the United States. Where feudalism is the all prevailing system as it is in Ireland, there is just as strong and rational agitation for its elimination as there is for the elimination of the capitalist system where the capitalist system prevails, and the next system we evolve into will be socialism, and it will have an economic basis as a propelling force behind it, just as truly as the economic has ever been the propelling force drawing upward and onward the march of man from his primitive state through various stages to his present state.

The progress and civilization of a people are and ever have been and ever will be determined by the manner of producing the necessities of life. China and Japan for example, remained stationary for thousands of years simply because they refused to alter or change their method of production. When once Japan applied modern industrial methods she sprang from a half civilized and half savage race to a civilized race and a world power, and her institutions are rapidly changing; so also is her religious concepts in order to conform to and be in harmony with the new social economic system of capitalism. Now China is about to follow the example of Japan, and were we to again attempt to gain our living by the use of the bow and arrow, the spear and the stone hatchet, we would positively degenerate or devolve back to the primitive and savage state from which we evolved, and our moral code would become as simple and barbaric as of yore.

Now we understand briefly the Socialist theory of economic evolution or economic determinism if you will, which is the theory that our progress and degrees of civilization is determined by the manner of producing the necessities of life, and that our laws and institutions and customs, progress or retrograde in proportion as we as a people progress or decline in the economic sense, which is claiming almost wholly that they spring from and express the materialism of society. It is positively true that idealism and the spiritual force plays an important and necessary part, for the material wants of society has been the great paramount propelling force. This materialistic conception of history is purely scientific and sound.

I will not in this letter attempt to explain what is meant by the class struggle. It really needs no explaining for a human being who in this age does not realize there is a class struggle and conflict going on must be sound asleep or dumb indeed. The theory of "Surplus Value" is that the honest value of any commodity produced is determined by the cost of labor to produce it, and by labor is meant all labor entering into it from raw material to finished product, and until it is disposed of to the consumer; and by labor is meant all necessary physical and mental energy

applied. Any price added to its real cost and value is surplus. I cited many articles where extraordinary surplus value is added to its real value in my June letter. Capitalism is based upon the right to extract surplus value from commodities. "Expropriation" is the common term. If you say that the high cost of living is robbery and a crime, and it is of course, it is well to bear in mind that in most all cases it is nothing but the adding on of a large surplus value to the actual value; and if it is robbery to add a large surplus value, it is equally robbery to add small surplus value; the difference in robbery being only in the amount we are robbed of. To exchange one article of value for another, except upon a basis of equal value is to cheat or defraud, is it not? And to exchange \$5 with a capitalist for something worth less than \$2 simply because you can't help yourself is not alone a game of defrauding you, but also a hold-up game, but it is the game of capitalism pure and simple, condemned by Christ most severely, and the early founders and saints of the church. I would like to quote their utterances on this question, but it would make the letter too long. I may in some future letter.

Now I have tried to explain as briefly as possible and be understood the most important phases of scientific socialism. Now what will this knowledge of socialism do for the working class and for the common life of society. It will do this. It will bring about the abolition of allowing one class to add surplus value to the values created by those who produce all wealth and value; for it must never be lost sight of that labor creates all wealth, and that nothing represents wealth or value until labor is applied; for out of the soil, the air and the sea come all wealth; and the value determined by the amount of labor expended; that is as true of diamonds as it is of coal, and if the former were as plentiful and as easy to mine as the later they would be as cheap.

Now before replying to the opinions of Brother Donaldson as expressed in his letter, I just want, in order to dispel any doubts in the minds of those who perchance may be skeptical as to the truth that socialism in phases that were adaptable to those times from a humanitarian and moral standpoint was preached by Christ and the founders and fathers of the Christianity. I refer to no less an authority than Rev. John A. Ryan, D.D., professor of moral theology, St. Paul's seminary, and can be found in the June number of the Common Cause, an anti-Socialist monthly journal, and bitterly hostile against the movement. Just how any Christian can favor and defend that which Christ and the founders condemned is indeed a riddle. And for the benefit of anyone who may claim that to accept the theory of economic determinism

is accepting atheism, because it is purely materialistic and contrary to our previous conceptions of history and fatalism (for it is charged by those firmly wedded to the old conceptions as being a godless and materialistic science), and of course if that be true, then about all science stands indicted, for the science of mathematics of gravity, of mechanism, of astronomy, of chemistry, of botany, surgery, medicine, navigation and all the non-speculative sciences that prove the harmony of cause and effect of action and reaction; but that opposition is fast breaking down, and socialism's opponents are becoming reconciled to the theory, and as proof of this the recent publication by Benzinger Bros., New York, of a work entitled "The History of Economics; or Economics as a Factor in the Making of History." It is not a robust affirmation but it is an acknowledgement of the theory nevertheless, and coming from a hostile source is proof sufficient of its being universally accepted as a scientific fact.

Now referring back to the class struggle, no one who gives the subject any thought or whose opinion is worthy of notice, disputes the contention. The Civic Federation, composed of leaders of organized capital and organized labor as well as representatives of the professions, take the same position that there is a class struggle and a class conflict between the wage earners and the capitalists; and that their interests are not identical in the battle over the wealth created by labor. My authority is the representative of organized labor in the Civic Federation in their defense of that institution at the last A. F. of L. convention, Atlanta, Ga., November, 1911.

Well, if the leading representatives of labor, the leading representatives of the bar, and eminent theologians and the leading men of commerce and manufacturing are a unit on that, Brother Martin then must be mentally numb as to what is going on all around him. Possibly he will claim that the leaders of organized labor and the leaders of organized capital are like the college professors, not very well versed on the subject. This explanation of mine of the basis of scientific socialism, though brief and very crude, may appear to many as altogether too dry and deep and too difficult of understanding, but it is easily understood by the workers if they will but try to understand, and it is well in order to understand a philosophy to understand its basis.

Now the workers can not eliminate surplus value except by collective ownership or government or public ownership if you would rather use those terms; for to what society makes to satisfy human wants, it is ridiculous to suppose it will add a surplus value. When profit, dividends and usury cease to exist the class that lives by

such exploitation will necessarily, in order to live, have to work as wealth producers. This vast army applying their brain to the production of wealth would add immensely to the sum total of the daily creation of wealth, while now as non-producers they are an immense drain and just keeping the wealth producers in poverty and misery, while they absorb the wealth, leisure and luxury. Now to quote Brother Donaldson's erroneous conceptions and a reply to them, he says:

"Our Socialist friends tell us that it means the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution."

Very good, but it can not stop at the collective ownership. It must mean collective use as well; for ownership without use would not be a profitable investment. Now, Brother Donaldson, you don't suppose the public builds schools, highways, railways, hospitals, mints, public utility plants and scores of activities and industries that we now publicly build and own unless in all cases we know there was a public demand for them to use them? Yes, the people will use the tools of production when they own them. Now as to the difference between collective ownership and public ownership—use whatever term you like—some say government ownership. I will try in some future letter, however, to make clear the vast difference between public ownership as we understand it now under capitalism and public ownership under socialism.

Further on you write: "We are told that each full day's labor creates from \$5 to \$15 of wealth; this would of course, accrue to the laborer, and we ask, How long would there be any laborers?" Does it follow, Brother Donaldson, that because the master who takes the most of that wealth as his share lives a useless life? That the worker who produced it would spend it all on himself and family, and not work? And if he did spend it all, who's got a better right than he who created it? Or does it follow that we laborers, and we are all laborers, must have a master class to rob us in order to make us earn our own living, not to speak of a living for the useless parasites? When I say that all wage earners are laborers I say what is true, whether we use our brain and brawn on wood or metals, on paper or directly on the soil, or on any substance that requires mental and physical exertion. We are just plain laborers, and to think that a worker won't work because we pay him the full value of his toil is preposterous. I should think that if ever there was an incentive to work it would be when for the first time in history he felt he wasn't a slave and being robbed, and he would more likely take an added interest in a work that he knew he had a public as well as personal interest in. It sure looks that way to me.

Now in reply to the next paragraph about the piece workers in shops today hustling to earn a big day's amount and getting his wages cut and then have to work harder, that is not if that was what it is intended for, an indictment against socialism. That is just a plain indictment of the existing condition under private ownership and wage slavery. There can be no rule based on justice that will or can stop a man during the schedule of hours that an industry runs a day, from working hard or soft if he wants to, but to rob him because he does work hard isn't a Socialist principle. That is capitalism, and since the workers who support society are also to govern it, I don't think they will do anything unjust to themselves, and as for one man "skidding" a job and securing work that pays better, why the reply to that is, pay more for the undesirable work, and men won't object to doing it if they get the right price for it, if on piecework or the right day's pay, if on day work.

The next paragraph needs replying to. You state: "We admit that the picture of conditions as they will exist under socialism are very attractive. But we think they assume too much. The assumption is evident that all will be honest, industrious and the very embodiment of virtue; but have we any reason to believe such will be the case? None whatever. The man who is a grafter or a common thief under the present system will practice the same under socialism."

My reply is that instead of there being no evidence that man will be more honest, industrious and virtuous than under the present system, that all evidence proves that he will indeed; and here is the proof that such will be the case. First, men engaged in competitive struggle against each other in order to succeed or survive in business, have to violate about every law of God and man. They must lie, cheat, adulterate, defraud and deceive. It is the survival of the "fittest" and the most unscrupulous; and to succeed the game must be played according to the rules and standards set by pace makers, whose soul and moral conscience is dead. All this crime, vice and criminality in the business, judicial and civic affairs of society is necessary under capitalism. They are the props upon which capitalism rests; as capitalism dies out the crimes that sustained it dies out with it. There being no necessity of their existing. That's logic, is it not? A changed economic system will positively be followed by a changed environment, and environment is the all important force in shaping our characters. As to your statement that "grafters will exist just the same as they do under this system," I can not understand how you arrive at that opinion if you ever analyzed the present system and just casually analyzed what socialism will be. The term

grafter was originally coined to label a government official who accepted bribes or gifts in return for favors or special privileges. The postoffice grafters were officials who accepted bribes from manufacturers of postoffice department supplies, mail boxes, bags, envelopes, etc. This was for the purpose of securing the jobs, to manufacture and sell to the government these supplies. Suppose the government made all its own supplies, and it ought to, then who would bribe these officials and what reason would there be for doing it? Why none whatever. Catch the point? Well, if it would be true in this instance, it would be true in all others. It is just simply finding out the cause that produces a bad effect and remove the cause, and as for there being common thieves under socialism as well as under the present system, I suppose there will be; but I am not worrying about that kind. They never stole much of me or anybody else. Every animal, both two legged and four legged, is born a common thief, and will take anything that it wants or pleases it until it is taught otherwise. That is as true of a tomcat as it is of a child, and if not checked in time it will in some cases be impossible to ever afterwards make it conform to the will of society in the taking of things.

In reply to the next paragraph about the old party political crooks taking possession of the movement, my answer to that is that they can't serve two masters, and they know it, and the Socialist knows it, and it is beyond my dull comprehension to understand, as I believe I do, the economic forces that determine the deliberation of men just how the Socialists would allow their opponents to run their government. Nowhere on the face of the earth have they showed any inclination to do so, and as they are getting more clear and stronger every day, there need be no fear in regard to the future. In Germany where it is about to take the reigns of government (and that within a very few years), there is no evidence of any slick capitalist humbugging the Socialists there. The study of socialism develops the brain of the worker to be keen and wise to the game of his opponent. We have no fear of the capitalist class or their political henchmen capturing the Socialist movement. That would be devolution instead of evolution.

Now as to the statement that "few, very few of those identified with the movement have any knowledge whatever of the science of government. We can readily understand how easily these crowdies can elevate themselves to positions of trust." My answer is that instead of it being easy to understand, I am frank to confess I can not quite understand how easy that would be for the Socialists to elect the enemies of labor into power; for while working men do that now, the Socialists are the ones who do not, and

if that were true, and it is such an easy thing to pull the wool over the Socialists' eyes, why hasn't it happened before? There may be an isolated case here and there where they pulled one over on them, and an isolated case is needed now and then to make them more alert, and as to their not knowing anything about the science of government, they may not know anything about the science of graft, and that is largely what capitalistic government consists of. But as to the science of government, the late Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts, during his life, undoubtedly one of the ablest if not the ablest attorney that ever practiced before the Massachusetts bar, used to say that when the voters sent farmers and tollers to make the laws they made laws that no man could crawl through, but since they now delegates lawyers to make laws they don't make a law that I can't drive a yoke of oxen through. The class that builds and operates all the mills and operates the mines and all lines of industry and manage them, are quite capable of continuing operating and managing them, with the stock holders eliminated. If we operate industry and do it better than our idle master (for it must be understood that superintendents and managers are just plain workers, they have to earn their daily wage the same as you; they have larger responsibilities and draw a larger wage, but they are just as much of a dependent as you, and get hired and fired and have even a harder time to hold their job than you and I), there is no question about us being able to govern the industrial affairs, and that is the all important; and the workers by their practical knowledge are possessed of the required science and ability, and they acquired it through the hard school of experience, the best school of all. As for not having a knowledge of the science of government, no man has practical knowledge of the duties of a public office until he gets into it. Did not the working people of Australia and New Zealand save both of those countries from going to complete destruction by getting out a labor ticket and capturing the government. In New Zealand they placed a locomotive engineer as head of the government, and did not the wonderful transformation that took place after labor took the reigns cause the world to gasp with surprise? They weren't born with the science, but they soon acquired it, and has not the cities of Germany, where Socialists rule, shown to the world that in handling the affairs of government that the representatives of the workers are a thousand times in every sense superior to the representatives of capitalism? And has not Germany since the Socialists became a force there in government, made the most wonderful progress in art, literature and science, and in co-operative activities and in laws for the well being of labor of any nation?

And where in our own country the workers were taken right raw out of the workshop and placed in the seat of government as in Milwaukee did they not give a sample of how labor can govern, that won for them the applause and approval of all the nation? Did they not give a more business-like, more efficient and more clean and decent administration than was ever before exhibited by any large city in the country? So much so that both old depraved capitalist parties had to line up against the workers as one and spend an immense lot of money to defeat the workers at the last election, and then both combined beat out labor by only a few thousand votes. How about Schnectady? All union card men taken raw right out of the General Electric and American Locomotive works, and giving a splendid administration, clean, honest and efficient, and the grafters and those whom Brother Donaldson thinks will fool the Socialists, they are not controlling brother, they are out of a job just now and bumming around, hoping to defeat labor at the next election. As for your question, are there enough Socialists versed in the science of government to conduct the affairs, will guarantee you that the country is full of them.

And in reply to the remark about realizing that the majority must rule, my answer is that the majority never did rule and does not rule now. Those of us who read the daily papers and can remember as far back as the two late disgraceful capitalist parties' conventions, realize that while it is a small per cent of the population, the capitalists who rule politically as well as industrially, there is a small per cent in the center of that group known as the "Big Interests" of Wall street that rules the rest, so rule by majority is sheer nonsense and ever will be until we have public ownership of these trusts which means also public ownership of the government. Today it is a private owned government, we are suffering under from the courts down. So brother, you assume too much when you assume socialism would be impracticable and a careful study of it will convince you of that. It was and is the stock argument of the feudal lords and the defenders of feudalism that their tenants, the serfs, were not intelligently equipped for self-governments, while as a matter of fact proven by experience they are better fitted and more progressive than the reactionary feudal lords.

Now as to the recall, the public ought to have the same right to recall an incompetent or dishonest public servant as a private individual has to discharge a private servant, and it not, then why not. Brother Donaldson says "that there is as many ideas of how to acquire control of our industries as there are Socialists; since there are over 2,000,000 Socialists, men and women, voters

and non-voters in the United States; and since I never heard of but two methods advocated, I want to say that such ridiculous and erroneous statements show that the brother is not informed on the subject. Now as to the rest of the brother's letter I have no great dispute. It is along the right line.

Now since my letter has become very long I will have to conclude. I hope Brother Martin won't feel slighted when I am not replying to his letter in this article. I read it, but it only confirms what he not alone states, but what is self-evident, and that he is writing upon a subject that he has not studied and has no understanding of, and being sensible to admit his ignorance of the subject, is therefore writing for the sake of getting into a controversy, and can not be taken seriously, for no one can enlighten a prejudiced mind that refuses to be enlightened.

Turusting that this little contribution will be of some value to those who are interested in the labor problem, and with best wishes, I am
Yours fraternally,

J. J. GALLAGHER.

FROM AIR BRAKE BOOMER.

Editor Journal.

Perhaps I can open some of our Brothers' eyes who have not been connected with our Brotherhood so long as we old heads, and who have no old Journals to refer back to. In 1902 I was promoted from the oil bucket and jack to a position as interchange car inspector. Also I had charge of the coach cleaners. I was what you might call a "moonlight master mechanic." I received the sum of \$1.50 per day at my home town, where I carried the dope bucket and jack for \$1 per day and 12 hours. The car inspectors received \$1.50 per day for their 12 hours work. The chief car inspector was paid \$80 per month. The night chief received \$60 per month; the car repairer \$1 per day, 11 and 12 hours; carpenters, 20c per hour, and the conditions we worked under was this: "If you don't like your job quit or I will can you." The car inspectors and oilers who worked days had to meet peach trains in the summer, after they performed their regular day's work. The trains were due to arrive at 7:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. b. and we received three hours' time for working these trains. If we got through by 9 o'clock we played even, though the most of the time we would get through by 11 p. m., all for 37 1-2 cents. Then we would get home by 12 and have to show up at 6 a. m. And if we failed we were canned. In this yard there were about 10 light repairmen working for \$1 per day, and they were used for car inspectors very often and still got \$1 per day. Such rates as this and such conditions did not only exist on this road where I was, but all roads in the south. And I don't think it was a great deal better in any other part

of the country. But, believe me, such conditions do not exist today on the southern roads. The yard I was made in pays car inspectors \$3 per day, 11 hours. The C. C. I. over \$100 per month; carpenters 29 to 34c; car repairers, 28 to 30c, and all other roads in the country pay well, and the conditions are changed, and if the boys have a grievance the boss don't say quit. No! What does he say? Let your committee handle it or you can see the M. M.—quite a difference now all over the country. Who and what is responsible for such a change. Is it the guy with the money became sorry for us and gives us the money and better working conditions. No, sir; that is not it. The noble Brotherhood, which we all should love, is responsible for it all. And why should we kick when we have to pay out a few dimes to keep the business going. Some people will say, look at the roads that have no contracts. They pay about as well as the ones which have them, and have good working conditions. Who is responsible for them, raising the Carmen's pay? Is it done because the company likes the idea of paying as much as other roads and like to see the men have good conditions. It is done because they have to have carmen and to get a good man and keep him they have to pay what the connecting road pays, or within a few cents of it. I know this by experience. I was on a J. P. B. once, a few years ago, and the general manager told me that if his road was paying as well as the old roads that he would pay more money, for he would always have the best men. Now what are you doing to still better our conditions? for there is room for improvement. Do you ever ask a non-union man to become a member of our noble Brotherhood? Do you attend the lodge meeting and help transact the business. Do you ever offer any ideas? Do you read your constitution and Journal? When you have got a sore head in the tribe that will not join the order do you help him hold his job, or do you help skate him? Do you ever explain why the non-member gets the same money you do? Do you show him where we need his assistance? Do you work with him day in and day out and never ask him to come in? Do you kick when your J. P. B. dues are to pay? Now get your heads to thinking and let's all work hard and attend the lodge meeting and if you see anything you don't like let your voice be heard. Do not keep still and go home kicking about what happened in lodge. If you are outvoted and have your point downed bring it up again some other night and try and carry it; do not lose interest in the work that you should do for the Brotherhood. If every member of the B. R. C. of A. would only do his part we would be still better off and would be receiving more pay for our labor and have better conditions. We have some

members who work hard for the upbuilding of their fellow workmen. Still, he could do more, perhaps, if he was encouraged some. I have worked at places where a man could not go to work without having a card and I have worked at places where, if the company knew you carried a card, you would be canned. So I got mine.

There are men working for the L. & N. R. R. who will not talk to a union man and let the main guy see him. Now, shall this exist always? What are we going to do in order to get those men organized? Can it be done? Yes, I have a way to organize such roads. However, I will not give it out now. Perhaps it will be put into effect some day and it needs to stay a secret until it is sprung. Now I worked for the L. & N. from October 29, 1911, to November 8, 1911, and I only worked there to get the ideas and experience, though at the present time we have trouble of our own on the Harriman lines, I. C., & M., K. & T. Do we scab by inspecting and repairing these cars on the line we are working for? I will leave this unanswered. Think it over. I was at Helper, Utah, on July 3 and a D. & R. G. train passed with 23 cars and all of them were Harriman line cars but two. Can we refuse to handle these cars while on our line? Yes, we can. It is a known fact that 65 per cent of the Harriman line M., K. & T., and I. C. cars are being repaired by union car men? Is this kind of work helping the boys to win? the great strike. Did the engineers pull C., B. & Q. cars during the engineers' strike on the Burlington? I am sure of the fact that they did not. If they did I am misinformed. Now are we going to depend on the grand lodge officials to win this strike? No, we should not. Let's help. Shall we stand back like muts and see the capitalist stab our brothers to death? Is this not a fight to down labor and put us to inspecting cars again for \$1.50 per day and less? Now if we lose this strike it will be a death blow to us. And, again, we will be worked under the old conditions, "If you don't like the way we do quit the job." Brothers, think of all this. I say, if the boys on the Harriman, M., K. & T., and I. C. go down, let's go with them and all lose or win; let us be masters of labor. If this strike should be lost, do the trainmen and enginemen feel the effect? I say that they do and would be the next victims of the capitalist. If the shop crafts can be beaten with such skunks as they use to fill our places, they can beat some other craft with the same bunch. The ballot box in the future must be our salvation. We can stand for our rights when we get Socialists in power, and, believe me, we will have a count in the next race. Work hard and build a solid foundation, so that it may stand forever and never wobble. Lets have

more speaking in our lodge rooms; let it be for our condition; look ahead and also do not forget to bring remembrance of the past. Let's use one hour of each day in planning for what may come in the future and for what we have already accomplished through organized labor.

I would like to extend my letter some farther, as our good brother at Gallup, N. M., seems to think that I have unloaded on the Santa Fe Brothers in July issue. Now, Brothers, get that out of your head, if you think that way, for I have as good friends on the Santa Fe as anywhere else, though I am only writing what I have learned by traveling and working on the Santa Fe. I would like, and am willing to help to get the Santa Fe boys organized to the 100 per cent mark; and get them to the front in the organized world, though when a boomer goes to work at a place and the boys tell him to be very careful with his card or he will be discharged, and, on that, they work under a contract, I claim that the boomer would do no great sight of lining up carmen with no support. Now should a boomer drop in and proceed to line up the carmen and get the support that he should get I am very well satisfied that the percentage would be to the highest notch. Now as to the agreement I refer to in my letter: You prove what I said by mentioning Albuquerque, Vegas, Belen and other unorganized places on the Santa Fe, when you suggest a boomer go and work and line up the carmen. I don't doubt but what Gallup and many other places are solid and also aware of the agreement. But, believe me, there are places that are wild. Now, my good Brother, I could fill our good editor's Journal with facts of the Santa Fe, though I think best not tell all you know at any time, so I will not venture to dwell on the subject of Santa Fe conditions. No, don't think that I have anything against any Brother on the Santa Fe or any official, for I like to work for the Santa Fe and may be working for them when this is in print, though I don't like for a brother carman to tell me to go careful about letting the bosses know that I am a card man, for I think more of my card than I do any job I have ever held, though I always do my duty and look after the railroad company's business just as it was my own personal business. I can hold any job that I can get, if I so desire. There is always a way to do everything right you know. Now, my Brother, you may be a boomer and travel more than I do, but if you do you have got to travel some. It is nothing to boast over, though I have traveled over 10,000 miles in the last eight months. And I am sure I always pick up everything that is going on. Neither do I claim myself perfect. Any man makes mistakes. But I have great confidence in the Santa Fe. With best wishes to all, I will

close by saying I wish to see the Santa Fe boys 100 per cent strong.

Yours respectfully,

THE AIRBRAKE BOOMER.

FROM A MEMBER OF SIGNAL BUTTE
LODGE No. 224.

Miles City, Mont., Aug. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Since writing to the Journal last we have had a sad experience. It was on July 21st, a friend, Mr. Beckman, Brothers Geo. Smith, Chas. Bartsch, Sam Rice and I took a 150-foot sein down to the Yellowstone River, near here, to pass away the afternoon by having a little harmless sport catching fish. We made one haul with the sein, only catching one fish, which Brother Smith gave to an old fisherman living on the river bank, for fish bait. So we went down the river about one hundred feet, where the current was stronged and the water was deeper, to make the next haul. Mr. Beckman and Brother Bartsch were at the bank holding one end of the sein, while Brothers Smith, Rice and I took the other end and walked out into the river to our neck in the water to a distance of about the length of the sein. So we went down the river to make a quick turn toward the bank; but on our way to the bank we came to deep hole that was over our heads and with a strong under-current. This was the place we had to make the fight for our lives. Brothers Bartsch and Mr. Beckman were unable to swim; and if they had been able the current was so strong that they could not have done anything. So all they could possibly do was to wade as far as they could and watch the sad procedure. While Brother Rice and I were fighting the current with all our strength Brother Smith asked for help. He was a better swimmer than either of us, and the condition we were in it was impossible to give him the help that we desired. Before we got to safety I looked back for Brother Smith and he was all under but the top of his head, and the feeling that I had I hope none of you will ever have. I could see in my mind his loved ones; his mourning, broken-hearted widow, and a broken-hearted little two and one-half year old girl that had lost her papa. About eight minutes after he went under the fisherman accidentally caught him with a hook and got him to the bank two or three minutes later. A doctor was called and we also worked with him, but no signs of life could we see. So the doctor thought his heart failed him before he went down. It all seemed so quick that I could hardly think that one of our best co-workers had really passed to the great Beyond. Brother Geo. Smith was our former recording secretary. He was not one of those men that held his membership in the B. R. C. of A. to avoid criticism. He did not have to be

coaxed to come to the meetings, as so many of our so-called brothers do. He was a man that believed that his political arm was as strong, if not stronger, than his industrial arm. He was not like so many of the staying-at-home and the looking-for-a-good-time class when it came time to vote.

In reading over the August Journal I came across a letter written by a lady, a striker's wife; and it was one of the best letters I have ever seen in the ladies' corner. It was written by a sister, Mrs. W. J. McVey, and I was really surprised to see my wife and I mentioned in the letter for what courtesy we had shown her husband. I am sorry that I could not help him more. He came to Miles City looking for work; and I knew him to be not only a member of the B. R. C. of A., but a man that is living up to its constitution, and a fighter for better conditions on the political field as well as on the industrial field. When he saw my little boy he told me he had one at home and hoped he could be with his wife and child soon. You would not have to talk to him long before you could tell he was a man that loved his little family. It made me feel bad that he did not get work here, so he could move his loved ones and make an addition to the true citizens of this city. Wherever Brother McVey is I wish him and his family good luck.

I would like to write a few words in regard to the Federation of Federations as I understand them. Is it any worse to advise the membership to strike when the international presidents know that is the most effective way than to advise the membership to pay an assessment of \$1 and \$2 a month to get the B. R. C. of A. members to continue to work the strike-bound cars as we have been doing in this part? How long will that strike continue if we keep their cars in good shape? Can we ever raise enough money to defeat it as long as we do their business? We all know that there is a large percentage of the members of the different crafts who can not cast a more intelligent strike vote than a two-year-old boy, for they do not go to the meetings, they do not read for what purpose labor was organized, they do not know two lines in their respective constitution, I am sorry to say; and the only thing they think about when a strike vote is pulled off is as follows: "I will loose my job. (Not his job, but the one the company loans him.) If I do not lose my job I might lose two or three days' work, and my wife would not want me to do that. If the vote carries I will go out with the boys (maybe), but I do not want to vote to strike, for I might be a foreman in a couple of years if I stay. My job pays good money, a little above the average of the other employees." They would rather see their brother's family suffer, babies crying for nourishing food,

their brothers' wives washing, the grocer-keeper about to shut down on them for what little they have been eating, brothers leaving their families hunting for work, and brothers losing their little homes, if they have any. They would rather see all this than to have voted to strike.

Wishing all the brothers a good time, and hoping that all will turn out to a man in cities where there will be a parade on the first Monday in September, and, above all, turn out as solidly the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November and cast your vote for the president and all other persons running on a platform that offers you the full product of your toil. If all the workers would do this, you can bet your sweet life that we would have no more Harriman line strikes. With best wishes, I beg to remain,

Your fraternally,
V. Q. BENNETT.

FROM A MEMBER OF GRAND VIEW
LODGE No. 363.

Kansas City, Kas., Aug. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal

It might seem that Brother Martin has been hammered sufficiently for his lone attempt to prevent The Journal being used to educate the membership to better methods, but I would like a few lines for his benefit.

Brother Martin gets a little bit mixed when he gets started tearing Socialism wide open. In one place he is "agin" it because it is too good and can't be realized for some time to come. He doesn't believe in trying to get better things for our children according to that. In the next paragraph he finds fault because it's something bad. That's one of the mistakes easily made by those who criticise without understanding.

Brother Martin reminds me of an old lady I heard about who attended a gathering where a very fine old statue was being inspected. Those privileged to be present were all admiring the work of the famous artist when the old lady called their attention to the fact that there were several cracks to be seen. She was looking for the cracks and was satisfied when she found them. Brother Martin is so busy looking for a possible weakness in Socialism that he has no time to compare Socialism with Capitalism.

Let Brother Martin put the Socialish party beside the old political parties and give them a fair inspection, and if he will give justice there can be but one decision. Here are a few of the things that will bear investigation:

First—The Socialist party will expel any member who scabs during a strike. Let Brother Martin answer if his party will do so.

Second—The Socialist party openly aids and assists every labor union on strike,

both by lending moral support and encouragement and by giving money and any other help possible. Is there any other political party that will turn a hand to help labor in distress?

Third—The Socialist newspapers without exception have been on the side of the striking carmen in every battle they have ever fought. Can Brother Martin say as much for the capitalist newspapers he supports

Fourth—The Socialist party is controlled by the rank and file who furnish the funds to run it. Who controls your party, Brother Martin?

Fifth—The Socialist party is financed by the workingmen who control it and will not accept campaign funds from any corporation or politician. Can Brother Martin say as much for the party to which he belongs?

If Brother Martin will examine closely he will find that modern Socialism has nothing to do with the Utopian dreams of Robert Owen and many others of that early period. We know that there is such a thing as evolution and that we will not jump from capitalism to a co-operative commonwealth in a single day, but we do believe that by getting the working class to work together, politically, as well as in the trade unions, we can reconstruct society on a more equitable basis, giving to those who produce wealth that which they have produced.

If there are any others besides Brother Martin among the membership who are not Socialists who will compare the Socialist party with the old parties they will, I am sure, at once see that the Socialist party is indeed the party of labor, founded, financed and controlled by labor. It should be perfectly plain to even Brother Martin that a political party will represent who ever finances and controls it. We know who finances and controls the old parties and we also know whom they represent. Conceding that the Socialist party is composed of erring human beings, no nearer perfection than other people, it is still perfectly plain that a party composed of working men, financed by workingmen and controlled by them will more nearly represent them than one of the old parties owned and controlled by Wall street.

Let us by all means continue the discussion of political and economic questions in The Journal. The most important thing now needed by the working class is men who understand these questions, and I believe we would be taking a step backward if we should place a muzzle on our own lips. The Socialists can stand anything Brother Martin can bring forth, and if he were sure of his grounds I believe he would not want to curtail political discussion.

Brother Martin says he has been accused of standing for child labor, war, prostitu-

tion, etc. If Brother Martin will go far enough in his investigation he will find those things are all caused by the capitalist system which he stands for. So long as the present system prevails the evils it fosters will remain. Is it not evident that if we stand behind the cause of child labor, we also stand for child labor?

Brother Martin joins the exploiting class in blaming the strikers for the killing at Lawrence by a policeman. The Socialists will not join him in that case; we will stick by the strikers and place the blame where it belongs. The capitalists who send the police and militia to shoot down innocent strikers are the real anarchists and not the strikers, Brother Martin to the contrary notwithstanding.

Brother Martin would not think of working while other men were on strike, neither would he lend his influence knowingly to the master class. That would be scabbing. How much difference is there between the man who helps the master class during a strike and the man who turns his back upon his class and helps the boss on election day? They are both scabs. The only difference is that Brother Martin does not see it yet. Let us hope he will wake up and line up with the working class on the political field as well as industrially.

Yours fraternally,

J. T. STEPHEN.

FROM A MEMBER OF QUEEN CITY
LODGE NO. 109.

Latonia, Ky., July 30, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Please find inclosed a short article for the Journal, should you find it of sufficient merit to justify its use. Must say I appreciate reading all the letters in the Journal. While I hardly expect all the brothers to think the same way I do, it is gratifying to find they think at all. If they think, even though I may think them wrong, I have great hopes they will find the right channel after while. Likewise, if I am wrong I hope by trying to think I may find the right side ere it is too late.

Please accept my sincere thanks for your efforts to make the Journal the very best possible. Thanking you for previous kindness shown, I remain

Fraternally yours,

M. A. LOWE,
1017 Latonia Avenue,
Latonia, Ky.

Should the Workers Get in Power?

Seeing the workers are always whipped in the end by the powers that be, it would seem strange to a thinking man why the workers should not unite upon the political as well as the industrial field. Even now our brothers in Texas are appealing to the political powers to enforce the defective laws said powers have previously enacted.

Does any sane working man believe if the great state of Texas was politically in the hands of the workers such a weak measure with its numerous loop holes would have ever been enacted, such as the brothers are appealing to their masters to have respected and enforced? Does anyone think the workers would have found it necessary to appeal to their brothers, elected on a strictly class conscious working class platform, to have these laws respected? Some working man may, some would-be capitalistic inclined working man may, but no capitalist does. They know, and know well, that they are the ones who would be moving heaven and earth to influence by promises and all kinds of bribes to those in power. How often has the working class been betrayed by the lone representative they have sent to look after their interests? I do not for one instant think all those whom the workers have sent to the legislative halls have been venal; far from it. But their chances for real results are at the minimum and they are not long in finding it out, once they get in the swirl of the great machine under which the capitalist class has grown to such power. Many no doubt lose heart at repeated failures, and seeing others on all sides profiting from the sources of corruption, finally sacrifice their honor and respect. This has been the case in all political parties, and it will continue to be the case in all political parties; for all political parties are recruited from the present political parties, and any party formed must expect to take some of the bad with the good. History records one Judas in twelve men; the proportion may not hold good throughout humanity at that date, and most likely is not so great today. But so long as men can profit by the sacrifice of their fellow workers you must not feel the case is hopeless, and give up in despair. Oh, no, but brothers you may as well prepare yourselves for just such emergencies. So long as the system of profiting by the sacrifice of one's fellow beings is practiced. Ever remember "in union there is strength," and had many who go wrong been assisted by anything like a majority they would have stood loyally by their class; but seeing their class takes little interest in its own affairs as a class, take the providentially considered chance given them and lookout for themselves. Now brothers, there is just as much sense and reason for the workers to organize on the political field as the industrial field when the workers get sense enough they can get together and work harmoniously on the political field as well as they can on the industrial field. But ever remember the master class will not hesitate to use any and every means possible to divide the workers and keep them divided. I believe in the widest range possible of free speech, free press and free thought; but I do not believe in

jumping on and abusing each other because we hold different views. A man can talk the most intelligently upon that subject on which he is the best informed. No one knows it all; study, with prejudice laid aside, will help one to a clearer understanding, while if prejudice dominates the mind the more study the farther one is likely to get from a right understanding.

Faternally yours,

M. A. LOWE.

FROM A BROTHER OF MIDDLEPORT LODGE NO. 422.

Middleport, Ohio, July 12, 1912.

Editor Journal:

As it has been some time since I have written anything to our worthy journal, and not having seen anything from our local, I will endeavor to stick in a word for old Middleport No. 422 to let the boys at a distance know what we are doing.

Everything is moving along nicely, and we would not stand for anything else. We are taking in a few members occasionally and making good men of them.

Fritz, the old war horse, recently fell and sustained very painful injuries. He was able to hobble to the hall at the last meeting and attend to his duties as president, and enjoy with the rest of us a banquet which we gave for the benefit of members and families only, which was attended by a large crowd, and we wish to express our sincere thanks to the members' wives and daughters, who so attentively waited on the tables. Everybody enjoyed themselves, and though the night was hot, the icecream had to suffer.

We are preparing to present another agreement, and by the time that this letter is published I hope that a satisfactory settlement will be made and all concessions granted.

I have read our noble Journal thoroughly each month, but have not as yet seen anything from Kanawha Lodge No. 357. Come to the front boys and tell them who you are. We are with you, one and all.

I also read the letters written by Brother George E. Martin, and would like to say a word in regard to them. Brother Martin, do you belong to the B. R. C of A.? If so what local do you belong to? As I have not seen anything in your several yetters as to the name and number of the local to which you belong. I never cared to interfere with a man's politics, as it is his privilege to vote his own way, and I always made it a practice that if I could not give a dog a bone I would not kick him. It is a settled fact that Socialism has not bit you, for they do not do business that way. If you want knock get something heavier than capitalism to do it with. Now Brother Martin, I do not mean to censure you, but I am a very inquisitive sort of a

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fellow, and say, Brother Martin, do you know that you have something like 18,000 brothers out on strike? Have you stopped to consider that a word of cheer and comfort to those fellows who are putting up the noblest fight in the existence of organized labor, would do more good than all the letters that you have written? You are doing more to create malice and strife than will do good, and what have you ever said to cheer or comfort those worthy brothers? Not one word as I have seen so far. Now Brother Martin, get down to business and say a word now and then that will show the boys that are sacrificing everything, almost their own lives, for the benefit of organized labor, that you have a feeling in your heart for them. Think of the time that they have been out of employment—eleven months. Think of it! I think that we can not do or say too much to encourage them. Let us all praise and cherish them and hope for their victory at the earliest possible date.

I regret to announce the death of our chairman of the Joint Protective Board, Wesley Barrows, who was ill with a complication of diseases for the past three months. He was engine inspector, an excellent workman and the finest of fine fellows. He belonged to the machinists' union and was a martyr to the cause of organized labor. He leaves a family and countless friends to mourn his death. He died July 10, 1912. We hereby express our most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives, and may the Lord bless, cherish and comfort them in this time of trouble.

Well, brother editor, as I am occupying too much space I will sidetrack for this time and take rest, trusting that you will find space for these few lines in the August issue.

With best wishes for the brothers now on strike and kindest regards for the editorial department and the Brotherhood in general,

I beg to remain fraternally yours,

F. C. MCGUFFIN.

FROM A MEMBER OF PORTLAND LODGE No. 268.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 5, 1912.

A word to the Scabs on the Harriman Lines.

Editor Journal.

Just a word to some of our so-called union men now scabbing on the Harriman and the Illinois Central lines, I can attack you more direct through the columns of our Journal, and can give you my personal opinion.

Many of you remember the obligation you took before the open Bible in our lodge rooms and surrounded by your fellow carmen. You raised your right hand and your left hand over your heart and took your obligation with intentions to become one of us and remain loyal to our cause. After the obligation your hand was clasped by your fellow men and was greeted as our brother.

But since the Harriman line strike many of you disappeared from your localities, went to the parts unknown. In the parts unknown you sold your manhood and principle (if you had any) to the Harriman road. You betrayed your fellow men in your home town or locality, you are now acting as scabs, many of you flash your receipt book or your official Journal in the eyes of the men on the picket line; you sneer, you laugh in the faces of those who have principle and are fighting for the life of our federation. The scabs or in other words the skum of the earth that were imported to take our places in the shops. I look upon them as gentleman along side of you, they are unmasked and they are pure and simple scabs, but you are lower and more degraded than these imported scabs. You are minus the principles of a low down scab; you are considered lower than any walking creature on earth, you have no principle, and a man like you without principle is considered lower than a beast. A beast that lives in the jungles will not feed upon its own kind, but you at present are sucking the blood of your fellow men. When this rail war is over and the dark clouds clear away and the star of hope shines into our homes again

you will sneak like a thief in the night into your locality. Yes, you will greet your Brotherhood men with open arms and clasp his hand and say "Well, Brother, our victory is here at last." Yes, you will boast about the victory on the Harriman lines, but you will not boast about the blows you dealt your fellow men during the struggle. Again you will sit in the lodge room alongside of the heroes that will be responsible for the victory on the Harriman and Illinois Central lines. Through you honest men must suffer and make sacrifices; through you and your kind, honest men are thrust into the dungeons of slavery and subjection. By your methods you are also dealing a direct blow against your father, mother and sister, that are earning their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. It is true that some day you will be recognized as a scab from some particular locality. And I hope that a proper application will be applied to you by our membership. I would ask all our members to ignore anyone that left their home town, and were not heard from since the strike. If man has principle about him he will be man enough to communicate with his home lodge, but as it is, very few are doing it at present. Fraternally,

JOS. VANA.

**FROM A MEMBER OF MAIN LINE LODGE
No. 146.**

Denver, Col., Aug. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Dear Sir and Brother: Will try and write another line to our Journal to let you know that we are still in the ring and doing business, taking in members every month. I want to state here that our secretary was absent from the lodge last meeting night on account of sickness, the second time he has been absent in the three and a half years he has been in office. I think that is a pretty good record. And he also has the honor from Brother Weeks of being the best secretary in the United States or Canada. I am writing this so that some of the members of Main Line will know what is going on here; if perchance they should read the Journal, for they seldom come out to lodge. We have got the Loyal Star organized and going in a good way, and hope to see it prosper in the future. Well, the strike is still on and we are sticking like glue. The U. P. has got everything running so smooth you wouldn't know there was a strike on to see the trains come and go to and from Denver. It is easy to fool the outside world but you can't fool an old railroader who has put the greater part of his life around a train yard and repair track. You can go through the Union Pacific yard, look along a string of cars, see a little red diamond shaped card that reads like this: "Contents, Mdse., destination Los Angeles or San Francisco, route U. P. via Colorado & Southern or D. & R. G." Now it looks to me that if these loads come from

Eastern states, which they do, and conditions are normal, as some of the U. P. officials would have you believe, they would make better time by going over their own road than to be transferred to a mountain road, and of course if these cars become B. O. on their way, your good union men have to repair them. I think that there should be something done about this matter and see if there can be some action taken to put a stop to that kind of business. The boys on the D. & R. G. say that there are lots of penalty defect cars come over the transfer for them to repair. Now where is your interstate inspectors. Well, as this is getting lengthy, I will close and leave more room for some one else. Would like to hear from some brother from Pittsburg Lodge No. 21, as they have some good writers. With best wishes to all I. C. and Harriman strikers, and success to the B. R. C. of A., I remain as ever in F. U. & T. B. L.

A. W. F.

The accompanying picture is that of Bro. L. M. Watkins, member of Lone Star Lodge, No. 17, of Dallas, Tex. He is chairman of



the Joint Protective Board on the M. K. & T., and is for the present located at Royce City, Tex.

**FROM A MEMBER OF MAGNOLIA LODGE
No. 74**

Big Sandy, Tex., Aug. 17, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Well, Mr. Editor, I come and ask for a small space in our Journal, though it has been two months since I got my last one on account of not changing my address my-

self, depending on some one else; but I will get them now I am sure, for I am going to ask it be changed.

Well, it has been some time since I last wrote or tried to write, and a lot of things have happened in our line. Say, Brothers and Editor, I want to ask one question for my own information, and it is this: "How long is this emergency going to hold good on the Harriman Lines and M. K. & T. with the inspectors?" As I understand it, emergency is for just a short time, a few days, and this has been going on for upward of a year. Is there not some way for it to be stopped? I am a joint inspector myself and I find defective cards on cars most every day that some of those emergency men, no, not me, I cannot express it on paper what they are, but they put those defective cards on cars. Well, they are a mess. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to make out what they mean it for, but this old state of Texas is holding them up in their ignorance and we are paying for it; and yet this is called a civilized country. I can not see just how it can be when such things are allowed to be carried on. I am aware of the fact that it is money that gets the men at the head of our state to do this, and we poor laboring cusses help put them there to break our necks. Why cannot we put a stop to it? Well, it can be done and must be done, and we can help it at the polls next coming election. Now, boys, get your poll tax receipt out of your card case and vote for the laboring man. Yes, I hear someone say, I bet old Bill has not had a tax receipt since he was 21. I will call that dub. I have received them from 1903 to the present date and they are next to my B. R. C. A. receipts. They both lay in my card case side by side.

Well, a word about the T. & P. and I will close. Yes, they are doing business here on the west end when they are not through a bridge or all over the ground; but the cars are (a lot of them) all in, down and out. Men stop cars every day most and a lot of the scabby cars are quitting; sent in for general worn-out condition. I hope we can win the fight on the striking lines. The car shortage is going to be a mess this year and that will help some.

Well, it is about time for No. 8 and No. 4, so I will close and turn up the neck of my Ditz, and move around a bit, and if this does not find the blue pencil, I will come again. With best wishes to all the brothers and their families, I beg to remain, F. U. & T. B. L.,

SCALLOP BACK BILL.

FROM A MEMBER OF MOUNTAIN GEM LODGE No. 82.

Clifton Forge, Va., Aug. 19, 1912.
Editor Journal.

If you will spare me space in the Journal I will write a few lines, as I have not seen



Illinois Watches

for 3c a Day!

\$1⁰⁰ Gift Besides

If you are in the market for a watch, write for our watch catalog. Let us show you how we can save you big money on the World-Famous Illinois Watch and give you a year to pay for it. You have always heard about the Illinois Watch, the kind that most railroad men use. We have just made a special deal which enables us to offer extraordinary low prices.

Write for Our Big Watch Catalog Before Oct. 1.

Three cents a day will pay for almost any Illinois Watch in our catalog. Write for this new Fall book before Oct. 1st, and we will send a Dollar Certificate with it. We accept this Certificate as part of the first payment—the same as cash. We make this wonderful offer to get orders in early. Before the Christmas rush. Write a postal card today and say, "Send me your new Free Watch and Jewelry Catalog." (257)

Prices From \$9⁷⁵ Up

Spiegel, May, Stern Co.
3905 Wall Street, Chicago

anything in the Journal from No. 82 for a long time. We have a good lodge but the boys don't attend as they should. Our membership has decreased some in the past quarter, as some of our members were cut off. But I am sure we will have them all back in the near future. Nearly all of the boys have been re-employed. We are working 50 hours per week. It is nearly time for the system federation to meet the officials for the purpose of asking for more money. Also to secure better working conditions. I hope that we will be successful in getting things fixed up all right.

I am much pleased with the interest taken in the Journal and especially to see so many good letters from our striking brothers so I will close for this time and see how it looks in the Journal and if it suits me this time I will write more next time. Yours in F. U. and T. B. L.

J. D. RAPP.

EXIT HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 20, 1912.
Editor Journal.

Some time ago there appeared in the Kansas City Star under the above caption, an article, giving an account of a meal served by one of our schools for the small sum of 12 cents per plate, and the article was given as proof that by practicing economy in buying and preparing foods, the cost of living was not high.

The writer of that article stated that the food used had been purchased in some considerable quantities, and that if purchased in quantities necessary for a family of four or five, it would perhaps cost 18 or 20 cents per meal.

We have been figuring ever since the appearance of that article and will give you the result of our figures. The writer above mentioned does not include rent, fuel, laundry, cost of dishes, etc., all of which

necessarily enter into the cost of preparing and serving meals; and we will admit that if all the cost of living was included in the actual cost of the food consumed, that we could manage to pull through.

The average wages of a laborer in Kansas City does not exceed \$2 per day or \$52 per month, allowing only one day off for sickness or other causes (and it will come nearer being ten) and he has \$50 upon which to keep his family of five:

Rent	\$15.00
Coal	5.00
Gas	3.00
Water .....	.25
Car fare	2.60
Total	\$25.85

This leaves \$24.15 for food, clothing, school books, reading matter, church, lodge and recreation. Three meals per day for five means fifteen meals. Fifteen meals at 12 cents each is \$1.80 per day; \$1.80 per day for thirty days means \$54 per month, or a monthly deficit of \$29.85, and no clothes, no school books, no reading, no church, lodge or recreation. And when we consider the fact that the average monthly wages of the laboring men of Kansas City will not exceed \$40 per month, we must conclude that to spend 12 cents for the food consumed by one person at one meal is wanton extravagance.

Would it not be well for our schools to try to demonstrate the possibility of serving meals at the cost of meals eaten by the laborers of our city, and if they find it impossible, then to call upon the housewives (those who do their own cooking), to demonstrate how they can serve meals to their families at less than 3 cents per meal.

We are a Missourian, and want to be shown.

W. F. DONALDSON.

FROM A MEMBER OF LODGE No. 68.

Huron, S. D., Aug. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It has been so long since there has been anything from No. 68 in the Journal that we hardly know if there is one. Nevertheless it still exists. It would not look well in print for me to say that existence was all there was to it. But! I won't say what I think. There is no excitement about it at least. There is one thing I am glad to tell the boys, and that is, one of our best union men, a young man long identified with the union and stanch and true, took a vacation on the farm, and came back in a week with a box of cigars and was not stingy with them, either, for he insisted upon your humble servant taking one—who does not smoke. It was Brother Fred Newland. We think Brother Newland has chosen well, and extend to Mr. and Mrs. Newland our congratulations and those of

the union. We have a large force of men at this point and in fact all along the line of the C. & N. W., repairing cars for grain, which should have been done by the old and experienced men last winter and spring instead of keeping us on 8 and 9 hours until May 1, and now hiring anything they can get and paying them the same wages as the experienced men. I did live in hopes the system federation would make it possible to control in a measure some of the difficulties of this kind or correct them at least. But my hopes have a far away look in their eyes. Well, Brother Editor, I have tried hard this time not to knock; in fact, for a good many years not to kick about the laboring people and the way I feel today shows mighty little improvement; and I will close hoping I may overcome it. Fraternally yours,

E. A. MURRAY.

FROM A MEMBER OF GEORGIA LODGE

No. 45.

Bowen Colo., Aug. 6, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you can spare a little space I will try to write a few lines for our worthy Journal.

I have just finished reading the August number and found lots of fine reading. I have just returned from a trip to the Cripple Creek country, the land of gold mines. It is a rich part of the world, not to pay carmen any more than they do. I ask for a job everywhere I go, so I asked for one at that place and was told I could get one.

I asked a car inspector what wages were paid and if the carmen were lined up. He said the rate was 25 cents pre hour, and that none of them belonged to the B. R. C. of A. I told him the job could remain vacant, so far as I was concerned, and it did. It was too bad for "Airbrake Boomer" to get a job and get canned, all in one hour. Am also sorry he did not have a few more years' experience so he could have went to work at Glenwood Springs. Well, where is "Forget-me-not?" They had better never come to Colorado or they will get kidnaped. The boys seem to be a little backward about going up for a contract on the C. & S. If they don't hurry up and do something I am going up alone. If any carmen comes to Bowen he can find the "Bachelor" quite easily, as I have a pair of eight-foot elk-horns over my door. With best wishes to all, I am,

Fraternally yours,

C. V. McCAIN.

FROM A MEMBER OF RIVER CITY LODGE No. 108.

Just a few lines from River City No. 108 to let you know that we are still on the earth.

We now have a membership of 230 and

Rheumatism, Blood Poison.

And all the worst forms of Blood disease quickly respond to our remedy. Also Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Malaria, Catarrh, Liver and Stomach Troubles, Scrofula, Eczema and all forms of skin disease. When all else has failed SALVAR succeeds. Read our testimonials. Send for 80-page booklet FREE.

THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO.

1806 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CARMEN AD. Aug 23

Dear Sirs:— Denver, Colo., Jan. 8th, 1911.
I contracted Blood Poison October, 1907, and I tried every remedy I could get my hands on. Also the best medical aid I could procure. Found myself getting worse all the time, and after taking the mercury and potash treatment, I found myself with three poisons instead of one. When I first heard of "SALVAR," I had sores on my limbs bone deep. After taking your remedy my sores healed up and I am entirely well. I shall heartily recommend "SALVAR" to all suffering from Blood Poison.

Yours very truly,

ALBERT EPPERT.

We, the undersigned, personally know Mr. Eppert and knew of his very critical condition, and also know that SALVAR has put him on his feet.

Edward A. Benbow, Police Dept.

Harry Lacy, (Barber), 1325 Stout St.

C. A. Rader, Police Dept.

are still growing. We have an agreement with the N. & W. W. Ry. Co. that we think is very fair, but could be improved; also, we have a system federation of all the motor power crafts, nine in all. We have an agreement which was obtained through our G. L. officers last year. Portsmouth shops work piece work; we have got some increase in piece work this year. Also we have put some of last year's agreements in force. Such as filtered water for drinking. We have been drinking Ohio river water for the last fifteen years; so long that we look like catfish.

We are making preparations for Labor Day. We have ordered 200 uniforms, which consist of Peter's overalls and jumpers, with cap. Don't you think we will make a showing?

In the past three months we have been working a great many cars from the I. C. and Harriman lines. It is something that goes against the grain with us. Don't you think that we could get out of it? If there is a way we would like to see it.

When we get a chance to vote, we will try and vote as we work. We see by the Liberator that there is a move off foot to increase our Representatives in Congress. Well, you can look for River City to do her part. Well, for fear this gets monotonous will close.

ANDREW McCORKLE.

Portsmouth, Ohio.

FROM BROTHER BUCHANAN OF SAGINAW No. 400.

Saginaw, Mich, Aug. 19, 1912.

Editor Journal.

In the August issue of our Journal our grand secretary and treasurer had an article about the new schedule just secured on the Pere Marquette railroad, and in his article he gives a great deal of credit to your humble servant, but for the reason, I presume, of not being acquainted with, or not having heard much of, our chairman of the board, who by the way is a new member of the B. R. C. of A. and a new member in our midst, but from the way he conducted himself he has won the esteem of the officials as well as the board. In Brother Chas. Graham the board has secured the best and

most capable chairman it ever had, and I will not hesitate to say that had it not been for Brother Graham we would not have secured all that we did accomplish. Brother Nolte also won his way in the hearts of our officials by his square, clean cut way of dealing with them. He was given the glad hand when he left and welcomed to come again. Fraternally yours,

A. H. BUCHANAN.

FROM A MEMBER OF SUMMER LODGE NO. 105.

Hinton, W. Va., Aug. 1, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I am going to try and let Summers Lodge No. 105 be heard from once again.

Well brothers, we are still prodding along the road to success. It will soon be time to meet the officers of the C. & O. railway to make an agreement for the year 1913, and we are looking forward more to get closed shops than we are to getting more pay. I would rather work for five years at the present rate and get closed shops than to get an increase in pay each year and let some scabs get the benefit of it also without them having to pay out money to get it.

We have several members that have dropped out. They are afraid of the extra assessments, and some think the Brotherhood is about one half a grafting system, but they do not stop to think where would the poor laboring man be today if it had not been for the good old B. R. C. of A. May she long stand and grow to be the strongest of the Brotherhoods. I for one am in to stay as long as I am a car knocker, and I suppose that when I lay down my tools to meet my God in heaven then, and only then, will I no longer be a paying member in the good old B. R. C. of A. Hurrah for good she has done and will do in the future.

We have been cut down to the last hour that we can be cut, which is seven hours per day and five on Saturday, but we are now working full time, nine hours per day and everybody off on Sunday. I am glad to be off on Sunday, for God teaches us to remember the Sabbath day and to keep

it holy. I for one wish no man had to work on Sunday, for it gives all a chance to hear God's word preached, or he can sit at home with his family and read and rest for the next week's work.

Oh, how I do wish there was no man that would go as low down in life as to work and be a scab by the side of a union man. How I do loathe the name of a scab.

Yours in F. U. and T. B. L.,

J. B. SAMPLES.

FROM A MEMBER OF PUGET SOUND LODGE No. 307.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 7, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Dear Sir and Bro.—Having read with very much interest our Journal for the past three years, and not seeing anything from No. 307, I think I will try my hand.

We are having an awful time in Seattle to keep 307 together, and I would like to get a hold of some grand lodge official to see the color of his hair.

Brother Walters wrote us some time ago that he would be in Seattle on the 28th of June. But he came to Tacoma and then went on a salt water trip up Puget Sound to Everett, and back to St. Paul, missing us altogether, not even to stop long enough to say hello.

Brothers, what we need along the Pacific Coast is a couple of good men to keep things working all the time.

One of the striking brothers from Los Angeles dropped into Seattle some time ago by the name of P. C. Phillips and created quite a little excitement by getting No. 307 to give a dance on July 24th, by which we cleared \$75 and got 14 new members and we have 20 applications on file, which ain't bad. We had such a good time that we are going to give another one on Labor Day and see if we can't keep the good work going.

Brothers, it is up to the lodges along the Pacific Coast to advocate for one organizer, if not two, all the time. So, boys, get busy and see what we can do in regard to this.

Brothers, I think it a sin and a shame that we cannot support as we should the boys on the Harriman lines who are fighting our battles as well as their own.

But, brothers, if you don't succeed at first, try, try again. Just the same way as voting for Debs. And when the big strike comes this fall, if your mind is undecided then, mark an X at the top for a straight Socialist ticket, and, brothers, we are sure to win. It takes time. I will close for this time. With success to the B. R. C. of A. and F. of F., I remain,
Fraternally yours,
F. O. S. EHNEBLY,
Financial Secretary.

FROM COTTON BELT No. 7.

Below is a list of the lodges and the

amount of their donations, received by this lodge in response to the appeal sent out on behalf of Brother A. F. Nixon.

R. E. UNSELL, F. S.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 8, 1912.

Lodge.	Amt.	Lodge.	Amt.
E. W. Weeks..	\$1.00	299.....	\$2.00
523.....	2.00	520.....	1.00
161.....	2.00	260.....	1.50
275.....	1.00	241.....	3.00
146.....	2.00	83.....	3.50
87.....	1.00	45.....	1.00
357.....	1.00	35.....	1.00
441.....	2.80	342.....	2.75
109.....	1.00	20.....	2.00
176.....	2.00	491.....	1.00
458.....	1.00	226.....	1.00
390.....	1.00	44.....	2.00
159.....	1.00	189.....	1.00
23.....	3.00	503.....	3.10
90.....	2.00	188.....	2.00
440.....	1.00	335.....	1.00
33.....	1.00	362.....	5.00
478.....	1.00	249.....	1.00
1.....	5.00	232.....	1.00
347.....	5.00	172.....	7.00
536.....	1.00	21.....	2.00
363.....	2.00	351.....	1.00
165.....	1.00	504.....	1.00
228.....	1.00	436.....	2.00
521.....	1.00	354.....	1.00
124.....	2.00	206.....	2.00
266.....	1.00	252.....	1.00
398.....	2.00		
Total			\$100.65

FROM A MEMBER OF ROSE LAKE

East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As my letter of June 18 was penned too late for July Journal and appeared in the August issue, I concluded I would write a few lines and encourage the members of other locals to have their lodge represented

Members, when purchasing articles advertised in these columns, should always make mention of the

Railway Carmen's Journal

Do not forget this, please

NOW
IS THE TIME TO GET A
SUBSCRIBER
FOR THE JOURNAL

in the correspondence column each month. On each local depends the success of our Journal, as well as editor-in-chief. We have good material and trying hard to have them interested in what Carmen have already done for them. Just as long as they fail to join a labor organization they work against their own material welfare. What could a political party accomplish without an organization? Practically nothing. This object lesson is placed before you daily, before each succeeding election by the metropolitan press, controlled by the interests that serve them so well, and yet we fail to comprehend the primary lessons of unionism, co-operation, organization, and working as a unit to accomplish the greatest amount of good to ourselves and those dependent on us. On our last regular meeting we had First General Vice President Frank Paquin, who gave us a very interesting talk. The boys appear to have profited by his remarks and you may rest assured should Brother Paquin return again to our territory he will receive a royal welcome. He is composed of material that does a

world of good and a credit to the order he so well represents. JUSTICE.

314 Market avenue.

FROM A MEMBER OF EUREKA LODGE
NO 73

McComb, Miss., July 20, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Just a line to let the brothers at large know that No. 73 is not dead. In fact we are very much alive, which I think the Illinois Central at this point has about realized. We have had but very few desertions, practically none considering the number of men we pulled out here. The class of "skunks" we have here is of the most illiterate type—plowboys, niggers, Greeks, etc., all on a social equality with each other. However, boys, get the slogan, "Stick Together and Win," for we are going to lick the I. C. and Harriman lines if it takes ten years to do it, and never think for a moment your shop is the only place involved in this strike.

Fraternally yours,
STRIKER.

LADIES' CORNER

FROM A STRIKER'S WIFE.

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I see you used my last letter, so feel encouraged to step in again. I like to read The Journal, although there are a good many things in it I do not understand; but it is never too late to learn. Do you know why I am interested in the economic field? Well, last fall when the men voted for the Women's Suffrage, I did not really care whether the women received the ballot or not, but the morning after the election, when the papers stated that suffrage had lost out, I just wanted to see the man that had the right to vote. It is only because of a woman that any man has a right to be on the face of the earth. Then, of course, my husband brought some literature for me to read, because I was going to be sure why I wanted to vote for the ticket that the working class was interested in. But there is one book I hope to own some day, as I want to pass it along to my friends. Don't worry, I will not loose track of it once it belongs to me. When the boys walked out some one loaned them books to read. It was a little book called, War, What For." If ever there was a book that called forth all the best there was in man or woman that little book did. Boys, can not all of you chip in a nickle or dime and buy that little book? You can always find some one in your group who is good at reading out loud, and when the little folks get interested and ask questions of their

teachers, some of you may have good reasons to believe that the teacher has read it. It is not book learning alone that helps us, although it is important to get the right kind of books to explain some of the economic problems. But when we can talk over things and exchange opinions that is when we are often surprised at ourselves.

This strike has shown us what the men are made of. Los Angeles may have a warm climate, but some of our California homes are not built to keep out the cold; and last winter I am sure there was more than one man suffering with the cold, because he had no money and no work to buy himself warm underwear. It seems that some firms find out the minute a man has walked out in a strike in Los Angeles and they will not hire strikers, so that makes it hard. Some time ago my husband was coming home on a car and a minister bawled him out for being a striker. Never mind; some of the men made it so hot for that gentleman, that he just ran to the back of the car and kept his mouth shut. Now, do not condemn the preacher; he was just as ignorant of the working conditions outside of his little sphere as you are, my dear reader.

You may have heard by this time of the awful epidemic in Los Angeles. Well, a great many of us wonder and ask why does God let little children suffer so. But a dear friend showed me how we all are responsible for this suffering. I will give you her view of it as near as I can. She

showed me why the Great Body of Humanity suffers so. Say, for instance, we have the inflammatory rheumatism in our knee or hip. Doesn't the rest of our body suffer? Some almost scream when we see anyone who wants to touch us. Well, last month I read in one of our leading national weekly magazines how our other children live. Some of the beautiful things we love to wear, and even some of the dainty baby outfits are made in the New York tenements by the mothers and little children. Factories are not allowed to employ child labor. But the factories are allowed to send the work home and let whole families work for almost nothing. Even a health food concern sends the pecans to homes to be shelled. In one place the old grandmother while in bed was contributing her share of work to help get a few cents. Now do you wonder that the hand that reaches into those homes is extending over the whole land and is trying to grip at our little ones, clutching at our hearts? Dear Reader, you may feel safe in your little home, but let me tell you, you don't know at what moment some of your loved ones may be laid low or crippled for life. As long as one part of humanity is ground down and suffering, the rest of us are going to pay for it. True, Mr. Moneybags doesn't need to break his back or rob the rest of his family in order to provide for the sick one. The working class always suffers the most because of lack of means. Dear Reader, you may feel helpless, but nature is only trying to show you your duty. Do away with these conditions. If the unions and churches and working class live up to the Golden Rule there will be no sickness.

I do not want to preach. I have not been to church for a long, long time. But let me tell you what I saw in the Los Angeles Record last winter. (By the way, I wish all of you readers had our little Record. One young man tried hard to have me subscribe for his paper by telling me the Record did not give the latest news. Well, I told him that I did not get whole columns of the latest society scandals, but I did hear something of the plans of the men and women interested in bettering conditions for the workers, whether it was some lone woman in her kitchen, or some greate writer or player. Every day we learn of some one who would help and try to teach the people to live better; and that encourages us.) Well, one of the large churches had a minister from London, a Rev. R. Campbell. It seems that this Rev. Campbell had the courage to tell the people what a great thing Socialism is. When the reporter pointed out to him that Christ said "The poor ye have always with ye." Here are the words he said: "That scripture has been flung at me a thousand times. I am tired of hearing it referred to. Those who

quote it invariably only read part of John 12-8 and stop. Christ also says in the same sentence, 'But me ye have not always.' There is the point. We have not the Spirit of Christ and therefore we have the problem of the poor. If we had a little more of the Spirit of the Master, we would not have so many poor among us." Now wasn't that a beautiful interpretation? And did you see the reply L. Steffins made to the district attorney last month when asked if he wasn't an anarchist? No, worse. I am a Christian. Do you wonder that the people looked puzzled when he made that statement? And Rogers made the court listen to his explanation. He said that a Christian is more radical than an anarchist. He did not see how we could tolerate the conditions of today. So, comrades, let us do a little less cursing and praying, and start in and learn how to change those conditions this fall. Listen, as long as we allow one old person to be in want, we are no better than the Eskimo, and whether we have a child or not, as long as one child is toiling in our state and denied the proper development, you and I are going to answer for it. "He who harms one of these little ones is worthy to have a millstone tied about his neck and thrown into the sea where it is deepest."

Reader, the sooner you lift your voice and protest against this horrible child labor, whether at home or in the factory, that much sooner will you some day rest under your own fig tree when old. Maybe some day when you are old you may sit and dream of the great deed you have done for the Master. As long as we have to compete with child labor and prison labor we will never find life worth living. That is the cancer that must be removed from the great human body. When we become interested in the economic problem, there will be no snobbery among us; we won't have time for that. We must all pull together to bring this about. Now let us see if you have any brains. If you have any, use them. Do not let them dry up. Once you begin to think, you will be surprised to see the great amount of good that gray matter can accomplish.

A STRIKER'S WIFE.

"WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST."

The factory where I went to work that Monday morning was one of the most dismal and uninviting I have seen before or since. It occupied a dingy, ill-lighted loft on the third floor of an ancient building in Brooklyn. On the first floor was a steam laundry, and this establishment claimed also a certain amount of space on the second floor. The larger space in the second loft, however, was occupied by a rag-picking and baling firm. As I toiled up the narrow stairway to our loft, I caught

glimpses through the door of Italian and Syrian women, their heads tied up in shawls and handkerchiefs, picking over the rags. Their faces were expressionless; their shoulders drooped over the rags as if they were too depressed to sit straight. They were mostly women of middle age. Some of them were old grandmothers. Worn with child-bearing, with long years of deprivation and self-sacrifice, they were now past the productive period of industry. All they were fit for was sorting over the debris of civilization.

Upstairs 'in the loft we did better. We made things. We produced cheap shirts. At least, the finished product of our toil was shirts. But none of us consciously made shirts. As for me, after I had demonstrated to the satisfaction of the forelady that I could operate a power machine, I was given a pasteboard box full of calico slips, four inches long, and perhaps an inch and a half wide. Some of the slips were white with a narrow blue stripe running through. Some had pink stripes, others black or purple dots. That was all the difference. The forelady showed me how to fold each slip, and how to run a line of stitching as near the folded edge as possible. I folded several hundred slips, placed the first one under the needle, touched my foot to the treadle—Z-Z-Z-Z-Zip shrieked the machine—and we were off for the day. All the morning I fed those folded slips, one after another, as fast as my fingers could fly, to the galloping machine. All the time I was vaguely wondering: "What am I doing to a shirt? What relation to a garment has this little strip of cloth, folded once and stitched close to the edge?" It was two days later that I discovered that my strip covered the opening of the sleeve above the cuff.

At noon I had time to get acquainted with some of my fellow workers. Most of them were young girls, but a goodly proportion were mature women. The contrast between young and maturity was marked. The girls wore elaborate hair, their cheap blouses were coquettishly low in the neck, and most of them wore shoddy jewelry. The older women were ill clad, and their hair was worn in tight braids or screwed up knots.

I went all around the loft, making note of the frightful closets which discharged foul odors into the dark dressing rooms. I observed that the only lighting provision was a length of gas tubing running above the machines. These were pierced at intervals with unguarded gas jets, and when, near the close of the afternoon, it began to grow dark, the forelady walked the length of the room, lighting jets as she passed, with a flaming rag picked up from the rag-littered floor. There were signs about: "No Smoking." But more than once during the day a buyer strolled through,

accompanied by the boss, both smoking big cigars.

The most disconcerting thing about that factory was the locked doors. As soon as the girls were inside and the power was turned on, the foreman closed and locked the doors. After that they opened only at the boss' command, and at closing down time at night. I asked the girls why this was done.

"Why, you see," explained one of the older girls, "it's this way. A whole lot of women here are married, and they all want to go home at noon to look after the children. Of course the boss can't have that. He has to lock the doors to keep them in. Why? Because so many of them would get back late. Think of the power wasted! 'Course he can't afford it."

"These married women," spoke up a pert child of fourteen, her abundant yellow hair tied in a flaring bow of soiled pink ribbon, "they're all crazy about their kids. 'Member that Italian woman, Gussie?"

There broke out a sudden murmur of horror. "No, no, stop! Don't talk about it! Be still, the boss——"

"What about the Italian woman?" I insisted.

"Well, she—she had a little bit of a baby, awful thin and sickly, and she was bound she'd go home at noon and nurse it. When the doors was locked she tried to climb down the fire escape. About half way down there is a turn where a shutter comes out. She couldn't get around it quick enough. Yes, she fell. They said her neck was broke."

The law of the sea: Women and children first.

The law of the land—that's different.

Yet it is known on land as well as at sea that the race is carried on by children, and that women are needed to care for the children.—Mrs. Rheta Childe Dan.

FROM A CARMAN'S WIFE.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 3, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have just finished reading the July issue of the Journal, and when I read the many excellent letters that appeared on its pages along with the other interesting reading matter I could not resist the temptation to write to the Journal again. It certainly is gratifying to see how very much up-to-date the Journal is. I see the discussion of Socialism still goes merrily on in the Journal, and why not? even President Taft has said that Socialism was the greatest issue of the day, and every capitalistic paper and most of the magazines are discussing the question. Then why should it be barred from the columns of a labor journal? It has been stated in the Journal that the history of the past administrations of the Republican and Democratic parties was an open book. So it is.

And what do we read from the pages of this book. Do we not read about strikes, lockouts, poverty, crime, unemployment, starvation, disease, graft, wage slavery, prostitution, etc.? Now let us read from the pages of the book that will be written under the Co-operative Commonwealth. We will then read about justice, peace, love, happiness, plenty for all, education, co-operation, equal opportunity, etc. (not everybody equal). Yes, it will be quite another story after the sunshine of Socialism has arisen. Is there anything so pitiful as to see the father of a family of small children taken away, as they are in these days by the hundreds. You would think now that they are fatherless the care and devotion of the mother would still be left to them, but is it? It is not enough that these women did their duty as wife and mother. It is not enough that on them falls the responsibility of raising these little ones. No, on them is thrust the duty to provide for their children, and we see that ever in increasing numbers the care of the smaller ones is thrust upon an older child who ought to be at school and at play while the mother is in the mill toiling her life away to secure enough for the little ones to exist on.

When we consider the fact that there are millions of children grinding their lives away in the mills and factories, that there are millions of women in the mills and factories that ought to be looking after the welfare of the home, while millions of well, able-bodied men are walking the streets looking for work, we wonder how any intelligent person can support the present system. And now, since Brother Martin has been knocking the Socialists so severely in his letter in the July issue, will he tell us how unionism alone can change these conditions. I am a unionist all right, although I do not hold a membership card in any union. I have my little red card in the great union of the working class, the Socialist party. I say that labor must be organized industrially, and if there were a union of housemothers I would be one of its strongest supporters, if for no other purpose than to refuse to buy anything but union-made goods. But I believe that labor must also be organized on the political field. The Republican and Democratic parties are no friends to the unions. We see that by the injunctions, militia, policemen's clubs, etc., used against them every time they make an effort to secure higher wages or better working conditions. But in some places where there are Socialist officials in power we see a difference. For instance, when Socialist Mayor Lunn of Schnectady, N. Y., gave orders to the police to arrest every deputy on the street that was armed, and when the corporations started to house the scabs and strikebreakers they had imported Mayor Lunn told them that if they

were keeping boarding houses they must pay the desired license; when he refused to array the police against the strikers it was the first time the corporations were up against anything like that, and the strike was of short duration. The Socialist administration of Schnectady has also among other things taken advantage of the opportunity to house some of the enormous crop of ice which nature had produced last winter and which they were selling at the rate of 25 cents a hundred pounds, while the trust price is 40 cents a hundred. But some of the old party politicians had an injunction issued against the mayor, forbidding him to sell the ice, and so for the time being, till the matter can be adjusted properly, the poor must suffer, to let the ice trust prosper. No doubt Brother Martin, in trying to connect Emma Goldman with the Socialist party had reference to the I. W. W. and that shows that he is either behind the times or does wilfully make insinuations to discredit the Socialists. In reporting the San Diego outrages, even the capitalist press made distinctions such as the I. W. W., the Socialists and the anarchists. If the I. W. W. and anarchists are one and the same thing, why did not the capitalist press report them as such. I see by the press reports that in the San Diego outrages there were not only Socialists and I. W. W. men arrested, but leaders of the A. F. of L. and the carpenters' union, members of the Longshoremen's and sailors, and other craft unions as well. It was not a case of anarchism and Socialism. It was a free speech fight between the working class and the ruling class. And the ruling class resorted to the anarchists' methods to keep the workers down. I ask in all sincerity, does Brother Martin as a union man approve of such methods. As he proceeds further he touches on W. D. Haywood and direct action. I had the pleasure to hear Comrade Haywood speak here last winter and he spoke on direct action, but he made it very clear to us that by direct action he did not mean bombs, bullets and the likes of that, but that by direct action he means the laying down of the tools of industry. And how long would a strike last if there were more solidarity among the workers, if every man in an industry were to lay down the tools when the call comes to him to do so. It was solidarity that won the Lawrence strike and Brother Martin says that the Socialists rushed to the scene just to get in the mixup in time to claim the honor of whatever might be achieved. Those labor leaders that are now in the Lawrence jail awaiting trial for a murder the soldiers committed must have been very anxious for honor. But suppose the Socialists did rush to the scene to lead the strikers, they were also in the lead in sending contributions. The latest report of the funds contributed is as follows: So-

cialists, \$40,000; I. W. W., \$16,000; A. F. of L., local unions, \$11,000. And when the children of the strikers were sent away they were mostly cared for by Socialists. If any of the brothers want to full report of the Lawrence strike let them write to their congressman and ask for a copy of the report of the investigation of the Lawrence strike. It is free. I sent for a copy and it is something that should be read by every working man and woman in the country. Brother Martin says that he would not be much surprised to hear Brother Gallagher preaching Socialism as a cure for consumption—and that is just what we have been preaching all these years. Some authorities claim that 95 per cent of tuberculosis could be prevented if the victim had the economic means of keeping up with hygienic rules, and they claim that it is purely a working man's disease.

Now we Socialists claim that if the tenements were done away with, if every man, woman and child had lots of sunshine and fresh air, if people were not overworked or underfed, if they had the means to have proper care and treatment, that would be the greatest step taken toward wiping out the dreaded white plague. Yes, Socialism may well be applied as a cure for most of the existing evils of today; and it is gratifying to note that the ranks of the Socialist army are increasing every day. The workers are beginning to wonder why they built fine mansions and live in hovels; why they built automobiles and walk; why they make shoes and their children must go barefooted; why they go down into the bowels of the earth and dig out the coal and freeze in winter; why they produce everything and have nothing; and, on the other hand, those who produce nothing have everything. Yes, labor is beginning to think and the present discontent is the result of their thinking. Brother McVey wondered

why I thought my other letter would not be printed. Well, I thought it was a little bit too political for the ladies' corner, and, although there was no need to enlarge the ladies' corner as the result of my introducing Socialism in that corner, still there is no doubt about the ladies. They are waking up just the same as are the men. The editor of one of our local papers, in commenting on the ladies discussing politics, told us that he was not for woman's suffrage, then handed us that sop of "The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world." But it did not arouse the enthusiasm in the ladies as was intended. On the contrary, it started some of us to do some thinking, and some of us came to the conclusion that if our world consisted of a 12x14 kitchen and our "ruling" consisted of trying to make ends meet on an ever-decreasing dollar, then we plead guilty of ruling the world; but outside of that what do we rule? We have nothing to say as to who shall rule our country, or who shall teach our children, or who shall make the laws under which we are compelled to abide, or who shall sit in judgment over us and pronounce sentence on us if some of us are unfortunate enough to break these laws. We are in the same class as the lunatic or the criminal—they have not vote (the majority of the latter have), neither have we. But the cry is raised that women should not be in politics. They should be in the home, and that is one of the reasons why I am a Socialist—because we want to make it possible for every woman who desires to be in a home, to have one.

I will stop writing or the brothers will think I am trying to monopolize the pages of the journal.

Hoping and striving for the brotherhood of all men, I am, respectfully yours,

MRS. FRANK BAILEY.

50 W. Bacon street.

OFFICIAL

FROM GENERAL SECRETARY, E. WM. WEEKS.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 21, 1912.

Editor Journal.

On August 5 we mailed to all lodges south and west of Chicago, a letter giving the result of referendum vote taken in June on the question of adopting the constitution of the Federation of Federations, which met in Kansas City, Mo., April 15 to 23. This Federation constitution was submitted to a referendum vote of all lodges west of Chicago, and south to New Orleans, together with a letter of explanation by our General President, dated June 1, with instructions to mail the result of vote to this office as

soon as possible thereafter. Our constitution, Section 8, page 8, provides each local lodge shall be allowed sixty days to make returns on any vote taken, therefore we closed the ballot July 31 and counted the vote, which was overwhelmingly in favor of adopting the Federation constitution, consequently, as a result of this vote, the Federation of Federations constitution becomes effective August 1, 1912, and the per capita tax due the Federation of Federations for the quarter ending September will be 6 cents per member from all lodges south of Chicago to New Orleans and west to the Pacific Coast. Will the financial secretaries of these lodges kindly remember

to remit this extra 6 cents per member with their third quarter's per capita tax, which will be 76 cents per member for quarter ending September, and please state that a portion of it is for the Federation. Also note that for each and every quarter commencing with December, per capita tax for the Federation of Federations will be 9 cents per member per quarter. The 6 cents mentioned above for the quarter ending September is owing to the fact that this constitution went into effect August 1, when one month of the quarter had already passed.

We have about 200 copies of the Federation constitution, and verbatim report of the convention in book form still on hand, which we can dispose of at the rate of 5 cents per copy.

On August 9 we mailed out 31,000 copies of the changes in Sections 17 and 99, Subordinate Lodge Constitution, carried by referendum vote submitted to all lodges in June. This was fully set forth in our May Journal, page 327. The vote on these changes was almost unanimous. Lodges can now take in former members by deposit of withdrawal card free. I sent enough copies of these changes for every member to have one to place in his constitution.

In the June issue of our Journal, pages 384 and 385, will be found the new clauses of our constitution governing the election of delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention. I might also add that I mailed out to all lodges 35,000 copies of these changes on May 8. Please read them carefully and be prepared to vote your choice of the candidates nominated by the various lodges. Nominations were received up to 12 o'clock Saturday, August 20, and acceptances were received up to 6 o'clock August 20. On August 21 our printer commenced printing the ballots. You will note in this connection, Sec. 8 of these new clauses calls for an individual ballot for each and every member in good standing. This letter is being written August 21, consequently I cannot state definitely what day I shall mail these ballots, but they will be mailed as soon as I receive them from the printer, and he assures me it will not be later than Monday, August 26. I shall send enough for every member to have one, using our quarterly financial statements for quarter ending June for the number of members. I shall also mail with the ballots two report blanks. These are to be filled out and signed by the two tellers, also by the president and recording secretary. One of these must have the seal of the lodge on it and be forwarded with the ballots to this office by registered mail, marked on the outside with the word "Votes" so I will know what it is. Every member in good standing is entitled to vote for three candidates. The names of candidates are arranged on ballot paper in accordance with Section 8 of these

clauses, precedence being given to the candidates having the largest number of nominations.

Each member will please vote by making a cross thus (X) in the square opposite the three candidates of his choice. The tellers will write each member's name down on a list before he votes and this list must be certified to and sent in with the ballots and report blanks to this office not later than October 5.

I will ask that all officers, especially presidents and recording secretaries, study carefully these new sections and if you have lost your copy or mislaid it, turn to page 384 and 385 June Journal or write me and I will be pleased to supply copies to anyone who will write for them.

Now, Brothers, we are anxious that the referendum shall be a success. We are all clamoring for the initiative, referendum and recall, as you will see by studying the newspapers. We have adopted the referendum in our order, and here is a chance to poll a large vote and make the referendum a success. Will you do it? I have often been told, and no doubt most of you have, that most people only think they want these innovations, that when they have secured such privileges as these they lose interest and neglect to make use of them, in other words, "Distance lends enchantment to the view." that when we draw closer we do not appreciate these things as we thought we would when viewing them afar off. Brothers, don't let this be said of the B. R. C. of A. You have adopted the referendum, make it a success by urging all members to turn out to lodge meetings and vote on all matters submitted to you by referendum. Yours fraternally,

E. WM. WEEKS,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

Since our July issue, the following lodges have been organized:

No. 534, Pine Bloom, Waycross, Ga.; organized July 15, by Brother J. M. Allison, financial secretary of No. 508.

No. 345, Whirlwind; Regina, Sask., Can.; organized July 26, by ye editor, assisted by Brother S. A. Cage.

No. 528, Progressive; Brandon, Man., Can.; organized August 5, by Brother H. Taylor.

No. 312, Butler; Butler, Pa.; organized August 17; by Fourth General Vice-President J. J. Gallagher.

No. 483, Silver Leaf; Fort Worth, Tex.; organized June 24; by the officers of No. 23.

Also No. 468, organized August, 1912, by Brother Geo. A. Nolte, Grand Lodge Deputy.

The location of the last number given is left blank for reasons patent to a great many of our readers.

:: OBITUARY ::

N. 189, Big Springs, Tex.—Lola May, wife of Brother E. C. May, died June 21, 1912, of pellagra.

No. 530 Ludington, Mich.—Brother Peter N. Dues; died July 15, 1912,

No. 60 Birmingham, Ala.—Brother J. D. Tyson died May, 1912, and Brother David Miller died June, 1912.

No. 216 Alamosa, Col.—Brother Henry Johnson died June 16, 1912.

No. 146 Denver, Col.—Brother Joseph Huth died June 15, 1912, of heart failure.

No. 13 Princeton, Ind.—Brother William Monroe died July, 1912.

No. 359 St. Paul, Minn.—Brother A. H. Johnson died June, 1912.

No. 278 Lacrosse, Wis.—Brother John Sperka died July, 1912.

No. 258 West Toronto, Ont., Canada—Brother Wm. Lillew died July, 1912.

No. 111 Water Valley, Miss.—Brother Oliver Martin died July, 1912.

No. 82 Clifton Forge, Va.—Brother J. S. Prevey died July 30, 1912, of heart failure.

No. 224 Miles City, Mont.—Brother Geo. Smith, formerly recording secretary, died July 21, 1912, by drowning.

No. 34, St. Louis, Mo.—Brother E. O. Holcomb died Aug. 6, 1912, as a result of an accident.

No. 68, Queen of the Prairie, Huron, S. D.—L. A. Larence died August, 1912.

The timber workers of the South are now sending out appeals for aid, and these circulars are being sent to all the affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor and the labor and Socialist press are requested to publish these appeals in the hope that the Timber Workers may be saved the humiliation of being starved into submission and forced to go back to the wage-slavery of the lumber trust in the state of Louisiana.

It might be well for the membership of organized labor to know something about the Timber Workers and how they were made dupes of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Last May the Timber Workers held a convention at Alexandria, and there were about forty delegates present, representing a membership of about 4,000.

Organizers for the American Federation of Labor were instructed to attend the convention, with a view of having this body become a part of the American Federation of Labor.

But when the organizers reached the convention they discovered that one William D. Haywood, one of the professional jaw-smiths of the I. W. W., had already addressed the convention and had expounded the doctrines of the "International Workless

Wonders," and the same W. D. Haywood did not forget to malign and slander the A. F. of L. in order that the delegates of the Timber Workers would vote for affiliation with the "I Won't Works."

The Timber Workers were uneducated men, knew little about the history of the labor movement and had little conception of industrial problems.

Haywood found that these poor, uneducated men were very susceptible, and he was so successful in swaying them by his wind-assaults on the A. F. of L. that the delegates voted to ally themselves with the "Bummery" and refused to even permit the organizers of the A. F. of L. to come on the floor of the convention. The A. F. of L. organizers endeavored for two days to get a hearing, but Haywood, the "Bull Moose" of the I. W. W., had successfully poisoned the minds of the ignorant dupes, and the organizers of the American Federation of Labor were forced to depart without even being granted the courtesy of a hearing.

Haywood, at the convention of the Timber Workers, was extravagant and prodigal in promises, and now, as the Timber Workers are hungry and in distress, this modern Moses, with the big voice and bulky stature, should "deliver the goods." —The Miners' Magazine.

TALK HAPPINESS. The world is sad enough

Without your woe. No path is wholly rough—
Look for the places that are smooth and clear,

And speak of those to rest the weary ear
Of earth, so hurt by one continuous strain
Of moral discontent and grief and pain.

TALK FAITH. The world is better off without

Your uttered ignorance and morbid doubt,
If you have faith in God or man, or self,
Say so. If not, push back upon the shelf
Of silence all your thoughts till faith shall come.

No one will grieve because your lips are dumb.

TALK HEALTH. The dreary never-changing tale

Of mortal maladies is worn and stale.
You can not charm, or interest, or please
By harping on that minor chord, disease;
Say you are well, and all is well with you,
And God shall hear your words and make them true. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

If you can take the worst of it and smile,
you can cash the smile later on.—Atchison Globe.

STERN CALL OF DUTY.

Reform is not joyous, but grievous; no single man can reform himself without stern suffering and stern working; how much less can a nation of men!—Carlyle.

:: DIRECTORY OF GRAND LODGE ::

—OF THE—

Brotherhood Railway Carmen

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JOURNAL.

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GENERAL COUNSEL.

Frank Comerford, 905 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

SUBORDINATE LODGES

1. CEDAR RAPIDS, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1st-3d Thurs., Federation Hall.
 I. E. Brown, Pres.,
 1100 N. 10th St.
 F. L. Brown, R. S.,
 1100 N. 10th St.
 Thos. Avery, F. S.,
 620 C Ave., W.
2. KANSAS CITY, Kansas City, Mo., 1st-3d Sat., N. O. & N. E. Hall, 33d and Summit.
 Chas. Rommann, Pres.,
 914 W. 21st St.
 Robt Mead, R. S.,
 1300 Montgall.
 W. I. Emens, F. S., Rosedale, Kas.
3. EVENING STAR, Princeton, W. Va., Garten Hall, every Saturday.
 A. J. Johnson, Pres.
 J. H. Hamock, R. S.
 W. S. Reid, F. S.,
 Box 754.
4. TOPEKA, Topeka, Kas., 4th Mon., 413 Kansas Ave.
 J. A. McGrath, Pres.,
 819 Jefferson
 F. O. Elliott, R. S.,
 724 Chandler St.
 J. W. Reed, F. S.,
 317 Winfield, Oakland, Kas.
5. OLD OAK, Lambert's Point Sta., Norfolk, Va., 1st-3rd Fri., Odd Fellows' Hall.
 W. D. Franklin, Pres.,
 37 Lambert's Point Ave.
 C. H. Beachman, R. S.,
 22 40th St., W.
 Norfolk, Va.
 W. S. Newcomer, F. S.,
 37 Lambert's Point Ave.
6. JUBILEE, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1st-3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
 H. Pickett, Pres.,
 1226 Main St.
 Harry Tozer, R. S.,
 1406 Ross Ave.
- George A. Bruerton, F. S.,
 1421 Ross Ave.
7. COTTON BELT, Pine Bluff, Ark., 1st-3d Sat., Red Men's Hall.
 W. D. Baldwin, Pres.
 W. B. Hicker, R. S.,
 1120 E. 5th Ave.
 R. E. Unsell,
 107 Ind St.
8. SUNBURY, Sunbury, Pa., 1st and 3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.
 A. H. Shaffer, Pres.,
 143 S. St.
 G. W. Heffner, R. S.,
 1021 Reagan St.
 F. C. Shope, F. S.,
 315 N. 4th St.
9. BLACK DIAMOND, Bluefield, W. Va., every Wed.
 H. L. Sowers, Pres.,
 109 Toswell St.
 J. R. Evans, R. S.,
 36 Rogers St.
 W. D. Carr, F. S.,
 107 Reese St.
10. STAR OF NEVADA, Carlin, Nev., Eagles' Hall.
 Dan. Thompson, Pres.
 Ross W. Thompson, R. & F. S.
11. GRAND RIVER, Trenton, Mo., 3d Fri., Geo. Cutlip Hall.
 M. L. Landers, Pres.,
 1543 Carnes.
 Hugh Fletcher, R. S.,
 908 Laclede St.
 Harry Haman, F. S.
12. DEWEY, Centralia, Ill., 2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
 W. D. Jones, Pres.,
 1107 Poplar.
 E. L. Damon, R. & F. S.,
 506 S. Cemetery Ave.
13. TWIN RIVER, Princeton Ind., every Fri., Red Men's Hall, cor. Main and Broadway.
 E. Johnson, Pres.,
 303 W. Pickney St.
 R. S. Hornbrook, R. S.,
 518 E. Water St.
- James Padgett, F. S.,
 E. Warnock St.
14. PADUCAH, Paducah, Ky., 2d-4th Mon., C. L. U. Hall, 3d and Broadway.
 J. P. Oberhausen, Pres.,
 521 S. 19th St.
 W. J. Gilbert, R. S.,
 R. F. D. 3, Box 1.
 W. P. Staggensberg, F. S.,
 1016 Harrison St.
15. M. K. & T., Hillsboro, Tex., 4th Wed., W. O. W. Hall.
 L. Roberts, Pres., R. & F. S.,
 132 S. Waco St.
16. VICTORY, Peoria, Ill., 3d Fri. eve., 2206 S. Adams St.
 C. M. Logas, Pres.,
 117 Hickory St.
 Chas. Carroll, R. S.,
 721 Huribert St.
 J. Sylvester, F. S.,
 150 Wiswall St.
17. LONE STAR, Dallas, Tex., 2d-4th Monday, over 6th Main.
 W. H. Birdsong, Pres.,
 R. F. D. No. 9.
 W. B. Griffith, R. S.,
 3309 Peabody St.
 J. H. Turner, F. S.,
 3435 Gillispi St.
18. PUEBLO, Pueblo, Colo., every Fri., except 1st Board of Trade Bldg.
 Wm. Tompkins, Pres.,
 1040 Pine St.
 D. L. York, R. S.,
 315 E. Abriendo.
 N. H. Wilson, F. S.,
 12 Block H.
19. GALESBURG, Galesburg, Ill., 3d Sat., Stromberg Hall.
 Albert Larson, Pres.,
 333 N. Seminary.
 E. C. Cole, R. S.,
 82 Lake St.
 A. E. Nelson, F. S.,
 743 Beecher St.

10. **SIMPSON'S REST**, Trinidad, Colo., 3d Fri., K. P. Hall. W. E. Sharp, Pres., 1018 Nevada Ave. G. Stalder, R. S. Jansen, Colo. J. P. Goodwin, F. S., 351 Linden Ave.
11. **PITTSBURG**, Pittsburg, Kas., every Wed., K. P. Hall. Ben Bowen, Pres., S. C. Allen, R. S., 418 E. 10th St. A. E. Goodram, F. S., 402 E. 13th St.
12. **RED RIVER VALLEY**, Shreveport, La., 1st-3d Fri., K. P. Hall. J. Holeman, Pres., 315 Travis St. V. V. Stewart, R. S., 1531 Oxford St. B. B. Warner, F. S., Box 150, R. F. D. No. 1.
13. **FORT WORTH**, Fort Worth, Tex., 1st-3d Mon. nights, I. O. O. F. Hall, 1st and Throckmorton. C. C. Huey, Pres., T. & F. Car Dept. Thos. Thompson, R. S., R. R. 4, Box 12G. Oscar Kuhn, F. S., 3101 Heaton Ave.
14. **EAGLE GROVE**, Eagle Grove, Ia., every 4th Mon. John Meirers, Pres., Box 652. A. Cleveland, R. S., Box 288. Nels Olson, F. S., Box 825.
15. **DEFIANCE**, Harrisburg, Pa., 2d-4th Tues., Broad and Fulton Sts. J. W. Rhoads, Pres., 140 Linden St. W. H. Lingle, R. S., 514 Pepper St. P. B. Witman, F. S., 2120 N. 4th St.
16. **ENNIS**, Ennis, Tex., 2nd-4th Saturday night, W. O. W. Hall. W. C. Chilcoat, Pres., N. Sherman St. Joe Friday, R. S., 1807 N. Kaufman St. W. C. Royce, F. S., 1808 N. Main St.
17. **PROSPERITY**, Tyler, Tex., 2nd and 4th Monday nights, K. O. T. M. Hall. W. W. Rice, Pres., Gen. Del. S. G. Towns, F. & R. S., 304 N. Holland.
18. **FRENCHMAN'S HEAD**, Graham, Ont., Canada, 2d Sunday. A. Bonnin, Pres., Box 108. J. North, R. & S. F.
19. **KICKAPOO**, Shawnee, Okla., every Tues., cor. Main and Beard St. S. M. Berry, Pres., C. D. Hall, R. S., 424 S. Louisa St. Samuel Atkins, F. S., Box 303.
20. **WESTMORELAND**, Halleyville, Ok., 1st-3d Sat., Italian Hall. J. D. Champion, Pres. C. Q. Reynolds, R. S. August Foster, F. S., Lock Box 473.
21. **POCATELLO**, Pocatello, Idaho, 1st-3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall. Hans Sorenson, Pres., 946 Buchanan Ave.
- C. O. Doolittle, R. S., 302 N. Lincoln St. J. M. Christensen, F. S., 810 N. Hayes Ave.
32. **BOYCE**, Boyce, La., meets 1st Sat., each month. R. H. Simons, Pres. J. E. Stuckey, R. & F. S.
33. **SAGE BRUSH**, Pasco, Wash., 1st-3d Tues., K. P. Hall. Chas. Marvin, Pres., Cris. Lund, R. S., Box 271. Chas. Frost, F. S.
34. **VIOLET**, St. Louis, Mo., 2d-4th Fri., Druids Hall. W. A. Vanderslice, Pres., 1825 Papin St. E. G. Gerhardt, R. S., 705 Marion St. F. H. Knight, F. S., 1125 John Ave.
35. **ROSE LAKE**, East St. Louis, Ill., 1st-3d Thurs., Geary's Hall. J. J. Ritter, Pres., 504 W. 22d St. Chas. Straub, R. S., 509 N. 22d St. W. P. Dent, F. S., 2413 Bond Ave.
36. **OZARK**, Springfield, Mo., 2d-4th Fri., B. R. T. Hall, 214½ Commercial St. C. L. Baron, Pres., 2216 Lyon St. A. B. Ahart, R. S., 1720 Springfield Ave. S. D. Whitsel, F. S., 728 E. Dale St.
37. **BL RENO**, El Reno, Okla., 2d-4th Thurs., Red Men's Hall. H. P. Raumussen, R. F. D. No. 4. Evans Biggart, R. S., 711 N. Evans. L. A. Wardlow, F. S., Gen. Del.
40. **BANNER**, Venice, Ill., 2d Tues., Kohls Hall. M. L. Craycroft, Pres., C. W. Smith, F. & R. S., Box 137.
41. **SHERIDAN**, Sheridan, Wyo., I. O. O. F. Hall. L. B. Moody, Pres., 561 E. 7th St. J. H. Stewart, R. S., 327 E. 5th St. Jacob Pierce, F. S., 535 E. 7th St.
42. **LADYSMITH**, Calgary, Alta., Can., 1st-3d Wed., Labor Hall. A. G. Clark, Pres., 417 14th Ave., E. Jas. Laidlow, R. S., 1124 McLeod Trail. Geo. E. Keane, F. S., 838 22d Ave. E.
43. **SEDALIA**, Sedalia, Mo., 1st-3d Sat., Labor Temple. S. L. Harsh, Pres., R. F. D. No. 6. John A. Esser, R. & F. S., R. F. D. No. 3.
44. **KAW VALLEY**, Kansas City, Kas., 1st-3d Thurs., 10th and Central. A. Withers, Pres., 662 Reynolds St. O. L. Butler, R. S., 1913 Parallel Ave. C. M. Kerna, F. S., 63 S. 17th St.
45. **GEORGIA**, Atlanta, Ga., 1st-3d Sun. afternoon and 2d and 4th Fri., Red Men's Hall. Clark Jett, Pres., 385 Glenwood Ave. G. C. Goss, R. S., 385 Glenwood. W. B. Garrity, F. S., 451 Whitehall St.
46. **EATON**, Evansville, Ind., 1st-3d Thurs., Schneider's Hall, Cor. 3d and Penn. A. Kern, Pres., 119 W. Maryland St. William Walters, R. S., R. R. No. 11. Wm. Hamel, F. S., 605 St. Joe Ave.
47. **MARBLE CITY**, Knoxville, Tenn., 2d-4th Sat., Masonic Temple. B. C. Dodson, Pres., 1327 Asylum Ave. W. T. Peoples, R. S., R. F. D. No. 7. Bruce L. Baker, F. S., 401 Oak Hill Ave.
48. **WINNFIELD**, Winfield, La., 24-4th Wed. J. W. Gates, Pres., Box 402. W. C. King, R. & F. S.
49. **NINNESCAH**, Pratt, Kas., 2d-4th Thurs., Red Men's Hall. J. T. Mitchell, Pres., Clyde Cooley, R. S., Sam Kithell, F. S.
50. **FRIENDLY JOINT**, Allentown, Pa., 2d-3d Mon., Harugaria Hall. W. G. Weaver, Pres., 825 St. John St. Ed Heubner, R. S., 217 Court St. S. Bethlehem, Pa. H. A. Emery, F. S., Box 115, Bethlehem, Pa.
51. **WAPELLO**, Ottumwa, Ia., 1st-3d Fri., Labor Hall. L. D. Anthony, Pres., Wm. Smith, R. S., South Ottumwa. Henry Vanaroder, F. S., 498 N. Benton.
52. **NORTHERN LIGHT**, Thief River Falls, Minn. Andrew Hovland, Pres., Box 906. Reinerd Knutson, R. & F. S., 723 Duluth Ave.
53. **WHITE ASH**, Roanoke, Va., 1st-2d Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall. P. S. Lankford, Vinton, Va. J. W. Ciammer, R. S., 1114 Stewart Ave., S. E. T. H. Pettus, F. S., 425 7th Ave., S. E.
54. **SUNFLOWER**, Fort Scott, Kas., 2d-4th Sat., Socialist Hall. Wm. McKinley, Pres., 818 E. Wall. Wm. T. Blinco, R. & F. S., 118 S. Margrave St.
55. **CAMPBELL'S LEDGE**, Pittston, Pa., 1st-3d Fri., K. of G. E. Hall. Thos. Allardyce, Pres., 81 La Grange. Theo. Charlton, R. S., 13 Stout St. Wm. J. Jones, F. S., 119 N. Main St.
57. **BAY VIEW**, Boston, Mass., 2d Sun., 724 Washington. A. J. Sullivan, Pres., 21 Taft St., Dorchester. John Lane, R. S., 107 Alphonsus St. Michael Keane, F. S., 132 8th St., Boston, Mass.
58. **VANCOUVER**, Vancouver, B. C., Can., 1st-3d Thurs., Labor Hall. E. Matlock, Pres., 2145 14th Ave., W. Andrew Robb, R. S., 420 Nelson St.

- H. Iannah, F. S.,
1052 Barclay St.
59. ONOKA, Leighton, Pa., 2d-4th Fri.
Edward Stella, Pres.
J. T. O. Huffman, R. S.
R. Teichert, F. S.
Box 101, Packerton, Pa.
60. IRON CITY, Birmingham, Ala., every Sat., 2205 3rd Av.
W. T. Burnes, Pres.,
5032 Grand Ave.
L. D. Taylor, R. S.,
1003 21st St., N.
L. L. Smith, F. S.,
3905 5th Ave., Avondale, Ala.
61. BAYWOOD, Roanoke, Va., 2d-4th Tues., Labor Hall.
J. E. Angel, Pres.,
515 7th Ave., N. E.
J. W. Cook, R. S.,
8 4th St., N. E.
W. R. Tinsley, F. S.,
27 7th Ave., S. W.
62. BOONE, Boone, Iowa, every 4th Sunday.
E. A. Fisher, Pres.,
1803 Mononn St.
Henry Cook, R. & F. S.,
819 Division St.
63. ELMIRA, Elmira, N. Y., 3d Thurs., 120 Lake St.
Wm. T. Cross, Pres.,
513 Logan St.
- Jno. Eagelson, R. & F. S.,
1318 Baldwin St.
64. MAGIC CITY, Moberly, Mo., 1st-3d Sat., Curran's Hall.
H. Nolte, Pres.,
333 N. 4th St.
Henry Nolte, R. & F. S.,
333 N. 4th St.
65. HUNTINGTON, Huntington, W. Va., every Wed., Robert's Hall.
K. Perry, Pres.,
2709 8th Ave.
C. M. Cottle, R. S.,
2431 8th Ave.
C. E. Saunders, F. S.,
27 27th St.
66. MOJAVE, Mojave, Cal., every Wed.
Edward J. Streaby, Pres.
E. G. Elliott, R. & F. S.
67. SAFEGUARD, St. Joseph, Mo., 2d-4th Fri., K. P. Hall.
R. C. Allison, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 8.
Sanford Pollock,
1606 N. 20th St.
Wm. McGinnis, F. S.,
2115 S. 9th St.
68. QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES, Huron, S. D., last Sunday, Central Labor Hall.
Walter R. Coates, Pres.
C. B. Herron, R. S.
J. F. Lang, F. S.,
Box 267.
69. LOYALTY, Indianapolis, Ind., every Friday, Clark's Hall, Brightwood.
B. F. Camp, Pres.,
2322 Adams St.
S. Dunning, R. S.,
2165 N. Russell.
E. B. Applegate, F. S.,
2324 Adams St.
70. LUNENBURG, Victoria, Va., 1st-3d Sat., B. R. C. A. Hall.
H. B. Moore, Pres.
D. Kellan, R. S.
W. C. Phelps, F. S.
71. FALLS CITY, Louisville, Ky., 2d-4th Tues., Nodarp Hall.
W. H. Cockerill, Pres.,
1643 Prentice St.
Jno. Carnes, R. S.,
917 S. 15th St.
C. W. Bratcher, F. S.,
1215 16th St.
72. CHEYENNE, Cheyenne, Wyo., 2d-4th Thurs. night, Eagle's Hall.
- A. G. Large, Pres.,
1715 House St.
E. A. Walters, R. S.,
2513 Evans St.
E. R. Couchman, F. S.,
600 E. 16th St.
73. EUREKA, McComb, Miss., 1st-3d Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
C. H. Lee, Pres.,
J. W. Sample, R. S.,
713 Ave. D.
J. E. Thomas, F. S.,
421 6th St.
74. MAGNOLIA, Marshall, Tex., 1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. Kolmes, Pres.,
105 S. Williams St.
E. M. Hamlin, R. S.,
R. H. Moore, F. S.,
Gen. Del.
75. GOLDEN RULE, Indianapolis, Ind., every Wed., cor. Wash & Kentucky.
G. V. Camden, Pres.,
332 N. Madison St.
J. F. Essex, R. S.,
530 N. Cable St.
M. L. Swick, F. S.,
218 N. Sheffield.
76. NEW RIVER, East Radford, Va., 3d Sat.
J. D. Munday, Pres.,
Geo. Stump, R. S.
Wm. T. Prickett, F. S.
77. McDOWELL, Kimball, W. Va., 2d-4th Fri., K. of P. Madison Heights, Va. Hall.
N. Wickham, Pres.
W. H. Yost, R. and F. S.
78. HILL CITY, Lynchburg, Va., Thurs nights, 6:30.
J. H. Cooper, Pres.,
Madison Heights, Va.
S. P. Wingfield, R. S.,
Madison Heights, Va.
Walter Bryant, F. S.,
207 E. St.
79. SILSBEE, Silsbee, Tex., 2d Wed., K. of P. Hall.
Ed Roper, Pres.
S. J. Sands, F. & R. S.,
Box 156.
80. BUCKEYE, Columbus, O., 2d-4th Thurs., J. O. U. A. M. Hall, cor. Monroe and Mt. Vernon Ave.
Geo. E. Harsh, Pres.,
Milo, Ohio.
W. R. Dunlap, R. S.,
481 N. Bolivar St.
Jno. Wanamaker, F. S.,
703 Hoover St.
81. PINE TREE, Beaumont, Tex., 1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
T. Kenney, Pres.,
1165 South St.
R. B. Paxton, R. S.,
621 Ave. D.
W. F. Green, F. S.,
628 Ave. C.
82. MOUNTAIN GEM, Clifton Forge, Va., 1st-3d Sat., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
J. J. Moss, Pres.
O. R. Fox, R. S.,
Bath St.
E. J. Fischer, F. S.,
49 Thornton Ave.
83. SALT LAKE, Salt Lake City Utah.
1st-3rd Wednesday, Salt Lake Labor Temple, 142 S. 2nd E. St.
G. W. Rankin, Pres.,
36 S. 5th W.
R. H. Schaffer, R. S.,
215 Reed Ave.
John W. Sowers, F. S.,
870 W. 2d S. St.
84. HERINGTON, Herington Kas., 1st-3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.
- John Sechrist, Pres.,
Chas. Williams, R. S.
Jos. M. Homier, F. S.,
Box 718.
85. STARBUCK, Starbuck, Wash. 1st-3d Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
H. D. Albright, Pres.
A. L. Pettijohn, R. S.
A. C. Rayburn, F. S.
86. WACO, Waco, Tex., 4th Fri Socialist Hall, 420 1/2 3rd St.
J. D. Campbell, Pres.,
425 Taylor St.
A. C. Ramsey, R. S.,
1115 Webster St.
J. E. Neal, F. S.,
922 S. 9th St.
87. CHIEF, Horton, Kas., every Tues., B. R. C. of A. Hall.
S. M. Bentley, Pres.
H. W. Gibson, R. S.
A. B. Howland, F. S.
88. OUACHITA, Eldorado, Ark., 2d-4th Wed., B. of L. F. E. Hall.
E. M. Crawford, Pres.
C. Brewster, F. S.,
Box 31.
H. E. Bonnett, R. S.
89. DENISON, Denison, Tex., 2d-4th Thurs., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Jno. H. Owens, Pres.,
806 W. Chestnut.
N. C. Adrian, R. S.,
101 E. Murray.
W. S. Mattison, F. S.,
603 W. Munson St.
90. GATE CITY, Texarkana Ark., 2d-4th Thurs., W. J. W. Hall.
A. C. Evans, Pres.,
918 Willis St.
J. W. Lewis, R. S.,
1014 Maple St.
Wm. Husk, F. S.,
Sub-station No. 1.
91. De QUINCY, De Quincy, Ia., 1st-3rd Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
F. Robinson, Pres.
J. E. Perkins, R. S.
J. H. Bentley, F. S.
92. HARBOR VIEW, Boston, Mass., every last Sun., 694 Washington St.
M. L. Hager, Pres.,
77 Easton St., Allston, Mass.
T. R. Cowley, R. S.,
278 Princeton St., E. Boston.
Chas. Steinbrey, F. S.,
31 1/2 Market St., Cambridge.
93. BLUFF CITY, Council Bluffs Ia., 2d-4th Wed., Danish Hall.
M. C. Stewart, Pres.,
1312 Ave. A.
J. Hansen, R. S.,
1017 Ave. E.
Thomas Rhoads,
1411 Fairmount Ave.
94. CLEBURNE, Temple Texas 2d-4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
B. C. Vicken, Pres.
814 E. Ave. B.
D. L. Taylor, R. and F. S.,
1103 W. Ave. G, Route No. 6.
96. MINGO, Williamson, W. Va., 1st-3d Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. M. Hackney, Pres.,
G. W. Wolford, R. S.,
C. L. Baasham, R. S.,
W. M. Miller, F. S.
97. FRANCIS, Francis, Okla., 2d-4th Thurs., Masonic Hall.
E. A. Veasey, Pres.,
J. L. Salter, R. and F. S.
98. NELSON, Nelson, B. C. Can., 2d-4th Thurs., Miners' Union Hall.
M. J. Mulroney, Pres.
I. A. Austin, R. S.,
Box 697.

- C. H. Phillips, F. S.,
Box 908.
99. **MUSKOGEE**, Muskogee, Ok.,
1st-3d Wed., Brewer Hall, 119
S. Main.
M. C. Murry, Pres.,
1212 E. Elworth St.
W. L. Worrell, R. S.,
M. V. Shops.
G. H. Roller, F. S.,
931 S. G. St.
100. **ALAMO CITY**, San Antonio,
Texas, 1st-3d Tues., Riedens
Hall.
R. L. Goforth, Pres.,
404 N. San Marcos.
A. E. Schoup, R. S.,
310 S. San Saba St.
A. P. Ball, F. S.,
1302 Buena Vista St.
101. **GRAND ISLAND**, Grand
Island, Neb., 3d Tues., A. O.
U. W. Hall.
W. E. Bailey, Pres.,
614 E. 3d St.
H. D. Rhoda, R. S.,
622 W. 8th St.
M. M. Mahon, F. S.,
714 E. 7th St.
102. **BAY STATE**, Boston, Mass.,
3d Sun., 4th Thurs., Emmett's
Hall, 654 Central St.
John Massey, Pres.,
91 Boylston St.
D. J. Collins, R. S.,
85 Monroe St.,
Norwood, Mass.
Gerard Bernard, F. S.,
1 Fenner St.,
Roxbury.
103. **OMAHA**, Omaha, Neb., 1st-
3d Tues., Wolf's Hall, 22d and
Cumming St.
Chas. Woodworth, Pres.,
1617 N. 22d St.
D. C. Marlane, R. S.,
3124 Maple St.
Chas. Christensen, F. S.,
2802 Seward St.
104. **FOUNTAIN CITY**, North
Fond Du Lac, Wis.,
1st-3rd Wed., Trades & Labor
Hall.
Wm. Chase, Pres.,
496 N. Main St., Fond du Lac,
Wis.
John Justin, R. S.,
36 N. Maupan.
105. **SUMMERS**, Hinton, W. Va.,
2d-4th Wed., Big Four Hall.
S. T. Allen, Pres.
C. E. Pitzer, R. S.
A. G. Deeds, F. S.,
Brooklyn, W. Va.
106. **VALLEY**, La Junta, Col.,
1st-3d Fri., Moose Hall.
Chas. Miller, Pres.
W. W. Parks, R. S.,
402 Smithland Ave.
A. C. Eddy, F. S.
107. **GYPSUM**, Fort Dodge, Ia.,
last Friday.
Albert Isaacson, Pres.,
447 10th Ave., S.
M. Shaker, F. S.,
1114 S. 3d St.
108. **RIVER CITY**, Portsmouth,
O., every Thurs., Blake's Hall.
E. Shomaker, Pres.,
1443 Summit.
A. McCorkle, R. S.,
2027 6th St.
H. Burgess, F. S.,
267 E. 12th St.
109. **QUEEN CITY**, Cincinnati,
O., 1st-3d Tues., Wuebler's
Hall.
John Harbers, Pres.,
4228 Home St., Madisonville,
Ohio.
Arnold Lee, R. S.,
153 W. 6th St., Covington, Ky.
S. B. Wilson, F. S.,
12 Highway, Ludlow, Ky.
110. **KAW RIVER**, Topeka, Kas.,
4th Sat., at 418 Kansas Ave.,
R. S. Wallace, Pres.,
208 The Drive.
Frank Garland, R. and F. S.,
334 Van Buren St.
111. **WATER VALLEY**, Water
Valley, Minn., 1st-3d Saturday,
Trades Hall.
Chas. Brooks, Pres.
F. C. Addington, R. S.
T. L. Hendricks, F. S.
112. **ADVANCE**, Minneapolis,
Minn., 1st-2d Tues., Alexan-
der's Hall, 36 6th St. S.
Thos. Quinn, Pres.,
613 Harrison St. N. E.
Geo. W. Peterson, R. S.,
1525 4th St. N.
Chas. J. Kahler, F. S.,
653 Jackson St.
113. **PARADISE VALLEY**, Para-
dise, Mont., 3d Tues., Par-
adise Hall.
J. A. Quam, Pres.,
Box 134.
Edd Leibert, R. S.,
Wm. J. Clark, F. S.
114. **HARMONY**, Little Rock,
Ark., 1st-3d Mon., Odd Fel-
lows' Hall.
J. S. Kerr, Pres.
214 W. 9th St.,
Argenta, Ark.
Wm. Zwick, R. and F. S.,
311 W. 10th, Argenta, Ark.
115. **LOS ANGELES**, Los Ange-
les, Cal., 2d-4th Thurs., Room
605 Labor Temple, Maple Ave.
Fred Williams, Pres. & F. S.,
4419 Orchard Ave.
John C. Sexton, R. S.,
146 N. Ave. 18.
116. **CHICKASAW**, Memphis,
Tenn., 1st-3d and 5th Sat.,
Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Main
and N. Court St.
F. A. Passmore, Pres.,
272 Market St.
H. J. Ringer, R. S.,
674 Pototoc Ave.
E. H. Shipley, F. S.,
223 W. Iowa St.
117. **DAVY CROCKETT**, Yoak-
um, Texas., 4th Wed., Wood-
men's Hall.
C. L. Ervin, Pres.
Ed Woodruff, R. & F. S.
118. **CAPITAL CITY**, St. Paul
Minn., 3d Fri., cor. 7th and
Toronto Sts.
Gordon Kennedy, Pres.,
330 Daly St.
H. W. Smith, R. S.,
734 Ottawa Ave.
J. M. Danneker, F. S.,
445 Fulton.
119. **HAWKEYE**, Des Moines, Ia.,
1st-3d Sat., Traders' Assem-
bly Hall, 8th and Locust.
P. G. Nelson, Pres.,
250 E. 16th St.
R. Hollingsworth, R. S.,
Park Ave., Sta. 10.
W. A. Antrina, F. S.,
612 School St.
120. **MAYFLOWER**, Handley, W.
Va., 3d-4th Wed., K. of P.
Hall.
H. L. Tudor, Pres.,
F. L. Dunaway, R. & F. S.,
Montgomery, W. Va.
121. **GRAND VALLEY**, Grand
Junction, Colo., 4th Tuesday,
Eagles' Hall.
C. C. Beye, Pres.,
1133 White Ave.
A. M. Woody, R. S.,
102 W. Rood Ave.,
J. M. Vinton, F. S.,
139 N. Spruce.
122. **NORTH McALESTER**, North
McAlester, Okla., 3d-4th Fri.,
Masonic Hall.
G. A. Anderson, Pres.
E. F. Oglesby, R. S.,
J. I. Clemens, F. S.
123. **GARLAND CITY**, Ashland
Wis., 4th Wednesday, Eagles'
Hall.
John S. Larsen, Pres.,
406 14th Ave. E.
Axle Green, R. S.,
1103 5 Ave. E.
Chas. Kruger, F. S.,
610 4th Ave., W.
124. **NORTH STAR**, Duluth,
Minn., 1st-2d Fri., Columbia
Hall.
Wm. Guthrie, Pres.,
302 18 1/2 Ave. W.
Otto Erickson, R. S.,
6 N. 39th Ave., W.
Albert Solvov, R. S.,
14 22d Ave. W.
125. **GOLDEN GATE**, Point
Richmond, Cal., 1st-3d Fri.,
Bank Hall, 8th and McDon-
ald.
John De Barrows,
Box 385, Richmond, Cal.
J. Madigan, R. S.,
Box 308, Richmond.
R. Donan, F. S.,
Box 385, Richmond, Cal.
126. **PARIS**, Paris, Tex., 4th Fri.,
W. C. Brown, Pres.,
Care Frisco Depot.
E. C. Lewis, R. & F. S.,
Powderly, Tex.
127. **TWIN**, Kern, Cal., 1st-3d
Mon., K. of P. Hall.
C. S. Pesante, Pres.,
320 Kentucky St., Bakerfield,
Cal.
R. F. Coates, R. S.,
1005 Monterey St., E. Bakers
field, Cal.
G. W. Johnson, F. S.,
519 Ky. St., Bakersfield, Cal.
128. **ARROWHEAD**, San Ber-
nardino, Cal., 1st-3d Mon.,
Damron Hall.
Henry Wessel, Pres.,
558 G St.
Wm. Baldwin, R. and F. S.,
376 4th St.
129. **GRANITE STATE**, Nashua
N. H., 1st Thurs., Mechanics'
Hall.
M. Morrison, Pres.,
48 Linden St., Lowell, Mass.
H. E. Badger, R. & F. S.,
65 Temple St.
130. **MONETT**, Monett, Mo., 2d
4th Fri., Woodman Hall.
R. M. Cairns, Pres.
Otto Karn, R. S.,
506 Lincoln Ave.
I. O. Garra, F. S.,
502 3d St.
131. **MISSABE**, Proctor, Minn.,
1st-3d Fri., Town Hall.
H. Glibbery, Pres.
A. H. Wagner, R. S.
Martin Carlson, F. S.
132. **PORTOLA**, Portola, Cal.,
2d and 4th Wednesday, Krug-
er Hall.
Patrick Hare, Pres.,
O. O. Storm, R. S.,
W. O. Mulronev, F. S.
133. **PINE TREE**, Brainerd,
Minn., 2d-4th Thurs., Trades
and Labor Hall.
Frank Englehart, Pres.,
1207 Norwood St. S. E.
Carl Bentley, R. S.,
423 8th St. S.
K. O. Bergstrand, F. S.,
1809 Oak St. S. E.
134. **CROW WING RIVER**, Sta-
ples, Minn., 2d-4th Sat.,
Butchers' Hall.
Joseph Arnold, Pres.

- A. P. Hedberg, R. S.
Wm. Pifer, F. S., Box 178.
135. WASHOE, Sparks, Nev.,
4th Thurs., Federation Hall.
A. Krehnke, Pres.,
A. B. Riggle, R. & F. S.
136. TAMAQUA, Tamaqua, Pa.,
1st-3d Friday eve., Owls
Hall.
Wm. H. Cool, Pres.,
20 Greenwood St.
Calvin Shock, R. S.,
302 Orwigsburg.
Geo. F. Endy, F. S.,
200 Orwigsburg St.
137. O. K. CITY, Oklahoma City,
Okla., 1st-3d Thurs., 16½
and 18½ W. Main.
Hugh E. Smith, Pres.
118½ Chickasaw.
D. E. Barnes, R. S.,
R. R. No. 9.
J. Campbell, F. S.,
424 E. 5th St.
138. BORDER CITY, Ft. Smith,
Ark., 1st-3d Fri., Labor Tem-
ple.
B. H. Harper, Pres
713 N. 5th.
J. W. Sargent, R. S.,
1106 N. 4th St.
C. M. Schreiner, F. S.,
713 S. 18th St.
139. ROCK ISLAND, Chickasha,
Okla., 1st-3d Tues., Union La-
bor Hall.
A. A. Meador, Pres.,
D. R. Diepart, R. S.
R. E. Whitaker, F. S.
140. SUGAR LOAF HILL, Sapul-
pa, Okla., 1st-3d Sat., Payne
Bldg.
Pat McMurrough, Pres.
W. H. Shouse, R. S.
J. S. Shouse, F. S.
141. McDONOGHVILLE, McDon-
oghville, La., 4th Fri., Gould's
Hall.
W. E. Babin, Pres.,
Fred Erlinger, R. S.
Alexis Erlinger, F. S.
142. PEE DEE, Hamlet, N. C.,
2d-4th Sat., K. of P. Hall.
G. W. Arnold, Pres.,
W. M. Morgan, R. S.
C. C. Hawley, F. S.,
Box 112.
143. PLATTE RIVER, N. Platte,
Neb., 4th Fri., 1st Nat. Bank
Leslie Dick, Pres., R. & F. S.
L. I. Tucker, R. S.,
221 S. Chestnut St.
144. COLBERT, Sheffield, Ala.,
1st-3d Sat., Galloway Hall.
S. T. Mack, Pres.,
Tuscumbia, Ala.
Y. S. Harrington, R. S.,
Box 5.
Tuscumbia, Ala.
J. E. Johnson, F. S.,
Box 111.
Tuscumbia, Ala.
145. UMATILLA, Umatilla, Ore.
Wm. Thorogood, Pres.
L. M. Bullock, R. & F. S.
146. MAIN LINE, Denver, Colo.,
every Sat., 2½ Charles Bldg.
C. E. Almy, Pres.,
J. S. DeHaas, R. & F. S.
3747 Marion St.
147. GREEN RIVER, Green
River, Wyo., 2d & last Sat.,
Masonic Hall.
J. P. Richey, Pres.
Edw. Rumble, F. S.,
Box 373.
148. GOGEBIC RANGE, Hurley,
Wis., every 4th Sat., Erspu-
mer's Hall.
R. G. Hocking, Pres.
Frank E. Prosek, R. S.,
Box 235.
- John Welsh, F. S.
149. CROOKSTON, Crookston,
Minn., 1st-3d Mon., Room 10,
Old Opera Block.
Carl Swanson, Pres.,
702 S. Ash St.
Thos. Quam, R. and F. S.,
624 Cowing St.
150. ELM GROVE, Russell, Ky.,
1st-3d Wed., Giley Bros.
Hall.
C. H. Williams, Pres.,
John Robbins, R. S.,
Sam Williams, F. S.
151. KENTON, Covington, Ky.,
2d-4th Tues., 9th and Will-
lard St.
B. M. Wedding, Pres.,
4 Baker St.
B. L. Bates, R. S.,
1438 Holman St.
T. J. Fayhe, F. S.,
156 W. 6th St.
152. EL PASO, El Paso, Texas,
1st-3d Wed., F. B. Hall, cor.
S. Oregon and Overland Sts.
F. F. Hennesburg, Pres.,
1421 Missouri St.
J. W. Shultz, R. S.
710 Mesa Ave.
J. W. McDougal, F. S.,
1316 Texas St.
153. PARSONS, Parsons, Kan.,
2d-4th Fri., Engineers' Hall.
A. W. Perry, Pres.,
2524 Belmont Ave.
A. W. Pruitt, R. S., 312 N.
Central St.
C. A. McCullough, F. S., 2514
Washington.
154. INDEPENDENT, New Or-
leans, La., 3d Fri., Martain's
Hall.
Jas. Fitzgerald, Pres.,
2405 N. Rampart St.
L. T. Lartigue, Jr., R. S.,
2202 N. Villere St.
Dan Connell, F. S.,
3816 DeHenricourt St.
155. CHAMPTON, Crews, Va.,
2d Sat., Odd Fellows' Hall.
C. C. Tucker, Pres.,
I. V. Herring, R. S.
J. W. Williams F. S.,
Box 28.
156. COLORADO VALLEY, Smith-
ville, Texas, 1st-3d Wed., Odd
Fellows' Hall.
W. L. Cunningham, Pres.
W. W. Taylor, R. S.
A. H. Smith, F. S.,
Box 335.
157. NEWTON, Newton, Kas.,
1st-3d Thursdays, I. O. O. F
Hall.
P. A. Harrison, Pres.,
129 S. W. 3th St.
I. W. Rishel, R. S.,
522 W. Broadway.
N. W. Swartzel, F. S.,
613 W. 5th St.
158. TROPICAL, Gorgona, Canal
Zone, Panama, 1st-3d Mon.
J. T. Sanders, Pres.,
Geo. Smith, R. S.,
S. W. Newhard, F. S.,
Box 181.
159. CLOUD CITY, Leadville
Colo., 2d-4th Sat., Woodman
Hall.
J. H. Baker, Pres.,
620 W. 2d St.
W. C. Vagel, R. S.,
A. G. Kelm, F. S.,
Box 89.
160. MIAMI VALLEY, Dayton
Ohio, 3d Tues., Hollencamr
Bldg.
Michael Roach, Pres.,
61 York Ave.
M. J. Goodburn, R. S.,
21 Meigs St.
- J. W. Blessing, F. S.,
34 Taylor St.
161. MONITOR, Pinnora, Va.,
2d-4th Mon., Fraternity Hall.
D. W. Morris, Pres.,
Port Norfolk, Va.
V. L. Hutcheson, R. S.,
Pinnora, Va.
J. T. Stevenson, F. S.,
405 Maryland Ave., Port Nor-
folk, Va.
162. WHITE CITY, Somerset
Ky., 1st-3d Thurs.
Jack Carney, Pres.,
Luletha, Ky.
J. W. Castleberry, R. & F. S.,
Sta. A.
163. PINE CREEK, Galetton, Pa.,
2d-4th Monday, F. O. E. Hall.
A. E. McLean, Pres.
W. Schoonover, R. S.,
Geo. Melkie, F. S.,
Box 1434.
164. SNOWFLAKE, Eldon, Ia.,
4th Wed., K. P. Hall.
J. O. Scott, Pres.
Roy Camblin, R. S.,
A. L. Black, F. S.
165. BILLINGS, Billings, Mont.
2d-4th Thurs., Union Hall.
C. E. Roush, Pres.,
Box 952.
M. Frisch, R. S.,
117 N. 26th St.
Theo. Egland, F. S.,
606 N. 26th St.
166. WEST CHICAGO, Chicago,
Ill., 3d Sat., 1878 N. Robey
St.
Chas. Wagner, Pres.,
1531 N. Monticello Ave.
John Spohnholz, R. S.,
1750 Augusta St.
Adolph Huse, F. S.,
1438 N. Wood St.
167. ROCK RIVER, Janesville,
Wis.
Albert Vining, Pres.,
16 Chatham St.,
Fred Strampe, R. & F. S.,
720 Oakhill Ave.
Leroy Maine, F. S.,
501 S. Jackson St.
168. OLD HICKORY, Roanoke
Va., 1st-3d Tuesdays, Labor
Home.
J. C. Long, Pres.,
312 4th Ave. N. W.
E. R. Wilburn, R. S.,
617 Henry St., R. W.
H. J. Merricks, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 3 (Box 5).
169. PLOW CITY, Moline, Ill.,
2d-4th Thurs., Industrial Hall,
Rock Island, Ill.
Louis Fisher, Pres.,
2836 5th Ave., Rock Island,
Ill.
Louis Conrad, R. S.,
1108 Leclair, Davenport Ia.
Fred M. Miller, F. S.,
1552 W. 3d St.
Davenport, Ia.
170. TENNEVA, Bristol, Va., 4th
Thurs., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
W. S. Dudley, Pres.,
827 Russel St.
C. R. Barnes, R. S.,
620 Goodson,
Bristol, Tenn.
C. E. Buckles, F. S.,
Bristol, Tenn.
171. MIDLAND, Terrill, Tex.
1st-3d Friday, City Hall.
C. Austin, Pres.
W. K. Choate, R. & F. S.,
809 Moore Ave.
172. SELECT, Kingsville, Tex.
2d-4th Tues., W. O. W. Hall
W. A. Shields, Pres.,
J. B. Johnson, R. S.,
Jas. D. Sturm, F. S.,
Box 216.

173. KOOTENAY, Cranbrook, B. C., Can., 2d-4th Wed., Carmen's Hall.
F. McKenna, Pres.,
Watt Ave.
F. Stockwell, R. S.,
G. Taylor, F. S.,
Box 255.
174. OORONATION, Medicine Hat, Alta. Can., 1st-3d Fri., Cochran's Hall.
Robert Shaw, Pres.
H. J. Love, R. S.,
Box 315.
F. J. O'Mara, F. S.,
175. SCHUYLKILL, Port Carbon, Pa., 2d-4th Tues., Columbia Hall.
L. C. Thompson, Pres.,
Mechanicsville, Pottsville, Pa.
J. Wolf, R. S.,
Palo Alto, Pa.
Roy Robertson, F. S.,
Box 172.
176. SALIDA, Salida, Colo., 2d-4th Tues., Adilas Hall.
E. C. Quinn, Pres.
703 E. St.
J. F. Sibley, R. S.,
549 E. 3d St.
O. Huffman, F. S.,
236 S. K St.
177. FREMONT, Fremont, Neb., 2d-4th Monday.
A. J. Melvin, Pres.,
Cor. 2d and Clarkson.
Peter Buck, R. S.,
324 N. Union.
Ira Zimmerman, F. S.,
Maple St.
178. CEREDO, Ceredo, W. Va., 1st-3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Thos. Ball, Pres.,
Floyd Cole, R. S.
J. F. Johnson, F. S.,
179. ROANOKE, Roanoke, Va., 2d-4th Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
H. H. Moorman, Pres.,
124 11th St. S. E.
J. M. Keister, R. S.,
716 13th Ave., N. E.
W. O. Settles, F. S.,
914 7th St. N. E.
180. MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.
H. Lafley, Pres.,
87 Davidson St.
F. Lafley, R. S.,
87 Davidson St.
J. Oulette, F. S.,
167 Wurtelle.
181. PHOENIX, Lexington, Ky., 2d-4th Thurs., Kerby's Hall.
R. S. Allen, Pres.,
Chestnut St.
N. H. Turner, R. S.,
337 Nelson Ave.
T. W. Soper, F. S.,
372 E. 3rd St.
182. ABERDEEN, Montreal, Can., 2d-3d Fri., 734 St. Catherine St. E.
J. Rodney, Pres.,
195 St. Charles St.
J. A. Rice, R. S.,
175A Labelle St.
P. Lahrie, F. S.,
37 De Lonodierre.
183. UNITY, Richmond, Va., 1st-3d Sat., 25th and Broad St.
A. Parsons, Pres.,
Fulton Hill, Carrier B, No. 38.
T. B. Watkins, R. S.,
631 3d Ave., Highland Park.
M. R. Wilhelm, F. S.,
425 N. 33d St.
184. EXCELSIOR, South Richmond, Va., 2d-4th Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall, 8th and Hull Sts.
C. W. Eagles, Pres.,
Mosley, Va.
- R. M. Hague, R. S.,
2008 Albany Ave.
A. L. Simpson, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 2.
185. SALT WATER, Newport News, Va., 1st-3d Fri., Roenbaum Hall, 2408 Washington Ave.
C. J. Spivey, Pres.,
Orcutt Ave.
S. E. Parker, R. S.,
2415 Chestnut Ave.
G. F. Harrell, F. S.,
1025 27th St.
186. MOUNT TACOMA, So. Tacoma, Wash., 2d-4th Thurs., W. O. W. Hall, South Tacoma.
E. W. Dallas, Pres.,
5413 Puget Sound Ave.
G. A. Thomas, R. S.,
5413 Alder St.
F. A. Webber,
5417 Warner St.
187. JOPLIN, Joplin, Mo., 1st-3d Wed., 417 Main St.
W. H. aCruthers, Pres.,
1206 Indiana.
L. Z. Collier, R. S.,
J. L. Thornton, F. S.,
1023 Jackson St.
188. MERRIMAC, Portsmouth, Va., each Mon., 305 High St.
W. F. Warde, Pres.,
1123 Washington St.
C. D. Jackson, R. S.,
729 High St.
J. W. Parrott, F. S.
189. BIG SPRING, Big Spring, Tex., 1st-3d Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
F. C. Claypool, Pres.
H. L. Cook, R. S.,
Box 117.
E. C. May, F. S.,
190. NEEDLES, Needles, Calif., 1st-3d Mon.
F. M. Klesinger, Pres.
Box 704.
W. Rookard, R. S.,
Box 266.
A. T. Swearingen, F. S.,
Box 324.
191. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Alexander, Va., 2d-4th Mon., K. of P. Hall.
C. Connelly, Pres.,
119 1/2 N. Fayette St.
W. R. Studd, R. S.,
815 Duke St.
C. M. McIntosh, F. S.,
1703 Duke St.
192. NEW ONTARIO, North Bay Ont., 4th Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall.
W. Soule, Pres.
R. Moffatt, R. S.,
Wm. Legg, F. S.,
Box 1363.
193. BIG SANDY, Ashland, Ky., 2d-4th Wed., Pollock Bldg.
H. B. Osten, Pres.,
E. Winchester and 29th St.
J. C. Scott, R. S.,
Sta. 1.
E. Ballard, F. S.,
721 E. Montgomery.
194. ROCKY MOUNTAIN, Colorado Springs, Colo., 4th Fri., Carpenter's Hall.
Geo. Baker, Pres.,
328 E. Yampa.
T. T. Sanderson, R. S.,
P. O. Box 774.
J. W. Carman, F. S.,
217 N. M. Paso St.
195. LAUREL, Laurel, Mont., 2d-4th Thurs., Westbrook-Field Hall.
John Brickman, Pres.
- Robert McClarren, R. S.,
John Farrell, F. S.
196. FORWARD, Windsor, Ont., Can.
R. Burfield, Pres.,
159 Aiken St.
F. C. Nelsen, R. S.,
167 Arthur St.
O. E. Sweet, F. S.,
37 1/2 Louis Ave.
197. CASCADE, North Bend, B. C., Can., 3d Sat.
E. Restall, Pres.
Hugh Durkin, R. & F. S.
198. WILCOE, Wilcoe, W. Va., meets 1st-3d Sat.
W. P. Mathews, Pres.
J. M. Riddle, R. S.
W. J. Duncan, F. S.
199. PINE GROVE, Amory, Miss., 3d Sat., Mize Hall.
A. L. Smith, Pres.
O. P. Lockridge, R. S.
V. L. Egger, F. S.,
200. FLATHEAD VALLEY, Whitefish, Mont., 1st Tues.
E. J. Boyle, Pres.,
Box 113.
E. W. Collins, R. S.,
Box 341.
C. J. Piper, F. S.,
Box 387.
201. MERIDIAN, Meridan, Miss., 2d-4th Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
J. F. Miles, Pres.
H. G. Holbrook, R. and F. S.,
1117 35th Ave.
202. O. K., Cherokee, Kas., 2d-4th Sat.
J. E. Layton, Pres.
H. D. Pipe, F. S.
C. U. Bender, R. S.
203. MT. MENA, Heavener, Okla., 2d-4th Wed., Walker Hall.
J. J. LaGasse, Pres.
John Wright, R. & F. S.,
L. B. 425.
204. MOOSE JAW, Moose Jaw, Sask., Can., 1st-3d Thurs., Trades and Labor Hall.
W. Stephenson, Pres.,
Gen. Del.
W. J. Stage, R. S.,
Box 795.
A. Greenman, F. S.,
South Hill.
205. SPENCER, Salisbury, N. C., 1st-3d Mon., Eagle Hall.
J. W. Parks, Pres.,
Box 137, Spencer, N. C.
E. L. Klutz, R. S.,
— N. Main St.
B. F. Vancammon, F. S.,
Spencer, N. C.
206. JONESBORO, Jonesboro, Ark., 1st Mon., Woodman Hall.
W. R. King, Pres.,
H. Micklish, R. & F. S.,
705 Huntington Ave.
207. THAYER, Thayer, Mo., 4th Monday, Carmens Hall.
S. B. Pierce, Pres.
J. S. Tucker, R. S.,
Couch, Mo.
H. W. Harrison, F. S.
208. ROSEBUD, Chelyan, W. Va., 2d-4th Tues., K. P. Hall.
H. F. Eskins, Pres.
P. J. Creacy, R. S.,
Ohley, W. Va.
A. T. Williams, F. S.,
Ohley, W. Va.
209. LAKE MINNEWASKA, Glenwood, Minn.,
Carl A. Walen, Pres.,
Gen. Del.
Lloyd Roberts, R. & F. S.,
Gen. Del.
210. VIRGINIA, Virginia, Minn.,
J. J. Woods, Pres.
Nels. Welaner, R. S.,
J. A. Poveski, F. S.,

211. LOOKOUT, Chattanooga, Tenn., 2d-4th Fri., 912 E. 8th St.
Walter Means, Pres.,
Rossell Ave.
J. W. Rairden, R. S.,
9 Bennett Ave.
W. F. Dickert, F. S.,
705 Willow St., Hyde Park.
212. CASTLE VALLEY, Helper Utah, 3d Wed., K. P. Hall.
W. C. Grimes, Pres.,
Jos. O'Berta, R. & F. S.,
Box 535.
213. LAKEVIEW, Springfield, Mo., 1st-3d Thurs., B. of R. T. Hall.
E. Schofield, Pres.,
E. Commercial St.,
Gilmore Goerke, R. S.,
Box 114, Central Sta.
P. G. Reich, F. S.,
1126 Prospect Ave.
214. TUSCALOOSA, Tuscaloosa, Ala., 2d-4th Fri.
P. Sullivan, Pres.,
Homer Appleyard, R. S.,
General Delivery.
J. L. McCracken, F. S.,
1624 26th Ave.
215. YELLOWSTONE, Livingston, Mont., 1st-3d Tues., Masonic Hall.
Chas. Richards, Pres.,
532 N. East St.
E. S. Robson, F. S.,
418 S. K St.
Duncan Cameron, F. S.,
531 N. G St.
216. RIO GRANDE, Alamosa, Colo., 1st-3d Sat.
W. H. Pearce, Pres.,
F. Rice, R. S.,
Curtis Manely, F. S.
217. WELLINGTON, Wellington, Kas., 2d-4th Fri.
O. B. Linn, Pres.,
Carlyle Smith, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 7.
J. B. Wilder, F. S.,
124 N. Elm St.
218. UNITED FOUR, Wichita, Kas., 1st-3d Fri.
Geo. Burris, Pres.,
Orient Shops.
R. H. Morse, R. S.,
1839 McCormack.
R. W. Prier, F. S.,
Orient Shops.
219. WINNEBAGO, Fon du Lac, Wis., 3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Patrick Dore, Pres.,
924 Mich. Ave., N.
Chas. R. Holtz, R. & F. S.,
126 Harrison Place.
220. BEAUMONT, Neodesha, Ka., 1st-3d Tues.
Gilbert Cutsinger, Pres.
Geo. Lawrence, R. & F. S.,
Box 393.
221. ST. JOHN, St. John, N. B., Canada, 2d Tues.
F. L. Barrett, Pres.,
301 Brussels St.
Henry Tower, R. S.,
8 St. Paul Ave.
J. McKechnie, F. S.,
140 City Road.
222. MIZPAH, Whistler, Ala., 2d-4th Thurs., I. O. O. F. Hall.
R. N. Pittman, Pres.
G. W. Parker, R. S.
W. R. Sharp, F. S.
223. FORT SUMPTER, Charleston, S. C., 4th Thurs., Irish Volunteers' Hall.
B. H. Hogg, Pres.,
31 Blake St.
C. E. Smith, R. S.,
153 Church St.
J. Dunning, F. S.,
177 St. Philip St.
224. SIGNAL BUTTE, Miles City, Mont., 2d-4th Fri., Labor Hall.
Theo. Matzen, Pres.,
Box 175.
John Reissbeck, R. S.,
St. Paul Hotel.
V. Bennett, F. S.,
Box 416.
225. CRESCENT, New Orleans, La., 2d-4th Sat., McMahon's Hall, Dryades and Callopo Sts.
H. F. Marahrens, Pres.,
2625 Thalia St.
J. T. Murphy, R. S.,
2223 Thalia St.
J. H. Aitken, F. S.,
225 S. Dorgenois St.
226. CENTRAL CITY, Macon, Ga., every Thurs., Lackey's Hall.
E. E. Baleman, Pres.,
121 Maple St.
E. B. Campbell, R. S.,
657 Elm St.
Jno. M. Woods, F. S.,
101 Nelson St.
227. FREEPORT, Freeport, Ill., 1st-3d Tues., 107 Stephenson St.
J. C. Dawson, Pres.,
90 Winnishlek St.
M. C. Jenkins, R. S.,
143 1/2 Stephens St.
J. L. Holbert,
22 Iroquois St.
228. BAIRD, Baird, Tex., 2d-4th Wed., in I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. F. Greenrock, Pres.
J. W. Farmer, R. & F. S.
229. PROGRESS, Carleton Jct., Ont., Can., 4th Thurs., Cliffs Hall.
Thos. Carson, Pres.
Jas. Richards, R. S.
J. R. Galvin, F. S.
230. OTTAWA, Ottawa, Ont., 4th Thurs., Rosemont Ave. Hall.
Thos. Broad, Pres., 50 Melrose Ave.
J. L. Nell, R. S.,
41 Pine St.
Geo. Reilly, F. S.,
11 Melrose Ave., Hintonburg.
231. STAND PAT, Roseville, Cal., every Mon.
J. C. Veal, Pres.
W. C. Willis, R. S.
M. D. Shuler, F. S.,
Box 434.
232. MAGNOLIA, Monroe, La., 1st-3d Mon., Red Men's Hall.
R. W. Winberg, Pres.,
Box 34.
C. G. Brusch, R. S.,
214 North 7th St.
I. V. Castles, F. S.,
710 Oak St.
233. DALHART, Dalhart, Tex., 3d Tues., M. W. A. Hall.
C. H. Schroder, Pres.,
Box 269.
J. E. Thomson, R. S.,
Phil Childers, F. S.
234. ST. MARIE, Montreal, Que., Can., 1st-3d Fri., Lemieux Hall, cor. Lafontaine and Iberville.
J. B. Lavole, Pres.,
2 Sheppard.
Adlard Laurendeau, F. S.,
70 5th Ave., Vianville.
235. PECOS VALLEY, Amarillo, Tex., 2d-4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
T. N. Butler, Pres.
Lloyd Tibbs, R. S.,
509 S. Lincoln St.
E. L. Richardson, F. S.,
209 N. Grant.
236. LAKE OF THE WOODS, Kenora, Ont., Can., 3d Fri. Orange Hall.
A. Kilpatrick, Pres.
F. J. Connett, R. S.
H. Marshall, F. S.
237. UNION, Vicksburg, Miss., 1st-3d Tues., K. of P. Hall.
Joe Rigley, Pres.,
1225 Washington St.
F. L. Reeks, R. S.,
R. R. No. 2, care R. & Godley.
F. Gretsinger, F. S.,
Box 10.
238. PANHANDLE, Childers, Tex., 2d-4th Sat., Labor Temple.
T. C. Bakff, Pres.,
E. P. Sigler, R. S.
Fred Higgins, F. S.
Box 412.
239. MISSISSQUOI, Farnham, Que., Can., 3d Thurs., St. Joseph's Hall.
O. Robillard, Pres.
A. Brodeur, R. & F. S.
240. SELMA, Selma, Ala., 3d-4th Wed., Hall at cor. Ala. Ave. and Maxey St.
R. F. Meachem, Pres.,
117 Water Ave.
J. E. McMullen, R. S.,
715 Lawrence St.
Chas. Pressley, F. S.,
153 Selma.
241. MISSOULA, Missoula, Mont., 1st-3d Wed., Annex Hall.
Fred Partlow, Pres.,
125 N. 2d St. W.
John Musin, R. S.,
Box 942.
Jno. P. Jacobson, F. S.,
Box 763.
242. BLAIR, McAdam Junction, N. B., Can., 4th Thursday, Orange Hall.
Frank V. Short, Pres.,
Wm. B. Johnston, R. S.
B. B. Herd, F. S.
243. BEAVER CREEK, Waurika, Okla., 2d-4th Sat.
M. L. Williams, Pres.
A. E. Thom, R. & F. S.
244. SHREVEPORT, Shreveport, La., 1st-3d Thurs., K. of P. Hall.
D. P. Gerald, Pres.,
T. J. Lytle, R. S.,
M. T. Reynolds, F. S.
245. INTERCOLONIAL, Moncton, N. B., Can., 1st-3d Fri., Sons of Temperance Hall.
D. A. Bigger, Pres.,
Daniel McNaughton, R. S.,
43 Cameron St.
F. C. Wilson, F. S.,
99 Pine St.
246. CHATTAHOOCHEE, Columbus, Ga., 2d-4th Wed., Royal Arcanous Hall.
J. B. Bray, Pres.,
Wynton, Marion Ave.
S. Denson, R. S.,
1209 14th St.
R. G. Jones, F. S.,
Phoenix City, Ala.
247. AMERICUS, Americus, Ga., 2d-4th Fri., K. of P. Hall.
W. J. Gunn, Pres.
S. C. Daniel, R. S.,
605 Jackson Ave.
W. H. St. John, F. S.,
100 Cherry St.
248. CONCORD, Concord, N. H., 1st Friday.
John Fanning, Pres.
80 1/2 S. State St.
M. H. Rimsell, R. S.,
414 Pillsbury St.
P. J. Ahearn, F. S.,
34 Stone St.

249. GRAND CANYON, Winslow, Ariz., every Wed.
A. O. Blanks, Pres.
F. E. Munro, R. S.
A. Garduno, F. S.
250. BRUNSWICK, Lawrenceville, Va., 2d-4th Tues., Pythian Hall.
J. L. Ivey, Pres.
W. E. Braswell, R. S.
J. A. Wester, F. S.
251. Wiregrass, Fitzgerald, Ga., 1st-3d Tues., W. R. C. Hall
M. R. Bowers, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 6.
C. T. Skinner, R. S.,
707 W. Altamaha St.
H. W. Bruce, F. S.,
411 W. Suwanee St.
252. SPOKANE, Spokane, Wash., 2d-4th Mon., Oliver Hall.
Arthur Miller, Pres.,
2020 Pacific Ave.
Arthur Schmidt, R. S.,
E. 1828 Catalda Ave.
Julius Mueller, F. S.,
1704 E. 4th Ave.
253. HUB OF THE WEST, Saskatoon, Sask., Can., 3d Tues., Labor Temple.
A. Kernsley, Pres., 126 Ave., E. So.
W. Vowles, R. S.,
136 Ave. E. South.
Wm. Robins, F. S.,
254. ANCHOR, Deer Lodge, Mont., 2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Geo. Horn, Pres.
Wm. E. Long, R. S.,
Box 664.
Wm. Hahn, F. S.,
255. TEXLINE, Texline, Texas, 3d Fri., M. W. A. Hall.
H. W. Mier, Pres.
P. G. Fletcher, R. S.,
Box 23.
J. C. House, F. S.,
Box 161.
256. ST. PATRICK, Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can., 1st Wed., 3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Jos. Marquis, Pres.
Blaisville, Que.
Albani Riou, R. S.,
T. Caron, F. S.
257. GOODLAND, Goodland, Kas., 2d-4th Sat., Robinson Hall.
A. France, Pres.
Grover Kness, R. S.,
Mills Wood, F. S.
258. BEAVER, West Toronto, Ont., Can., 3d Wed., James Hall.
John Edw. McEwan, Pres.,
94 Prescott Ave.
J. W. Buckley, R. S.,
Mt. Dennis, Ont., Can.
Walter H. Pooler, F. S.,
25 Westmoreland Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.
259. FAIRBURY, Fairbury, Neb., 4th Mon., Jenkins' Hall.
Ed Carr, Pres.
R. W. Cole, R. S.
Jas. E. McKee, F. S.
260. MORBRIDGE, Morbridge, S. D., 1st-3d Tuesday.
C. A. Hoffman, Pres.,
L. G. Buchholtz, R. S.,
J. S. Keller, F. S.,
Box 395.
261. MOUNTAIN CITY, Greenville, S. C., 2d-4th Tues.
Wm. L. Reeves, Pres.,
840 W. Washington St.
C. L. Sammons, R. S.,
C. 1024 Hampton Ave.,
L. M. Shuman, F. S.,
309 Westfield St.
262. ELKO, Richmond, Va., 1st-3d Tues., Labor Temple.
P. E. Glass, Pres.,
918 N. 22d St.
- A. Haverstock, R. S.,
1011 E. Clay St.
G. W. Witham, F. S.,
2109 Leigh St.
263. ST. CROIX, Calais, Maine.
Frank Dow, Pres.,
St. Stephen, N. B.
V. E. Bellis, R. S.,
221 North St., Milltown, Me.
Wm. A. Kelley, F. S.,
Milltown, N. B.
264. MOUNTAIN VIEW, Three Forks, Mont., 1st-3d Mondays.
Orlando Robson, Pres.
Wm. Fred Rice, R. S.,
Irvin Bond, F. S.
265. KAHOKA, E. St. Louis, Ill., 1st-3d Tues., Metropolitan Bldg., 5th and Mo. Ave.
Bert Ham, Pres.,
1022 Piggett Ave.
E. Xander, R. S.,
618 Bond Ave.
W. H. Weber, F. S.,
1843 Piggett Ave.
266. LOYAL, Sioux City, Ia., 4th Mon., Labor Temple, 510 5th St.
Fred Holt, Pres.,
914 Court St.
W. L. Stoddard, R. S.,
1202 Court St.
Frank Scott, F. S.,
1113 Plymouth St.
267. MT. ERIE, Stamps, Ark., 2d-4th Wed., W. O. W. Hall.
C. W. Petry, Pres.,
H. J. Hanson, R. S.,
S. F. Halliburton, F. S.,
Box 243.
268. PORTLAND, Portland, Ore., 2d-4th Mon., Carpenter's Hall
R. Sinfield, Pres.,
490 Flint St.
F. M. Adams, R. S.,
350 Gilson St.
Jos. Vana, F. S.,
708 E. 14th St. So.
269. BAY, Bay City, Mich.
Geo. L. Cleaver, Pres.,
146 Marshall St., Essexville
Albert W. Rhode, R. S.,
108 Parker St.
John Zimmerman, F. S.,
R. R. 1, Essexville.
270. STATEN ISLAND, Richmond, N. Y.
P. J. Garrity, Pres.,
62 Prince St., Stapleton, N. Y.
Wm. Cornell, R. S.,
98 Lockman Ave.,
Mariner's Harbor, Sta.,
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Jas. Smith, F. S.,
104 Lockman Ave.,
Mariner's Harbor Sta.,
Port Richmond, N. Y.
271. FRENCH BROAD, Asheville, N. C., 2d-4th Thurs.
Barly's Hall.
T. L. Pennell, Pres.
68 Jefferson St.
S. C. Waddell, R. S.,
33 Louis St.
R. A. Harris, F. S.,
94 Chugman Ave.
272. MILFORD, Milford, Utah
1st-3d Mon., Opera Hall.
C. W. Morse, Pres.
Arthur McAulley, R. S.
Chas. Drebellus, F. S.
273. DAVENPORT, Davenport, Ia., 1st-3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall, 5th and Brady Sts.
Henry Fraune, Pres.,
1013 W. 6th St.
W. J. Simpson, R. S.,
1033 Farnum St.
Louis Pearson, F. S.,
613 Farnum St.
274. ARSENAL, Rock Island, Ill., 1st-3d Wed., Blacfin Hall
1503 2d Ave.
F. H. Wells, Pres.,
- 619 3d Ave., E. Moline, Ill.
C. Johnson, R. S.
C. D. Schluter, F. S.,
2915 11 1/2 Ave.
275. KEY CITY, Dubuque, Ia., 2d-4th Thurs., Harstet Hall, cor. 19th and White St.
John Haupt, Pres.
Frank Artus, R. S.,
1785 Washington St.
Albert Kruse, F. S.,
1622 Washington St.
276. SAVANNA, Savanna, Ill., 4th Sat., Woodmen's Hall.
Joseph Frazier, Pres.,
Box 258.
Wm. Weitzel, R. S.
Chas. Sager, F. S.
277. WAYNE, Philadelphia, Pa., 3d Thurs., N. E. Cor. 9th & Spring Garden.
John J. Gribbin, Pres.,
315 Armat St.
Franklin Poley, R. S.,
5937 Norwood St., Germantown.
D. Muharen F. S.,
469 E. Penn St., Germantown.
278. GATEWAY CITY, La Crosse, Wis., 3d Mon., K. of P. Hall.
Andrew Paulson, Pres.,
616 Mill St.
Martin Schjolberg, R. & F. S.,
1113 Berlin St.
279. AUSTIN, Austin, Minn., every last Thurs., Firemen's Hall.
Thos. Mork, Pres.
Chas. Helms, F. S.,
165 Division St.
280. BAYOU CITY, Houston, Tex., 2d-3d Thurs., Southern Hall.
S. Wheelas, Pres.,
1613 Ferry St.
W. C. Rasch, R. S.,
1307 Montgomery Ave.
J. E. French, F. S.,
1703 Ferry St.
281. FORKED DEER, Jackson, Tenn., 1st-3d Thurs., Eagle's Hall.
J. L. Fletcher, Pres.
E. B. Gowan, R. S.,
M. Allison, F. S.,
427 Short St.
282. MASON CITY, Mason City, Ia., last Sun.
Chas. Colleton, Pres.,
123 E. Miller St.
John Johnson, R. & F. S.,
433 Cottage Ave.
283. QUEBEC, Quebec, Can.
J. O. Pelchat, Pres.,
43 St. Joseph St., St. Roch.
Julia Belanger, R. S.,
13 Cheviere St., St. Saviour, Que.
Emil Legare, F. S.,
78 St. Francois St., St. Roch.
284. CHICAGO BELT, Chicago, Ill., 3d Tues., Backus Hall,
8428 Vincennes Rd.
Herman Albracht, Pres.,
543 W. 61st St.
Clarence Grulhke, R. S.,
8937 Lowe Ave.,
John R. Wurl, F. S.,
8718 Parnell Ave.
285. ALBERT LEA, Albert Lea, Minn., 3d Sun., C. R. I. & P. Shops.
P. Getrick, Pres.,
General Delivery.
C. A. Pratt, R. & F. S.,
102 S. 1st Ave., West.
286. ZINC CITY, La Salle, Ill., 3d Sun., Eagles' Hall, cor. Main and Gooding.
Geo. Allen, Pres.,
527 10th St.

- Wm. C. Flynn, R. S.,
463 2d St.
Wm. Gehn, F. S.,
881 Calhoun St., Peru, Ill.
287. ROCK CITY, Wabash, Ind.,
2d-4th Sat, Union Hall.
Joe Reed, Pres.
468 Falls Ave.
Chas. Ward, R. S.,
514 State St.
R. L. Rutherford, F. S.,
301 N. Wabash.
288. HOPE, Enid, Okla., every
Tues., Labor Hall.
Ellis McConnell, Pres.,
J. W. Beavens, R. S.,
1113 W. Randolph St.
Geo. W. McKee, F. S.,
611 W. Walnut.
289. COMET, Lethbridge, Alta.,
1st-3d Tues., Labor Hall.
L. Stockwell, Pres.,
A. E. Adolphson, R. S.,
413 12th St., N.
H. Jarvis, F. S.
Box 2103.
290. HURON, Chicago, O., 3d
Sat., Wolf's Hall.
J. J. Wolfe, Pres.
C. T. Dye, R. & F. S.
291. COAL VALLEY, Carbondale,
Ill., 1st-3d Sat., 7:30 p. m.
I. O. O. F. Hall.
M. V. Treece, Pres.,
Wm. Blackburn, R. & F. S.,
206 W. Elm St.
292. SHERMAN, Sherman, Tex.,
every Tues., Bailey Hall.
A. D. Scarborough, Pres.
J. K. Odle, R. S.,
212 E. Pecan St.
B. B. Walker, F. S.,
606 N. Willow St.
293. LORIMER, Cape Girardeau,
Mo., 3d Wed., Haas Hall.
J. C. Faust, Pres.,
418 S. Hanover.
Gus Stein, R. & F. S.,
725 Morgan Oak St.
294. EUREKA SPRINGS, Leslie,
Ark., 2d-4th Wed.
E. M. Paxton, Pres.,
U. L. Kane, R. & F. S.
295. SARNIA, Sarnia Tunnel,
Ont., Can., last Mon.
D. Campbell, Pres.,
421 Russell St.
A. Baker, R. S.,
121 Mary St.
W. F. Gibson, F. S.,
301 Russell South St.
296. PORT RICHMOND, Phila-
delphia, Pa.
E. G. Miller, Jr., Pres.,
2073 E. Rush St.
Wm. Miller, R. S.,
2545 Sepviva St.
Wm. E. Enoch,
2380 Chatham St.
297. SURPRISE, Chicago, Ill.,
2d-4th Tues., Anderson Hall,
54th and Wentworth Ave.
Jos. Laess, Pres.,
4413 5th Ave.
Albert Bennett, R. S.,
5006 Princeton.
C. Johnson, F. S.,
5641 Wentworth Ave.
298. WYMORE, Wymore, Neb.,
2d Mon., A. O. U. W. Hall.
W. D. Mayer, Pres.
Wm. Fullwood, R. S.
J. K. Lewis, F. S.
299. MINNEHAHA, South Min-
neapolis, Minn., 1st-3d Mon.,
Moxart Hall, 1417 Wash. Ave.,
South.
G. A. Pearson, Pres.,
3923 Bloomington Ave.
E. Ekelund, R. S.,
2413 31st Ave., So.
Thos. Lavers, F. S.,
2837 17th Ave. S.
300. THE COLUMBIA, Columbia,
S. C., 2d-4th Sat., City Fed-
eration Hall.
W. H. Sims, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 3.
O. B. Jenkins, R. S.,
2315 Lady St.
W. H. Hinnant, F. S.,
1718 Blanding St.
301. FULTON, Valley Jct., Ia.,
2d-4th Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ralph Brunce, Pres.
Oran Septer, R. S.
Miles Putnam, F. S.
302. LaGRANDE, Lagrande, Ore.,
1st-3d Wed.
J. R. McNowen, Pres. & F. S.,
1317 W. Ave.
303. JACKSONVILLE, Jackson-
ville Fla., every Fri., 136 E.
Bay St.
J. S. Wilds, Pres.
J. F. McClellan, R. S.,
H. L. Watkins, F. S.,
548 Spruce St.
304. UNITY, St. Thomas, Ont.,
Can., 2d-4th Thurs., Court
Elgin Hall.
Chas. Bolton, Pres.,
18 Devonshire Place.
Fred Thompson, R. S.,
163 Willington St.
Thos. W. Card, F. S.,
39 West Ave.
305. Dauphin, Dauphin, Man.,
Can., 3d Fri.
E. Shuttlesworth, Pres.
A. Westbrook, R. S.
F. Firth, F. S.
306. BRAZOS VALLEY, Teague,
Texas, 1st-3d Thurs., Carman
Hall.
T. Reed, Pres.
S. J. Seay, R. S.,
Box 566.
Chas. McKinnon, F. S.
307. PUGET SOUND, Seattle,
Wash., 3d-4th Wed., Hall 203
Labor Temple.
J. H. Cleague, Pres.,
3207 Walnut Ave., W.
C. H. Adams, R. S.,
202 9th Ave., S.
F. O. Schmbly, F. S.,
1108 E. 55th St.
308. HARLOWTOWN, Harlow-
town, Mont., 4th Wed.
Ira Nichols, Pres.,
Lewistown, Mont.
W. B. Glenn, R. & F. S.
309. CLINTON, Clinton, Ill., 3d-
4th Wed., G. A. R. Hall.
G. W. Geer, Pres.,
1406 E. Washington St., R.
R. No. 5.
A. V. Cox, R. S.,
1819 E. Washington St.
H. Overfield, F. S.,
118 Railroad Ave.
310. MILWAUKEE, Milwaukee,
Wis., 1st-3d Mon., Berg's
Hall, 323-325 Chestnut St.
Abraham Wolfenden, Pres.,
1013 6th St.
Edw. Killian, R. S.,
34 36th St.
Henry Achterberg, F. S.,
890 24th St.
311. MARION, Marion, Ia., 1st
Mon., C. M. & St. P. Hose
House.
Archie Settle, Pres.,
L. Klumph, R. S.,
Ernest Luence, F. S.
312. BUTLER, Butler, Pa.
J. N. Monroe, Pres.,
634 Brady St. Extension.
P. J. Wigton, R. S.,
418 Franklin St.
F. E. Bartley, F. S.,
415 Spruce St.
313. PRIDE OF THE POTOMAC
Washington, D. C.
J. T. Crawford, Pres.,
Brookland, D. C.
B. J. Shannahan, R. S.,
712 7th St., N. E.
C. T. Cross,
916 K St., N. E.
314. THE MANDAN, Mandan, N.
4th Sat., K. O. T. M. Hall.
Leonard Loveland, Pres.
Frank Grunenfelder, R. S.,
310 1st St., N. E.
Anton D. Fritz, F. S.,
408 4th Ave., N. E.
316. GREENVILLE, Greenville,
Pa., 1st-3d Thurs., Union
Hall.
Lester Davis, Pres.,
Stewart Ave.
Chas. Kliner, R. S.,
R. R. No. 48.
W. R. Fox, F. S.,
171 S. Mercer St.
317. BECKWITH, Smith's Falls,
Ont., Can., 3d Thurs.
F. Bradley, Pres.,
Box 444.
H. Paquette, R. & F. S.
318. WAGONER, Wagoner, Okla.,
1st-3d-5th Thurs., Lamb's
Hall.
N. D. Stamps, Pres.
C. A. Davis, F. S.,
Box 402.
319. KITTITAS, Ellensburg, Wash.
1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. J. Reynolds, Pres.,
605 W. 3d St.
Thos. Beck, R. S.,
303 S. Ruby St.
Fred Haas, F. S.,
601 W. 7th St.
320. ESTHERVILLE, Estherville,
Ia., 3d Thurs.
Jonas Amdal, Pres.
Benj. E. West, R. S.,
814 S. 9th St.
Joe N. Peterson, F. S.,
311 Washington St.
321. TURTLE RIVER, Grand
Forks, N. D., 3th Thurs.
Frank Belk, Pres.,
403 Oak St.
John Grurard, R. & F. S.,
Room 23, Idding Block.
322. JAMES RIVER, Jamestown,
N. D., 3d Wed., Foresters'
Hall.
C. J. Deuchshire, Pres.
Henry Lee, R. S.
Jacob Schlick, F. S.
323. COBURG, Kansas City, Mo.,
3d Fri.
Ed Bowman, Pres.,
Sheffield Sta.
Geo. H. Cook, R. & F. S.,
113 N. Drury Ave.
324. STELLARTON, Stellarton,
N. S. Can., last Tues.
E. Langille, Pres.
C. L. Briggs, R. S.
Hugh A. Stewart, F. S.
325. FRASCATI, Mobile, Ala., 1st
Thurs. and 1st Thurs after
20th, C. T. C. Hall.
J. A. Blackman, Pres.,
917 S. Lawrence.
W. H. Curry, F. & R. S.,
707 Elmira St.
326. VEGAS, Las Vegas, Nev.,
every 17th, Headquarters
Hall.
L. A. Wynaught, Pres.
Roy Hatfield, R. S.
T. K. Noblitt, F. S.
327. BISHOP PERK, San Louis,
Obispo, Cal., Justice Hall.
G. M. Hawkins, R. & F. S.,
1121 George St.

338. HUGO, Hugo, Okla., 2d-4th Mon., E. of L. E. Hall.
J. B. McKee, Pres.
John Wallby, R. S.
W. B. Ayres, F. S.
339. FT. HAMILTON, Hamilton, O., meets every 17th, 430 Henry St.
F. Lynn, Pres.
429 Henry St.
A. K. Rugg, R. S.
925 S. 13th St.
Chas. Letsche, F. S.
927 S. 13th St.
340. HAYVERHILL, Woodsville, N. H., 2d Wed., K. P. Hall.
R. E. Clark, Pres.
W. L. Ford, R. S.
L. M. Hodgkins, F. S.
341. OHIO VALLEY, Huntington, W. Va., 1st-3d Sat., Davis Hall.
M. F. Cook, Pres.
2018 8th Ave.
Evan Massie, R. S.
1922 7th Ave.
R. B. Odell, F. S.
2016 8th Ave.
342. LEBANON VALLEY, Ruthersford, Pa., 2d-4th Thurs., at Hummelstown, Pa.
Jno. Davis, Pres.
119 Balm St.
Harrisburg, Pa.
John Lenker, R. S.
904 S. 19th St.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Harry Halbert, F. S.
1416 North St., Harrisburg, Pa.
343. TAYLOR, Taylor, Tex., 1st-3d Friday.
A. E. Bush, Pres.
D. C. McDaniels, R. & F. S.
303 Branch St.
344. DUPO, Dupo, Ill., 3d Tues., Addenburger Hall.
J. J. Hodder, Pres.
1327 Natalie Ave.
E. St. Louis, Ill.
H. Haskenoff, R. S.
R. R. 1, Box 11A,
East St. Louis, Ill.
H. H. Peep, F. S.
R. F. D. No. 1, Columbia, Ill.
East St. Louis, Ill.
345. HANGING ROCK, Mt. Carmel, Ill., 2d-4th Thurs., Lennert Hall.
H. B. Brines, Pres.
422 W. 6th St.
C. McCallister, R. S.
Gen. Del.
W. L. Blank, F. S.
726 W. 6th St.
346. CHANNING, Channing, Mich.
Arthur Olson, Pres.
Joe Bendroski, F. S.
347. MILL CREEK VALLEY, Cincinnati, O., 2d-3d Thurs., Wuebler's Hall, opposite court house.
P. J. Muller, Pres., 1223 W. 7th St.
H. Yager, R. S.
1123 W. 9th Ave.
348. INDUSTRIAL, Midvale, Utah, 1st-3d Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall, Midvale, Utah.
P. A. Resserto, Pres.
Sigford Kim, R. S.
Randy, Utah.
Earl Aylet, F. S.
R. F. D. 3.
349. WHEAT CITY, Brandon, Man., Can., 2d-4th Fridays, Trades Hall.
A. R. McKenzie, Pres.
525 17th St.
C. Page, R. S.
451 Franklin St.
- C. Harrold, F. S.
632 Rosser Ave. E.
340. F. M. COLLINS, Hempstead, Tex., every Sun.
C. B. Doran, Pres.
L. C. Mullenweg, R. S.
J. T. Free, F. S.
341. FARGO, Fargo, N. D., 4th Fri., Union Hall.
Chas. Hermanson,
1509 3d Ave., N.
Alex Clauson, R. S.,
St. Paul Hotel.
Chas. Lindquist, F. S.,
Dilworth, Minn., Box 975.
342. ISLAND CITY, Galveston Tex., 2d-4th Tues., Cooks and Walters Hall.
H. Connett, Pres.
3515 Ave. W. ½.
W. E. J. McDonald, R. S.
3223 Ave. H.
C. A. Barlimann, Jr., F. S.
710 37th St.
343. BAD LANDS, Glendive, Mont., 1st Mon.
F. Gruike, Pres.
E. S. Stocky, F. S.
344. DUBOIS, Eldon, Mo., 1st-3d Tues., Masonic Hall.
Ora D. Boone, Pres.
Robt. Mahley, R. S.
D. McCasland, F. S.
345. WHIRLWIND, Regina, Sask. Can.
H. J. Gardner, Pres.,
1362 Scarth.
E. R. Adams, R. S.,
Box 456.
S. A. Cage, F. S.,
Gen. Del.
346. SACRAMENTO, Sacramento, Cal., 1st-3d Monday, Labor Temple.
J. W. Chard, Pres.,
5th Ave. Hotel.
J. C. Donnaher, R. S.,
1117 1-3 Eye St.
N. Jarstad, F. S.,
1017 G. St.
347. SHUNIA, Port Arthur, Ont., 3d Wednesday, Trades & Labor Hall.
E. Moss, Pres.,
87 Ontario St.
J. Harris, R. S.
439 Algoma St.
Jas. Gregory, F. S.,
174 Albert St.
348. EVANSTON, Evanston, Wyo., 1st-3d Fri., D. of H. Hall.
Joseph Jeffs, Pres.
Wallace T. Parkinson, R. S.
J. Gerrard, F. S.,
Box 510.
349. SOUTH OMAHA, So. Omaha, Neb., 1st-3d Tues., Redmen's Hall, 318 N. 24th St.
Frank Enkins, Pres.,
516 ½ N. 24th St.
Wm. Cornemann, R. & F. S.,
515 N. 25th St.
350. EMERY RIVER, Oakdale, Tenn., meets 2d-4th Sat., K. P. Hall.
B. F. Moore, Pres.
James Newby, R. S.
Wm. Engert, F. S.
351. COMMERCE, Commerce, Tex., 1st-3d Mon. night, K. of P. Hall.
Tony Cullums, Pres.
J. W. Caff, R. S.
J. E. Butrick, F. S.
352. BUELA, Raleigh, N. C., 2d-4th Fri., Rescue Hall, cor. Haywood and Osaless.
C. S. Meal, Pres.,
410 W. North St.
C. M. Hamilton, R. S.,
122 N. Harrington St.
C. H. Younger, F. S.,
516 N. East St.
353. ARGENTINE, Argentine, Kas., 1st-3d Thurs., Republic Hall., 512 Strong Ave.
H. D. Allison, Pres.,
R. R. No. 2.
F. O. Thomason, R. S.,
1310 S. 35th St., K. C., K.
Harry Stickney, F. S.,
1704 E. Metropolitan Ave.
354. ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga., every Sat. night, Labor Temple, 113 Trinity Ave.
C. F. McDonald, Pres.,
53 Garribaldi St.
R. E. Hamilton, R. S.,
100 Lovejoy St.
Geo. D. Coleman, F. S.,
Box 57.
355. UNITY, Waterloo, Ia., 4th Fri., Kurth Hall.
O. E. Urie, Pres.
224 Congress St.
G. W. Wiley, R. & F. S.,
210 Maple St.
356. KYLE, Aberdeen, S. D., 1st-3h Wed., K. C. Hall.
G. E. Mehner, Pres.,
203 N. Dakota.
Fred Hohensee, R. S.,
918 Sarah St.
Chas. Osburn, F. S.,
715 N. Washington St.
357. KANAOWHA, Charleston, W. Va.
Jesse Stewart, Pres.
H. O. Ruffner, R. & F. S.,
Malden, W. Va.
358. MT. CALICO, Yermo, Cal., Otis, 1st & 2d Mon.
A. Turley, Pres.,
Yermo, Cal.
Leonard Heffner, R. S.,
Ross C. Schramm, F. S.,
Yermo, Cal.
359. ST. PAUL, St. Paul, Minn., 3d Mon., Federation Hall.
Chas. Benz, Pres.,
908 Park Ave.
Albert Apland, R. S.,
1409 Breda St.
D. W. Pearson, F. S.,
1047 Churchhill Ave.
360. PEORIA, Peoria, Ill., 4th Wed., 1921 N. Adams St.
Miles Donnelly, Pres.,
1110 N. Glendale.
S. C. Schrieber, R. & F. S.,
1014 N. Monroe.
361. BRITANNIA, Fort William, Ont., Can., 2d-4th Thurs.
J. Seed, Pres.,
Finlayson St.
F. Godsalue, R. S.,
433 Drew St.
J. Orton, F. S.,
329 McMillan St.
362. QUEEN AND CRESCENT, Cincinnati, O., Wubler's Hall, 2d-4th Tues.
James Harrington, Pres.,
1244 Richmond St.
Frank Farrell, R. S.,
725 State Ave.
Edw. Judge, F. S.,
1181 Hopkins St.
363. GRANDVIEW, Kansas City, Kas., 2d-4th Thurs., 10th and Central Ave.
Milton Gray, Pres.,
236 N. 13th St.
E. L. Winchester, R. S.,
611 Northrup Ave.
A. K. Aboltz, F. S.,
563 N. 11th St.
364. OKLAHOMA, Paragould, Ark.
Edw. Payne, Pres.,
627 N. Pruitt St.
C. V. Lloyd, R. & F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 3.

365. **EGYPTIAN**, Murphysboro, Ill., 2d-4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall, cor. 9th and Locust Sts.
Stant Minch, Pres.,
1436 Gartside St.
Chas. Blacklock, R. and F. S.,
614 N. 15th St.
366. **TIDE FLATS**, Tacoma, Wash., 1st-3d Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Paul Haas, Pres.,
3801 S. 45th St.
Perry Hill, R. S.,
2610 E. C. St.
Clyde Medley, F. S.,
2720 E. N. St.
367. **OAK ISLAND**, Newark, N. J., 3d Wed., Horton's Hall, 188 Pacific.
Jas. McBride, Pres.,
161 Freyninghausen.
John Sheridan, R. S.,
160 Walnut St.
Thomas Enright, F. S.,
18A Goble St.
368. **OLD PORT**, Green Bay, Wis., 1st Mon., Groves' Hall.
John Paulson, Pres.,
142 S. Broadway.
Thos. DeWane, R. S.,
316 12th Ave.
Wm. Myer, F. S.,
615 S. Broadway.
369. **SCOTIA**, Truro, N. S., 3d Mon., B. R. T. Hall.
Geo. Lanther, Pres.
J. F. McClure, R. & F. S.,
Box 322.
370. **WASATCH**, Ogden Utah, 1st-3d Thurs., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Sherratt Hudson, Pres.,
3546 Jeff Ave.
Wm. Harlick, R. S.,
Rear, 2167 Adams St.
Archie McClure, F. S.,
1065 22d St.
371. **NORTHERN STAR**, Winnipeg, Man., Can., 1st-3d Fri., Trades Hall.
Wm. Lane, Pres.,
606 Rosedale Ave.
T. S. Pickard, R. S.,
398 Arnold Ave.
Geo. Clarke, F. S.,
63 Bertrand St.
Norwood, St. Boniface, Man.
372. **SOUTH CLE BLUM FIRST**, S. Cle Blum, Wash., 2d-4th Thurs., Lledel Hall.
E. T. Garrett, Pres.,
Chas. Lledel, R. S.,
L. C. Bennett, F. S.
373. **SOUTHERN**, Ludlow, Ky., 1st-3d Wed., Morley Hall, Adella Ave.
James Dean, Pres.,
183 Adella Ave.
J. M. Wagner, R. S.,
161 Elm St.
Wm. Hellebush, F. S.,
8 Poplar St.
374. **WHITE STAR**, Austin, Tex., 3d Mon., cor. Waller and 4th St., Raviniller Hall.
W. R. Canidan, Pres.,
2001 E. 5th.
Carl Walker, F. S.,
1005 E. 8th St.
A. Gustafson F. S.,
1809 E. 6th St.
375. **MYRTLE**, Danville, Va., 2d-4th Mon.
J. G. Crane, Pres.,
care Sou. Baggage Room.
Geo. R. Sutterfield, R. S.,
506 Kern St.
T. A. Ferrell, F. S.,
418 Cliff St.
376. **MANDELL**, Chicago, Ill., 4th Fri., 4703 W. Harrison.
W. Hodgins, Pres.,
3624 Harrison St.
- Louis Brovansky, F. S.,
1408 Clarence Ave., Oak Park, Illinois.
A. Frederickson, F. S.,
4657 W. Indiana St.
Austin Sts.
377. **OTHELLO**, Othello, Wash., 1st Thurs.
Frank Wilkins, Pres.
E. I. Case, R. & F. S.
379. **OLD FORT**, Fort Wayne, Ind., 4th Tues., Carpenters' Hall, Calhoun and Barry Ave.
A. D. Boan, Pres.,
2426 Little St.
E. F. Hambrook, R. S.,
721 W. Dewald.
M. W. Meyer, F. S.,
2401 Little St.
380. **MALDEN**, Malden, Wash., 1st-3d Sat.
O. C. Whitworth, Pres.
G. W. Foster, R. S.
J. L. Moran, F. S.,
Box 285.
381. **SHARON**, St. Bernard, O., 1st-4th Mondays, Bussam's Hall, Bank Ave & Carthage Pike St.
John Abbing, Pres.,
4927 Carthage Pike.
Elmwood Place, O.
Edw. Heger, R. S.,
5129 Carthage Pike.
C. L. Barlow, F. S.,
25 Poplar St.,
Elmwood Place, O.
382. **AVERY**, Avery, Idaho, 2d-4th Wed.
P. J. O'Donnell, Pres.
R. Coolbaugh, R. & F. S.,
Box 26.
383. **HIGHTOWN**, Elko, Nev., 1st Tuesdays.
C. J. Ingersoll, Pres.
E. L. Cunningham, R. S.
M. Williams, F. S.
384. **RIVERVIEW**, Farnfeldt, Mo., 2d-4th Sat.
J. F. Armstead, Pres.
J. T. White, F. S.
H. G. Kelsner, F. S.
385. **BAY CITY**, Green Bay, Wis., 4th Tuesday.
M. J. Conway, Pres.,
811 Elmore St.
J. Walters, R. S.,
1531 Donsman St.
H. Van Den Brook, F. S.,
312 Mathews St.
386. **LIMA**, Lima, O., 1st-3d 1st-3d Monday nights, City Hall.
Willis Fee, Pres.,
712 E. Elm St.
G. C. Coleman, R. S.,
185 E. North St.
P. A. Piper, F. S.,
1105 Elisabeth St.
388. **JERRE BAXTER**, Nashville, Tenn., 2d-4th Fri., Pullman Hall.
G. L. Watson, Pres.,
1117 2d Ave. S.
Grover Gambill, R. S.,
95 Claiborne St.
Harry Gambill, F. S.,
514 Ash St.
389. **HUMBOLT**, Humbolt, Sask., Can.
T. H. Tyndall, Pres.
E. Nelson, R. S.,
Jas. Mackie, F. S.,
Box 32.
390. **WORLD'S FAIR**, Forsythe Jct., St. Louis, Mo., 1st-3d Thurs., Druids Hall, 9th & Market St.
Fred Meyer, Pres.,
613 Pope Ave.
W. Hershberger, R. S.,
3613 Cottage Ave.
Elmer Vance, F. S.,
2715 Locust St.
391. **MERCIER**, Chaudiere Jct., Quebec, Can., 1st Sun.
E. Bernbe, Pres.
Chaudiere Curve.
J. Ouellet, R. S.,
P. Demers, F. S.
392. **THE DALLE**, The Dalles, Ore., 1st-3d Fri., Little K. P. Hall.
A. M. Parks, Pres.,
522 E. 13th St.
H. M. Earhart, R. & F. S.,
1424 Bluff St.
393. **TERRE HAUTE**, Terre Haute, Ind., 2d-4th Monday, 18th and Walnut.
Roy Cline, Pres.,
1663 2d Ave.
J. A. McGuyer, R. S.,
1617 S. 19th St.
F. W. Garlin, F. S.,
1505 S. 9th St.
394. **READING**, Reading, Pa., 2d Sunday A. M., 3d Sunday P. M., Red Men's Hall.
R. Edward, Pres.
Box 458.
James Maurer, R. S.,
248 N. 11th St.
C. Hagen, F. S.,
1019 Perry St.
395. **POWER CITY**, Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., 4th Tues., McCartney Hall.
S. Nichols, Pres.,
South End, Ont.
W. G. Kells, R. S.,
57 First Ave.
C. A. Russell, F. S.,
30 Terrace Ave.
396. **PRESCOTT**, Prescott, Ariz., 3d Thursday.
Geo. Keese, Pres.,
Box 147.
John Flowers, R. S.
General Delivery.
Wm. A. Lawler, F. S.,
253 S. Mt. Vernon St.
397. **CASCO BAY**, Portland, Me., 1st Wed.
J. I. Walsh, Pres.,
82 Myrtle St.
R. Mc Kome, R. S.
A. Peterson, F. S.,
750 Stevens Ave., Woodford Sta.
398. **ALBERTA**, Edmonton, Alberta, Can., 4th Tues., Mechanics' Hall.
W. Crawford, Pres.,
654 6th St.
H. Wilkinson, R. S.,
C. N. R. Shops.
A. P. Penny, F. S.,
368 5th St.
399. **PINE MOUNTAIN**, Manchester, Ga., 2d-4th Mon., City Hall.
W. L. Dorman, Pres.,
A. L. Flynn, R. & F. S.,
Box 22.
400. **SAGINAW**, Saginaw, Mich., 1st-3d Fri., Heller's Hall.
H. Marvinsky, Pres.,
1215 Cherry.
A. S. Cline, R. S.,
1621 Johnson St.
A. H. Buchanan, F. S.,
221 N. 9th.
401. **WHITE MOUNTAIN**, Rock Springs, Wyo., 1st & 3d Sat., Labor Temple.
Nels Anderson, Pres.,
207 Thomas St.
F. Julius Anderson, R. & F. S.,
210 Euclid Ave.
402. **CORN BELT**, Kansas City, Kan., 1st-3d Thurs., 10th & Central.
F. E. Malcolm, Pres.,
915 Greeley, Ave.

- A. Medlis, R. S.,
2822 Shoman Ave.
H. Hortzman, F. S.,
934 Nebraska Ave.
403. LAWTON, Lawton, Okla.,
1st Sun. after pay day.
Arthur Gulliat, Pres.
603 H Ave.
H. H. Mercer, R. & F. S.,
908 Summit Ave.
404. PENOBSCOT, Bangor, Me.,
3d Sat., I. O. U. W. Hall,
S. J. Robinson, Pres.,
Larkin St.
S. H. Buckingham, R. S.,
33 Dutton St.
J. T. Morse, F. S.,
109 Parker St.
405. MATHEW, Rawlins, Wyo.,
4th Thurs., Danish Hall.
Chris Miller, Pres.
W. C. Sherwood, R. S.
Antone Jensen, F. S.
406. DENVER SIDE, East St.
Louis, Ill., 2d-4th Wed., Met-
ropolitan Bldg.
Wm. Weigel, Pres.,
1303 Gaty Ave.
Albert Spady, R. S.,
726 Pigott Ave.
T. G. Harrison, F. S.,
102 N. 18th St.
407. YOUNGTOWN, Louisville,
Ky., 3d Wed., Shubert's Hall.
Hall.
J. B. Summers, Pres.,
328 N. 28th St.
D. D. Daly, R. S.,
3720 High St.
A. C. Powers, F. S.,
3620 Alford Ave.
408. YERBA BUENA, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., 2d-4th Fri., Ad-
vance Hall, Labor Temple.
P. Donahue, Pres.,
951 Minn. St.
D. Hallyburton, R. S.,
55 Brosnan St.
J. E. Parrott, F. S.,
242 Precita Ave.
409. WILLOW PARK, Halifax,
N. S., 3d Monday.
W. H. Pirie, Pres.,
50 N. Albert St.
H. E. Greenough, R. S.
29 E. Young St.
J. R. Dibbon, F. S.,
54 W. Young St.
410. SUNSET, Los Angeles, Cal.,
1st-3d Wed., Labor Temple.
Edgar Baker, Pres.,
901 N. Broadway.
Andrew Clinie, R. S.,
131 N. Daly St.
Adam H. West, F. S.,
2123 Brooklyn Ave.
411. DIAMOND, Waynoka, Okla.
John Barnes, Pres.
V. T. Brown, R. S.
T. S. Cranmer, F. S.
412. PRIDE OF THE SOUTH,
Hattiesburg, Miss., 1st-3d
Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
G. L. Cooper, Pres.,
R. F. D.
J. M. Chandler, R. S.,
605 Hall Ave.
F. C. Glenn, F. S.,
603 E. Pine St.
413. SAN JOSE, San Jose, Cal.,
1st-3d Wed., cor. Van Dorne
and Hobson.
James B. Van Hagen, Pres.,
Bassett St.
A. Van Valor, R. & F. S.,
397 Hobson.
414. CITICO, Chattanooga, Tenn.,
1st Wed.
J. H. Blizard, Pres.,
Care San Shop.
W. L. Lyte, R. S.,
Care San Shop.
W. G. McClanahan, F. S.,
104 Ruby St. E.
415. BLUE ISLAND, Blue Island,
Ill., 2d-4th Mon., Brickmakers
Hall, cor. Walnut and West-
ern Ave.
W. A. Biége, Pres.,
140 York St.
C. J. Blackmore, F. S.,
Burr Oak Ave.
416. HEBNEY, Roncerverte, W.
Va., 3d Mon., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
W. A. Reese, Pres.
A. H. Dolan, R. & F. S.
417. ABBEVILLE, Abbeville, S.
C., 1st-3d Sat., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
A. E. Gilbert, Pres.
G. W. Clark, R. S.
A. E. Gilbert, F. S.
418. HERMITAGE, Richmond,
Va., 1st-3d Thurs., Lee Camp
Hall.
F. X. Hughes, Pres.,
805 N. Roland.
A. V. Mahony, R. S.,
1116 W. Marshall St.
E. A. Kumiehn, F. S.,
22 So. Cherry St.
419. ORIENT, Fairview, Okla.,
1st-3d Fri.
Harley Robinson, Pres.
L. L. Plank, R. & F. S.,
420. SAN JOAQUIN, Fresno, Cal.,
2d-4th Tues., Union Hall.
Conard Nilmeres, Pres.,
608 E St.
Henry Steltz, R. & F. S.,
321 E St.
421. ALBION, Albion, N. Y., 1st-
3d Sat., Odd Fellows' Hall.
O. G. Seaman, Pres.
Roy Swaney, R. S.
C. A. Halner, F. S.
422. MIDDLEPORT, Middleport,
Ohio, 2d-4th Wed.
K. of P. Hall.
Fred Langlots, Pres.,
Fred McGuffin, R. S.
Box 817.
Fred Church, F. S.,
L. B. 305.
Pomeroy, O.
423. ARGENTA, Argenta, Ark.,
1st-3d Thurs., 28½ Main St.
J. I. Rogers, Pres.,
304 W. 3d St.
E. O. Colk, R. S.,
523 Pine St.
A. F. Rice, F. S.,
212 Locust St.
424. MARYLAND, Cumberland,
Md., 3d-4th Thurs.
E. J. Twigg, Pres.,
701 Lafayette Ave.
Otto Hufer, R. S.,
137 Bedford St.
C. S. Lewis, F. S.,
3 Highland Place.
425. ANTELOPE, Clovis, New
Mexico, 1st-3d Thurs., Owens'
Hall.
J. R. Hickman, Pres.
J. E. Atwell, R. S.
W. E. Haynes, F. S.
426. RAY OF HOPE, Oakland,
Cal., every Wed., 8th and
Pine.
J. Neel, Pres.,
A. Gleason, R. S.,
916 Kirkham.
B. Keating, F. S.,
1052 7th St.
427. BEECHWOOD, Mounds, Ill.,
2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
Theo Elkins, Pres.
Henry Thomas, R. & F. S.
428. HELENA, Helena, Mont.,
1st-3d Mon., K. P. Hall.
John Majarus, Pres.
1937 Billings Ave.
Frank Miller, R. S.,
A. F. Kruse, F. S.,
1519 R. R. St.
429. GOLDEN LEAF, Clinton, Ia.,
4th Thurs., Engineers' Hall,
cor. 10th Ave. and 4th St.
Pat Callahan, Pres.,
R. L. Fair, R. S.,
1300 S. 4th St.
John Clark, F. S.,
515 2d Ave.
430. COPPER, Butte, Mont., 2d-
4th Wed., Scandia Hall.
Jack Snyder, Pres.,
2128 Princeton Ave.
Wm. Burton, R. S.,
811½ E. 2d St.
Orin C. Sullivan, F. S.,
2215 Princeton Ave.
431. BITTER ROOT, Alberton,
Mont., Last Sat. each mo.
B. Weatherston, Pres.
C. E. Fisher, R. & F. S.
432. FRISCO, St. Louis, Mo., 1st-
Mon., Chouteau and Boyle
Aves.
S. B. Carter, Pres.,
911 S. Taylor St.
H. Cunningham, R. S.,
4131 Manchester.
C. W. Reinwald, F. S.,
4329 Norfolk.
433. TWIN BUTTES, Tuscon,
Ariz., 1st-3d Wed., Eagle's
Hall.
Thos. Thorall, Pres.
Chas. Larro, R. & F. S.,
Box 322.
434. AVOCA, Addis, La.
J. A. Cases, Pres.
P. J. Bugol, R. & F. S.
435. FEDERATION, Minneapolis,
Minn.
Henry F. Saefke, Pres.,
907 27th Ave., N. E.
Frank Lahiff, R. S.,
2510 Quindy Ave., N. E.
Otto Smith, R. S.,
3706 Girard Ave., N. E.
436. RAINY RIVER, Rainy River,
Ont., Can., 20th day, I. O. O.
F. Hall.
W. F. Crackel, Pres.
B. J. Frank, R. S.
Box 49.
John McDonald, F. S.
Box 48.
437. MOUNT McKAY, Westfort,
Ont., Can., Last Tues., Finish
Hall.
H. C. Smith, Pres.,
311 Minnesota St., Ft. Wil-
liam.
S. Speed, R. S.,
510 Laird St.
J. Pyatt, F. S.,
228 Robinson St.
438. HULBERT, Hulbert, Ark.,
1st-3d Wed.
T. A. Bonnette, Pres.
F. D. Strader, R. S.
F. C. Garrity, F. S.
439. EASTERN OREGON, Hunt-
ington, Ora., 3d Monday, Odd
Fellows' Hall.
C. V. Paul, Pres.
A. Johnston, R. S.
H. J. Davy, F. S.
440. WISCONSIN VALLEY, Tom-
ahawk, Wis., 2d Sun., Wood-
man Hall.
O. B. Anderson, Pres.,
Minocqua, Wis.
Wm. Johnson, R. & F. S.,
Box 516.
441. NIGHT HAWK, Slater, Mo
J. N. Taylor, Pres.
L. H. Schmidt, R. S.
W. R. Goodson, F. S.
442. ALGIERS RESURRECTED,
Algiers, La., 2nd & 4th Wed.,
Patterson & Vallette (Sta.)
Chas. M. McCloskey, Pres.

- 405 Pacific Ave.
Wm. S. Kenny, R. S.,
2451 Royal St.,
New Orleans, La.
R. B. Hook, F. S.,
Gretna, La.
442. COLES COUNTY, Mattoon,
Ill., 2d Tues., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
D. A. Mohler, Pres.
605 Charleston Ave.
L. B. Wall, R. S., 2312 Moul-
trie.
C. C. Bullock, F. S.,
1816 Grant St.
444. VERMILLION, Danville, Ill.
2d Wed., Brown's Hall.
S. I. Jackaway, Pres.,
626 E. Bryan Ave.
R. J. Herschler, R. S.,
1008 Collett St.
John Lindy, F. S.,
602 N. Jackson St.
445. FOX RIVER VALLEY, Kau-
kauna, Wis., 3d Wed.
Barney Hoohehan, Pres.,
So. Kaukauna.
Jos. Deitzler, R. S.,
So. Kaukauna.
Jos. La Cass, F. S.,
So. Kaukauna.
446. VALDOSTA, Valdosta, Ga.
every Sun
J. M. Williams, Pres.
G. S. Graham, R. & F. S.,
111 Stephen St.
447. TEKO, Tekoa, Wash., 1st-
3d Sat., Eagles' Hall.
J. C. Whitehead, Pres.
J. C. Whitehead, F. S.,
Box 154.
448. WEST EDMONTON, Elm-
Park, Alta., Can., 4th Fri. ea.
month.
R. J. Jackson, Pres.
F. J. Kokeah, R. S.
S. R. Nugent, F. S.,
Elm Park.
449. BUFFALO, Wainwright, Al-
berta, Can.
J. Sutherland, Pres.
W. Brunskill, R. S.
P. Perrin, F. S.
450. SASKATCHEWAN, Melville,
3d Thurs., Taylor Hall.
Wm. H. Woodland, Pres.
Box 124.
C. Neill, R. & F. S.,
Box 305.
451. SPRING BROOK, Antigo,
Wis., every 3d Fri., Eagles'
Hall.
Frank Cherek, Pres.
Herman Zemke, R. & F. S.
111 Ganen St.
452. SAN JACINTO, Houston,
Tex., 1st-3d Mon., Halvorton
Hall, Washington St.
C. J. Pool, Pres.
J. E. French, Jr., R. S.,
302 Velasco St.
Nells Peterson, F. S.,
1707 Sawyer St.
453. GARDEN CITY, Chicago,
Ill., 1st-3d Tues., Soldnar's
Hall, 53d Place and Halstead.
N. Bochowoldt, Pres.,
5723 Marshfield Ave.
Walter Wilson, R. S.,
6447 Laffin St.
James Keller, F. S.,
3818 W. 37th Place.
454. RIVERS, Rivers, Man., Can-
ada, 2d-4th Wed., Smith Hall.
J. K. Cornes, Pres.
J. Robinson, R. S.
J. D. Macleod, F. S.
455. FAVORITE, Huntington, W.
Va., 1st-3d Wed.
J. B. Newman, Pres.
H. G. East, R. S.,
216 Guyandotte.
- I. L. Moore, F. S.,
1671 11th Ave.
456. K. D., Harvard, Ill.
John McGuire, Pres.,
Lincoln St.
Oscar Carpenter, R. & F. S.,
204 N. Hutchison St.
457. MARMARTH, Marmarth, N.
D., 1st-3d Tues.
John Stewart, Pres.
C. Brakefield, F. S.
458. LITTLE CEDAR, Cedar-
town, Ga., 1st-3d Wednesday
nights, Machinists' Hall.
J. W. Lowe, Pres.
W. A. Barber, R. & F. S.
459. SYCAMORE, Palestine, Tex.,
1st-3d Sat., Labor Temple.
B. M. Wallace, Pres.
Jos. Neilson, R. & F. S.
504 Lucy St.
460. VAUGHN, Vaughn, N. M.,
2d-4th Fri., Harrington Hall.
J. F. Lenck, Pres.
F. D. Pessels, R. & F. S.
461. MESQUITE, Mart, Texas,
2d-4th Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. A. Hefflin, Pres.
Jas. Monroe, R. S.,
Box 222.
D. C. Samson, F. S.
462. BOGALUSA, Bogalusa, La.,
1st-4th Wed., Starnier Hall.
G. R. Jarvis, Pres.
John Hamerer, R. S.
A. A. St. Amant, F. S.,
Box 202.
463. RAINBOW, Great Falls,
Mont., 1st-3d Fri., Safford's
Hall.
Joseph Klick, Pres.
Harry Brennan, R. S.,
306 4th St. S.
Jas. Gott, F. S.,
309 5th St., S. W.
464. PECAN, Walnut Springs,
Tex., 1st Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
N. P. Pettichere, Pres.
J. F. Tanner, R. S.
W. T. Howard, F. S.
465. YOUNG AMERICA, McCook,
Neb., 2d-4th Tuesdays, Mer-
ris Hall.
W. C. Stephens, Pres.
W. C. Allison, R. S.,
302 4th St. E.
L. P. Davis, F. S.,
302 3d St., East.
466. PERU, Peru, Ind., 1st-3d
Mon., Moeck's Hall.
A. Henius, Pres.,
460 W 3d St.
R. M. Hartleroad, R. S.,
7 Wallace Row.
Hy. Orpurt, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 8.
467. DAUPHIN PARK, Chicago,
Ill., 2d-4th Wed., De Haan's
Hall, 9404 Cottage Grove.
Clement Schultz, Pres.,
1672 W. 105th St.
Frank Lockwood, R. S.,
14719 Lexington Ave.
Frantz A. Johnson, F. S.,
94410 St. Lawrence Ave.
469. BELLEFONTAINE, Belle
fontaine, O., 3d Fri., F. O.
E. Hall.
J. F. Prater, Pres.,
409 S. Plum Valley St.
E. L. Denny, R. & F. S.,
612 E. Cooper St.
470. MISSION RIDGE, Chatta-
nooga, Tenn., 2d-4th Tues., I.
O. O. F. Hall.
T. A. Ralrden, Pres.,
572 E. 16th St.
W. H. Carr, R. S.,
834 E. 3th St.
H. E. Harris, F. S.,
309 George St., H. P.
471. HAGERSTOWN, Hagers-
town, Md., 1st-4th Thurs., G.
A. R. Hall.
Brent Webber, Pres.
710 W. Franklin St.
S. M. Hoover, R. S.,
20 Washington Ave.
J. S. Hooks, F. S.,
19 Madison Ave.
472. BUSHNELL, Springfield, O.,
1st-3d Wed., Trades Hall.
E. Redding, Pres.,
816 Edgemont Ave.
J. C. Taylor, R. & F. S.,
1822 Maryland Ave.
474. MASON, Natabany, La.,
1st Mon. after 2d Sun.
E. S. Sandifer, Pres.
J. J. Hemphill, R. & F. S.
475. MORGAN, Lafayette, La.
1st-3d Sun. eve.,
A. Duhon, Pres.,
Box 470.
A. Duhon, R. S.
A. Le Blanc, F. S.
476. RIVAL, Portal, N. D.
F. W. Jones, Pres.
A. L. Sheldon, R. & F. S.
477. CLINCHFIELD, Erwin,
Tenn., every Thurs.
J. A. Shipley, Pres.
W. E. Garland, R. S.
W. E. Nuckolls, F. S.
478. CHAFFEE, Chaffee, Ma-
1st-3d Thurs., Firemen's
Hall.
Chas. Conyers, Pres.,
Wm. Lewis, R. S.
B. B. Lundy, F. S.,
Box 245.
479. ROSE HILL, DeQueen,
Ark., 2d-4th Mon.
J. J. Richards, Pres.
J. H. Lewis, R. & F. S.
480. ATOKA, Atoka, Okla., 1st-
3d Tues., County Clerk's of-
fice.
Wm. Hope, Pres.
E. C. Yerk, R. S.,
Box 42.
C. A. Fredregill, F. S.,
Box 604.
481. MOUNT BEGBIE, Revel-
stoke, B. C., Can., 3d Wed.,
Selkirk Hall.
F. Worsnup, Pres.,
H. Barnes, R. S.
John Craigmyle, F. S.,
Box 243.
482. FOND DU LAC, Fond du
Lac, Wis., 2d-4th Wednesday,
Trades Council Hall.
Wm. McMonagle, Pres.,
301 E. Arndt.
Jos. Gruba, R. S.,
122 Hickory St.
M. Pufahl, F. S.,
709 Michigan Ave.,
North Fond du Lac, Wis.
483. SILVER LEAF, Ft. Worth,
Tex., 3d Fri., Labor Temple.
Jas. H. Muse, Pres.,
1820 Stella St.
D. B. Huggins, R. & F. S.,
936 W. 2d St.
484. PORT GARDNER, Everett,
Washington, 2d-4th Thurs.
Labor Temple.
P. Kilgallon, Pres.
H. Brooks, R. S.
Ruben Wysocki, F. S.,
Station A.
486. PERRIN'S PEAK, Durango,
Colo.
E. H. Skeels, Pres.,
1021 Fourth Ave.
W. H. Smack, R. & F. S.,
327 13th St.
488. MOUNT SELOVER, Colton,
Cal., 3d Sat.
L. P. Kerr, Pres.

- C. L. Geldmacher, R. S.,
Box 92.
C. N. Darby, F. S.,
General Delivery.
499. SEABOARD, Savannah, Ga.,
1st-4th Mon., K. F. Hall.
V. R. Larson, Pres.,
442 Drayton St.
J. E. Drummond, R. S.,
421 Montgomery St.
R. L. Kerah, F. S.,
442 Drayton.
499. GREAT NORTHERN, St.
Paul, Minn., 1st-3d Tuesdays,
Federation Hall.
H. Dittbrenner, Pres.,
1860 Rice St.
C. A. Roberts, R. S.,
27 W. Acker.
Steve McDonnell, F. S.,
1074 Front St.
491. THURBER JCT., Mingus,
Tex., 2d-4th Mon., Wood-
men's Hall.
J. E. McQueary, Pres.,
J. N. Williamson, R. S.
H. Davenport, F. S.
492. LIBERAL, Liberal, Kas.,
4th Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Arthur Degormo, Pres.,
F. E. Meek, R. & F. S.
492. ZUNI MOUNTAIN, Gallup,
N. M., 2d-4th Wed.
Mont Amos, Pres.,
J. D. Love, R. S.
Jas. Cavanaugh, F. S.
494. NEWBERRY, Newberry
Sta., Williamsport, Pa., 2d-
4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
G. L. Cowden, Pres.,
710 Pearl St.
Crawford Kline, R. S.,
702 Arch St.
D. E. Good, F. S.,
2342 Lynn St.
495. MISSOURI VALLEY, Mis-
souri Valley, Ia., 1st-3d Mon.
Wm. Noorden, Pres.,
W. J. Douglas, R. & F. S.,
Box 425.
496. BLACK RIVER, Poplar
Bluff, Mo.
497. DIAMOND CITY, Wilkes-
Barre, Pa.
498. GULF, Port Arthur, Tex.,
2d-4th Mon., W. O. W. Hall.
C. F. Schelobknecht, Pres.,
J. R. Middlebrooks, R. & F. S.,
14 5th St.
499. CABINET MAKERS, Mil-
waukee, Wis.
Eugene Manseau, Pres.,
101 39th St.
Fred Bauer, F. S.,
671 53d St.
Geo. M. Miller,
696 23d St.
500. DICKINSON, Dickinson, N.
D., 4th Wed.
J. C. Flynn, Pres.,
526 2d Ave. W.
Chas. Z. Angell, R. & F. S.,
520 1st Ave. W.
501. COLLEGE, Urbana, Ill., 1st-
3d Wed., M. W. A. Hall.
J. W. Pruett, Pres.,
506 S. Market St.
N. L. Frankenberg, R. S.,
114 N. Cottage Grove.
Menon Archdeacon, F. S.,
804 E. Green St.
502. NEW ALBANY, New Al-
bany, Miss., 4th Sat.
C. I. Martin, Pres.,
Milo Guv. R. S.
C. A. Ford, F. S.
503. DOUGLAS, Douglas, Ga.,
each Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
W. M. Reeves, Pres.,
J. L. Kersey, R. & F. S.
504. PARAGON, Kansas City,
Mo., 2d-4th Wed., 9th and
Michigan Ave.
G. F. Mounts, Pres.,
2509 Denver Ave.
D. A. Crosswhite, R. S.,
2325 Bellfontaine.
Harry Mounts, F. S.,
340 Merington Ave.
505. MT. ASHLAND, Ashland,
Ore., 3d Sat.
Wm. H. Sullivan, Pres.,
C. C. Harris, R. & F. S.,
156 6th St.
506. BIG SALINE, Harrisburg,
Ill., 1st-3d Wed.
Chas Gibbons, Pres., & R. S.
800 E. Church.
H. Walker, F. S.,
213 Church St.
507. RED HUMMER, Blooming-
ton, Ill.
Geo. Voight, Pres.,
C. O. Dupy, R. S.,
504 N. Mason.
E. C. Williams, F. S.,
1308 N. Oak St.
508. PALMETTO, Waycross, Ga.,
2d-4th Mon., Wade Hall.
W. H. Strickland, Pres.,
50 McDonald St.
J. D. Sneed, R. S.,
29 Hurley St.
J. M. Allison, F. S.,
6 Ann St.
509. MOUNT KILBURN, Bellows
Falls, Vt., last Sat.
H. T. Isham, Pres.,
15 Forest St.
C. B. Coleman, R. & F. S.,
126 Atkinson St.
510. SEA BREEZE, Savannah, Ga.,
2d-4th Mon.
J. W. Downs, Pres.,
414 Bay St. W.
J. H. Papot, R. S.,
118 W. 32d St.
W. T. Boseman, F. S.,
123 Park Ave. E.
511. DOMINION, Toronto, Ont.,
Canada, 4th Thurs.
Thos. Griffin, Pres.,
343 Bain Ave.
Thos. Elliott, R. S.,
157 Bellwoods Ave.
274 King St. E.
Gilbert Plummer, F. S.,
20 Carnia St., off Campbell
Ave.
512. BOARDMAN, Traverse City,
Mich., 1st Thurs. after 18th.
Fred Berlin, Pres.,
832 E. 8th St.
B. S. Sayra, R. S.,
210 W. 10th St.
Dean Vogl, F. S.,
1009 Cass St.
513. THREE POINT, Havre,
Mont.
Jos. Hilla, Pres.,
E. J. Bradrick, R. & F. S.
514. WICHITA FALLS, Wichita
Falls, Tex., 2d-4th Wed., La-
bor Hall.
A. W. White, Pres.,
L. J. Whitten, R. S.
T. J. Knight, F. S.
515. CANISTEO VALLEY, Addi-
son, N. Y., 3d Thurs., C. M.
R. A. Hall.
R. W. Albes, Pres.,
W. R. Orr, R. & F. S.
516. FORT CONCHO, San Ange-
lo, Texas, 2d-4th Wed.
M. W. Akina, Pres.,
Box 420.
W. H. Thomasson, R. & F. S.
517. NAVAJO, Altus, Okla., 1st-
3d Thurs.
W. S. Little, Pres.,
Lock Box 493.
Ransom Davis, R. S.,
B. F. Goodson, F. S.
518. MAPLE LEAF, Fort Scott,
Kan., 2d-4th Wed., Redmen
Hall.
J. B. Atha, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 5.
A. W. Brooks, R. & F. S.,
401 Lowman St.
A. W. Brooks, F. S.,
401 Lowman St.
519. ST. ANDREW, Brunswick,
Ga., 1st-3d Sunday.
C. S. Mock, Pres.,
1131 Union St.
O. C. Sweet, R. S.,
508 1st Ave.
Wm. Miller, F. S.,
2003 Reynolds St.
520. GLENWOOD, Minneapolis,
Minn., 1st-3d Wed., Klein &
Paunts Hall.
Jens Jensen, Pres.,
623 Russell Ave., N.
J. G. Little, R. S.,
1519 7th St., S. E.
C. Brown, F. S.,
3244 Longfellow Ave.
521. WALKER'S MOUNTAIN,
Bristol, Tenn., 2d-4th Sat., K.
P. Hall.
G. A. Whitlock, Pres.,
J. M. Draper, R. S.,
Care Burnett's Store.
B. H. Henley, F. S.,
1210 Broad St.
522. SHOW ME, Nevada, Mo.,
1st-3d Mon.
W. D. Kiger, Pres.,
916 N. Elm St.
W. H. Lambert, R. & F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 2.
523. JOHN BROWN, Osawato-
mie, Kas., 2d-4th Wed.
H. A. Purinton, Pres.,
W. A. Whitney, R. S.
Chas. Barnett, F. S.
524. PRIDE OF THE PEOPLE,
Meridian, Miss., 1st-3d Thurs.
T. G. Haggood, Pres.,
Care M. & O. Shops.
J. E. Holiday, R. & F. S.,
816 Braxton St.
525. SEQUOYAH, Muskogee, Okla.,
1st-3d Thurs., Scales Bldg.
John W. Martin, Pres.,
903 N. C St.
John L. Wilson, R. & F. S.
528. PROGRESSIVE, Brandon,
Man., Can.
Geo. H. Bradbeer, Pres.,
227 1st St.
John Copleston, R. S.,
524 Russell St.
Geo. Mead, F. S.
529. Q. O. & K. C., Milan, Mo.,
1st-3d Tues.
Eugene Harris, Pres.,
C. H. Burnham, R. S.
Ross L. Smith, F. S.
530. WOLVERINE, Ludington,
Mich., 1st-3d Mon., 106 Mc-
lenda St.
Edward Cook, Pres.,
403 Ferry St.
Jos. F. Snow, R. & F. S.,
205 3d St.
531. UP TO DATE, Joliet, P. Q.
Canada, 2d-4th Sat.
J. Hodgson, Pres.,
52 St. Ann.
A. Lafontaine, R. S.,
9 Mauseau.
L. Page, F. S.,
15 St. Anne.
532. JAMESTOWN, Pine Beach,
Va., 2d-4th Tuesdays.
J. R. Mitchell, Pres.,
General Delivery.
C. B. McLean, F. S.,
Leeley Ave.
Lambert's Point, Va.
C. N. Woodispaw, R. S.

532. **DEVIL'S HEART**, Devils Lake, N. D., 1st Mon. after 20th.
John Mosby, Pres., Box 58.
H. Wahnschaffe, R. & F. S., Box 220.
534. **PINE BLOOM**, Waycross, Ga.
J. W. Grady, Pres., 12 Lincoln St.
J. A. McDaniels, R. S., 41 Georgia St.
J. F. Holland, F. S., 40 Reid St.
535. **WINNIPEG**, Winnipeg, Man., Can., 1st-3d Thurs.
Jno. Hughes, Pres., 221 Garny St.
Chas. Robertson, R. S., 135 Victoria St.
Duncan Finlay, F. S., 42 Adelaide St., Norwood.
536. **CASCADE MOUNTAINS**, Leavenworth, Wash.
Wm. Studebaker, Pres.
J. M. Doty, R. S.
B. M. Wheeler, F. S.
537. **BUSCH**, St. Louis, Mo., 1st Mon., 7th and Arsenal St.
E. Schlenker, Pres., 2908 Osage St.
Mike Grabjan, R. S., 2834 Lyon St.
Elmer Marshall, F. S., 1019 Lynch St.
538. **HARD TIMES**, Holsington, Kas., 1st-3d Friday.
J. C. Lewis, Pres.
C. D. Emerick, R. S., J. E. Menges, F. S., Box 195.
539. **HILLYARD**, Hillyard, Wash., 4th Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Wm. Fogerty, Pres., Dakota Hotel.
A. L. Hollingstad, R. S., 328 Herbert Ave.
J. L. Willhite, F. S., Box 533.
540. **TAMPA**, Tampa, Fla., 2d-4th Tues., 1110½ Franklin St.
E. A. Dugger, Pres., 911 Jackson St.
S. Glenton, R. S.
Tampa Northern Shop.
G. W. Gray, F. S., 911 Jackson St.
541. **BANNER**, Chicago, Ill., cago, Ill.
John D. Mark, Pres., 302 S. 9th St., Maywood, Ill.
Wm. T. Brewster, R. S., 4342 W. Park Ave.
David K. Ross, 4239 W. End Ave.
542. **BRIDGEBURG**, Bridgeburg, Ont., Canada.
D. Louder, Pres.
J. Green, R. S.
G. Kendrick, F. S., Amigari, Ont.
543. **TRACY**, Tracy, Cal., 2d-4th Thurs.
J. W. Jones, Pres., Box 152.
F. C. Barr, R. S.
F. H. Barr, F. S., Box 302.
544. **WASHINGTON**, Washington, Ind., 1st-3d Wed., Redmen Hall.
J. M. Harney, Pres., 716 S. W. 1st St.
Mike Syrus, R. S.
J. L. Chappell, F. S., 1215 McCormick Ave.
545. **PAJARO**, Pajaro, Calif., 1st-3d Mondays.
F. M. Saderer, Pres., Watsonville, Cal.
John F. Higgins, R. S., Watsonville, Cal.
Karl L. Stoffers, F. S., 403 Lincoln St., Watsonville, Cal.
546. **TIBURON**, Tiburon, Calif., every 2d and 4th Thurs., Forsters' Hall.
J. M. Lee, Pres.
W. McCord, R. S.
Thos. Pollard, F. S.
547. **MEMPHREMAGOG**, Newport, Vt., every 2d Thursday.
John R. Wells, Pres.
H. W. Burlton, R. S.
Henry Morrow, F. S., 8 Central St.
548. **CANADIAN**, Canadian, Tex., 2d-4th Fridays.
L. E. Jackson, Pres., 111 Huff St., San Antonio, Tex.
J. F. Hayes, R. S.
H. G. Hanson, F. S., Box 592.
549. **STONE LODGE**, Crane, Mo., 2d-4th Sat.
A. E. Bushnell, Pres.
J. W. Niles, R. S., Box 243.
Chas. A. Wines, F. S., Box 243.
550. **WISCONSIN RIVER**, Stevens Point, Wis., 1st-3d Thurs., Adams Hall.
Robt. Sparks, Pres., 1134 Church St.
Frank Thompson, R. S., 408 Madison St.
Steve Spangl, F. S., 623 Michigan Ave.
551. **PRINCE ALBERT**, Prince Albert, Sask., Canada, 3d Sat., Friendship Hall.
J. H. Crowe, Pres., Box 356.
F. S. Judson, R. S., Box 123.
H. D. Davis, F. S.



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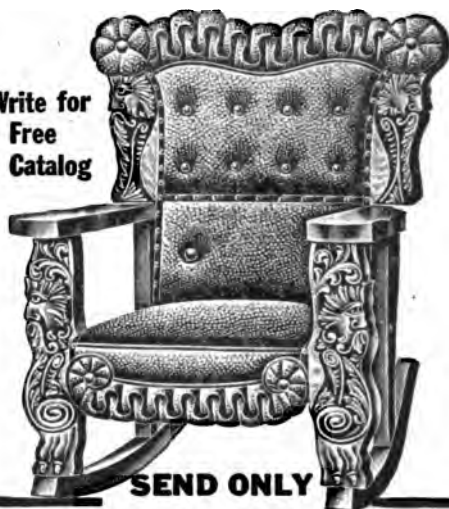
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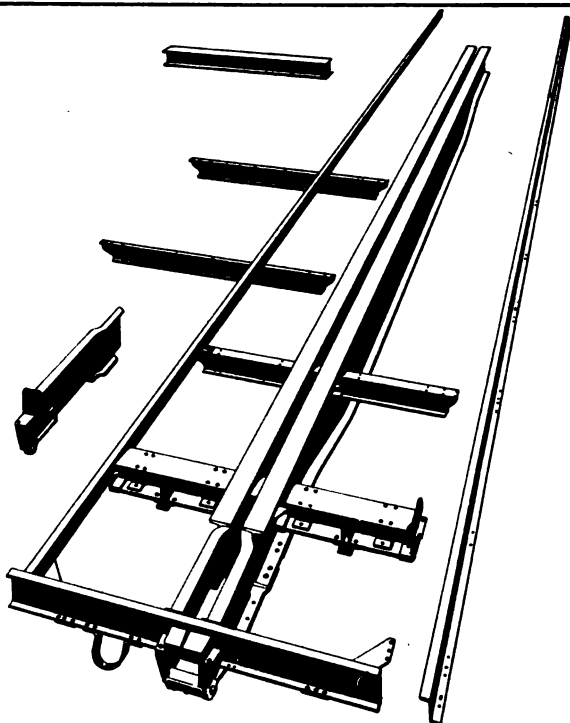
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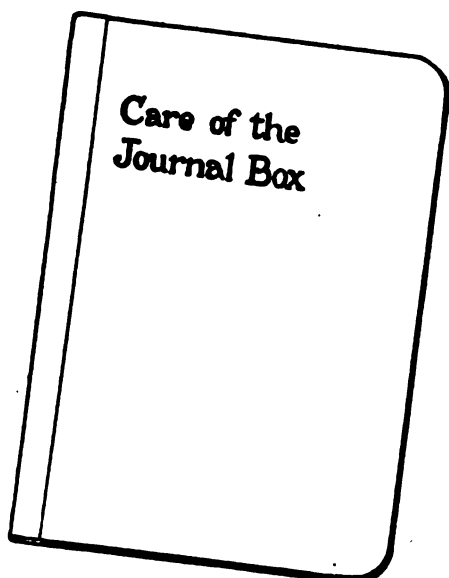
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No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1912

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Street

Town State

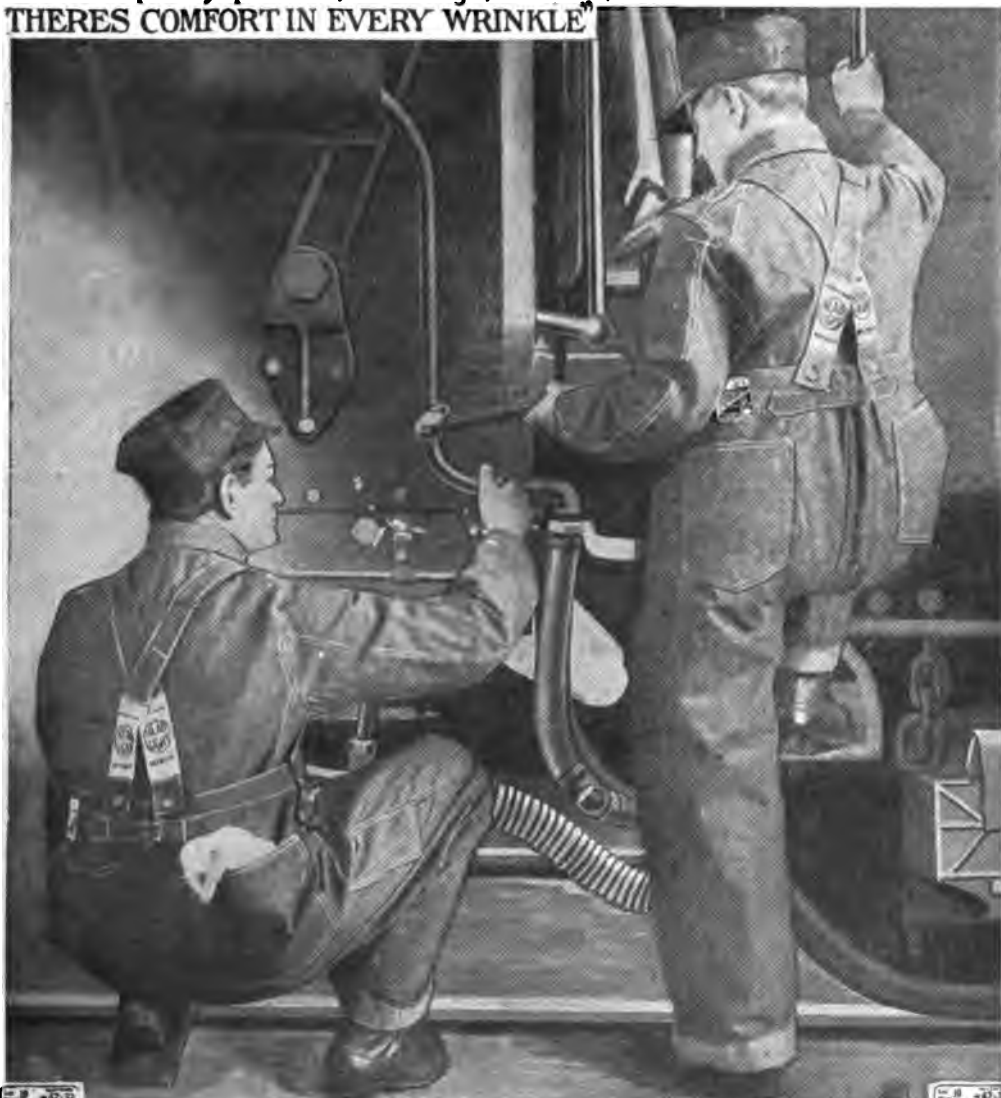
HEADLIGHT OVERALLS

UNION MADE

DEMAND THIS TICKET

**A POOR FITTING OVERALL TIRES A MAN
MORE THAN A HARD DAYS WORK!**

Enjoy your work-There's comfort in THESE overalls!
Note fullness of cloth across hips and seat, not baggy, just ample and right.
High waist, broad elastic suspenders, won't cut or slip down over shoulders.
Extra capacity pockets, wide legs, in fact, "NO SKIMPING OF CLOTH"
THERES COMFORT IN EVERY WRINKLE



LARNED, CARTER & CO. MANUFACTURERS
DETROIT, U.S.A.



H. C. Bull Saved \$25 By Buying a Kalamazoo

Cash or
Credit

Towanda, Pa., Sep. 9, '12
The KALAMAZOO
Royal Steel Range that
I received from you
about a year ago is a
dandy. It is a great
saver of fuel and one of
the neatest and one of
the beautiful ranges I have
ever seen. I have
saved about \$25.00 by
sending for a KALA-
MAZOO.
H. C. BULL.

You, Too, Can Save \$5.00, \$10.00,
\$20.00, up to \$40.00, Freight Prepaid,
According to the Style You Want.



Radiant
Base
Burner

—And like Mr. Bull, and our 200,000 other customers, you can have a better stove than any dealer has to show.—You'll get 30 days' Free Trial, 300 days' approval test, with a legal guarantee backed by a \$100,000 Bank Bond. It's out of the question to duplicate the Kalamazoo offer anywhere because no one can compete with the largest factory in the world dealing direct at factory prices. Let these advantages be yours this year.

**Free Factory Book—400 Stoves
Try Yours Free**

Write today for the most complete stove catalog published—showing the latest styles and improvements. A heater or cooker for every home and purse. We also make Furnaces and Gas Stoves. If interested in one of these ask for special catalog. Free trial—year's test—cash or credit—freight prepaid—**ORDERS SHIPPED THE DAY RECEIVED.** Why pay big profits to dealers or mail order jobbers, or way put up with second or third rate stove. Write for Catalogue No. 415 and name this paper.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Michigan



Free
Factory
Book—
400
Stoves

"A Kalamazoo
Trade Mark
Registered **Direct to You"** And Gas Stoves Too

**3¢ a Day Buys
This Famous
ILLINOIS Watch**



If you can save three cents a day, we will sell you an Illinois Watch at a price lower than you can buy a high-grade watch anywhere else in the country. We are the Big Old-Reliable Credit House you have heard so much about—the large firm which has furnished over 1,000,000 homes all over the United States on the 3c-a-day plan—and we are now quoting the lowest possible prices on the World Famous Illinois Watch. If you want a watch for yourself or for a gift; if you want diamonds or jewelry then send for our Free Watch and Jewelry Catalog.

Spiegel, May, Stern &

3914 Wall Street, Chicago, ILL (292)



Emblem Buttons

Electroplate, doz. \$2.75, each....25c
Rolled Gold, per doz. \$5.50, each..50c
Solid Gold, per doz. \$11.00, each..1.00

We also manufacture Badges, Banners, Flags, Ballot Boxes, Gavel, Seals, etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Geo. E. Benz & Co.

1014 PINE ST.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Be sure to mention "The Railway Carmen's Journal" in writing to advertisers. Where you saw their advertisement is of interest, and enables them to credit the Journal with your reply

PRICE LIST

Printing and Supplies Furnished by Grand Lodge

	Per 100		
Envelopes (small)	\$ 0.30	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Solid Gold, each	\$ 1.00
Letter Heads . . . . .	.50	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Solid Gold, per dozen	11.00
Envelopes (large) . . . . .	.50	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Rolled Gold, each . . . . .	.50
Note Heads . . . . .	.30	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Rolled Gold, per dozen	5.50
Applications for Membership . . . . .	.50	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Electro, each . . . . .	.25
Monthly Reports to Grand Lodge	1.00	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Electro, per dozen	2.75
Monthly Reports to J. P. B.'s	1.00	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Celluloid, each . . . . .	.05
Quarterly Reports to Grand Lodge	1.00	Brotherhood Lapel Buttons, Celluloid, per dozen . . . . .	.50
Notice of Dues to Members . . . . .	.50	Ballot Boxes . . . . .	.75
Member's Receipts for Dues . . . . .	.40	Gavels . . . . .	.25
Ode Cards	1.00	Lodge Badges, per dozen	4.20
	Each	Officers' Badges, per set of ten	4.50
Traveling Cards	\$ 0.10	Lodge Seals	2.50
Withdrawal Cards . . . . .	.10	Membership Certificates (each) . . . . .	.10
Transfer Cards . . . . .	.10	Fist Tests, per set	2.50
Recommendation Cards . . . . .	.05		
Treasurers' Receipt Books . . . . .	.30		
Warrant Books . . . . .	.30		
Constitutions . . . . .	.05		
Constitutions in 100 lots	4.00		
Rituals . . . . .	.10		
Rituals, Cloth . . . . .	.20		

By-Laws for subordinate lodges or other special printing will be furnished at as low rates as is consistent with good and careful work.
E. W. WEEKS, General Secretary and Treasurer.

TO RAILWAY CARMEN:

We invite an examination into the aims and objects of our Brotherhood. Its work is worthy the earnest attention of everyone interested in our craft. For Full Particulars in Regard to Organizing, Address.

E. W. WEEKS

507 Hall Building.

General Secretary and Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MEMBERS CHANGING ADDRESS

Members changing address will please fill in the following blank and return to this Office, 505 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

From
(Former Address.)

to
(Present Address.)

I am a member in good standing of

Lodge located at

SIGN HERE

NOTE—Be sure to give lodge number and address. This blank is intended for members who have been receiving the Journal but have changed their address. Members who have never received the Journal must be reported through their financial secretaries, as they alone know whether or not they are in good standing.

If the advertisements in this number interest you, answer at once. The present value of this Journal in the eyes of the advertisers depends upon replies received this month.

NOTICE TO LODGES

The B. R. C. Printing Company

(THE BROTHERHOOD'S OWN PRINTING PLANT)

Wishes to say to the lodges that the plant is now in better shape than ever before to do a line of strictly first-class fine printing. The plant has been materially added to and improved since its installation, and all with the view of advancing and keeping up the very highest standard of work, and at the same time do it at prices as low, or a little lower, than the same class of work can be procured for in any reliable printing office. Note a few prices quoted below:

. . . PRICE LIST . . .

	1,000	500	300
Letter Heads, one color ink,	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.50
Note Heads, one color ink,	2.50	1.50	1.25
Cards, No. 88, one color ink,	2.50	1.50	
Extra color run, add to above,	1.00	.75	.50
Change in form, 50c, regardless of quantity.			
Envelopes, large, one color ink,	3.00	2.00	1.50
Envelopes, small, one color ink,	2.25	1.50	1.25
Extra color run, add	.75	.50	.35

Change of form, 30c, regardless of quantity:

Subordinate Lodge By-Laws from \$6.50 to \$7.50 for single hundred copies. Two and three hundred lots, 20 to 30 per cent less per hundred.

We print anything that can be printed, and will be pleased to furnish quotations on special work at any time. Send all orders and communications, and make all remittances to

E. WILLIAM WEEKS, G. S. and T.,
507 Hall Building - - - KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS

Be sure to mention "The Railway Carmen's Journal" in writing to advertisers. Where you saw their advertisement is of interest, and enables them to credit the Journal with your reply.

You want to know all you can

Regarding the car equipment with which you come into daily contact.

- ¶ There is just one way for you to do this.
- ¶ Manufacturers of various car equipment have spent years in developing the particular devices by which they are known.
- ¶ They want you to know all you can about their equipment—the same equipment that you handle every day—so that you can handle it intelligently.
- ¶ There is just one way for them to do this.
- ¶ You must get from them the results of their experience—they have it in pamphlet form—written especially for you.
- ¶ The most important part of a car's equipment is the draft gear.
- ¶ The best is the

CARDWELL FRICTION DRAFT GEAR

- ¶ Write for a chart showing how to dismantle and assemble the Cardwell Friction Draft Gear. It will be sent to you by return mail.

UNION DRAFT GEAR CO.

Manufacturers of the

**CARDWELL FRICTION
DRAFT GEAR**

**Monadnock Block
CHICAGO**

R.C.J.
10-12

**Union Draft
Gear Company**

**Monadnock
Block**

Chicago

*Please send me a copy of
the Cardwell chart.*

Name

R. R.

Position

Address



McDONALD

"Off Duty" and "On Duty"

Shirts

UNION MADE

THERE'S a McDonald Shirt of the right style at the right price for your every need for work or play. Each designed to give full muscle play. Cut generously large and made to withstand vigorous wear and many trips to the laundry. Fine fitting neckbands, shoulders and sleeves. Sizes for all sizes of men.

Some styles with collars attached. Others with collars detached. Fabrics, cotton, wool or silk, soft finished or laundered.

Your dealer has them or will get them if you insist. Get the most for your money by insisting upon McDonald Shirts.

Write to us for booklet "Shirt knowledge." It's brim full of helpful hints to shirt wearers and it's free.



R. L. McDonald Mfg. Co.

St. Joseph, Mo.



RAILWAY CARMEN'S JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA.
Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor.

Vol. XVII

OCTOBER, 1912

No. 10

Published Monthly at 505 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Subscription \$1.00 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.
Entered at the Kansas City, Mo., postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

The Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is not sponsor for, nor interested in, in any way whatever, in any souvenir or special program publication of any kind.

W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

SOME "SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT."

On August 9, 1912, The Association of Western Railways issued a bulletin addressed "To Industrial Traffic Managers and Commercial Organizations," relating to the prospective car shortage for the coming autumn. From this bulletin we take the following: "In these four years (1908-1911) the reduction in the net car supply, between the third week in July and the third week in October, varied from 128,540 to 248,755 cars. On July 18, 1912, the surplus was 75,389, and the shortage 6,467, making a net surplus of 68,922. Therefore, if the reduction in available car supply between July and October, 1912, be only equal to the smallest reduction that has taken place in the same period in any of the preceding four years, viz.: 128,540 cars, we would (will) be confronted on October 25 with a net shortage of 59,618 cars. If the reduction in the available supply of cars should be as great as it was in 1909 (248,755), we would face on October 25 a shortage of 179,833 cars. The situation created by even the smaller of these shortages would be appalling; and the resulting loss suffered by all commercial, industrial and transportation interests, enormous. * * * Now the crop prospects in the West this year are unusually good. That helps to make the prospects of a car shortage unusually bad. * * * The managers, however, cannot do everything. If the bad situation now threatening is to be averted, they must have the hearty support and co-operation of the shippers and consignees of the country."

My! What a wail! One would almost think these poor creatures were sorely vexed; and almost prostrated over the probability of this annual recurrence. The same thing has occurred every fall, almost as far back as the memory of man runneth. And yet every spring and summer the railroads

cut down their working force, cut the hours worked, and skimp on material until they can scarcely keep a local on the road; will bunch their bad order cars on the storage tracks and have the men rob them of material to make what repairs is absolutely obligatory, to keep their rattle trap coal cars on the rails during the summer; this to make a good showing at the end of the fiscal year—June 30.

Then when the farmer wants cars to get his grain or stock to market, this weird wall of a car shortage is sprung; and every storage track in the country is jammed full of old skeletons; no brakebeams; no side doors, no brake staffs, no couplers, no nothing, but a lot of has-beens.

Then the management gets busy; fifty or sixty per cent of their experienced men have gone, and are not available for re-employment, so they fill up their force with a lot of green men that perchance do not know a lugbolt from a transom, and wonder why the yard boss cannot turn out as many cars as he used to; and they do not hesitate to ask him.

Last April, May and June, when the roads were cutting the force, some of them more than one-half, they knew, as well as they know now, that this shortage would come, but instead of trying to avoid it they deliberately aided it in coming; and now want help, and say the losses suffered by all will be enormous.

If a grocer failed to order his goods until his customers called for them, how long would he do business?

Or if a farmer waited to have his binder rebuilt until his grain was ready to be harvested how long would his neighbors let him go unhung?

And yet this is exactly what our railroads do every year. Economy, isn't it?

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of a letter sent by the "Railroad and Warehouse Commission" of Illinois, to the

managing officers of Illinois railroads. This commission seems to take about the same view of the case, as expressed in our article above; and appear to want to know why this thing is allowed to occur each year.

We hope that these commissions in the various states will take this matter up, and learn why; and having learned why, then apply the remedy.

Following is a copy of the commission's letter:

Springfield, Ill., August 1, 1912.

My Dear Sir: Last year, during the fall and winter months especially, there was a great shortage of cars, and in many instances of motive power, to properly move both grain and coal. This matter was so urgent and was brought to the notice of the commission from so many different sources, and our investigation showed such a condition of affairs, that we feel it our duty at this time to call especial attention to this matter.

Our investigation at that time developed the fact that all of the roads had more or less cars, as well as motive power, unfit for use, and in many instances developed the fact that a large number of their cars as well as locomotives were out of service. In some instances good reasons were given for this condition of affairs; in many, no reason was given, but the fact remains that if all the equipment owned by the respective roads in this state had been in proper repair and ready for use, the business could have been taken care of much better than it was.

The indications point to a large crop this year; we believe it very important to the farmers and shippers of this state, that their grain be taken care of promptly and handled when desired, as far as possible without delay. The railroads also should be desirous of bringing about this condition, and the only safe plan, as viewed by the commission at this time, in order that these conditions may be met without loss, is to begin now to put in order all equipment of every kind that can be used in shipping when the time comes.

The commission therefore desires that you take such steps at once, if you have not already done so, as will put in good condition for use all of the equipment on your road; and the commission also desires that you report to the commission by November 1, 1912, the number of cars you have which are in condition for the loading of grain and coal each, also the number of cars you have for such loading which are unfit for service, as well as the number of locomotives.

We are very sure you will co-operate with us in this matter. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter with any suggestions you may have to make in relation thereto.

By order of the Commission.

O. F. BERRY, Chairman,
WM. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

WILL THEY?

We often see the statement that the vote of the laboring class, if cast as a unit, would control the country. We are also often reminded that the reins of government are entirely within the hands of the moneyed class; that all branches of the government, legislative, executive and judicial, are under the control of a class, or classes of men whose interests are opposed to the interests of the laboring class. If the above propositions are true, how long will it be until there will be no votes for the laboring class? How long will it be until some Aldrich, Payne or Cannon will introduce a joint resolution in Congress to amend the constitution by inserting a property qualification in the right of franchise, and if the state legislatures are as completely dominated by the money power as some seem to think, would not they approve, and thus leave the laboring class without a voice in the matters of government?

Have not we lately witnessed an exhibition of the contempt in which the wishes of the people at large, as expressed at the ballot box, is held by those who manipulate the machinery of government?

When a body of men, composed in large part, of law-makers, both national and state, judges, both federal and of the supreme courts of the states, governors, members of the president's cabinet, United States marshals, as well as postmasters and prominent journalists, meet in convention, as representatives of the dominant political party, and advance the idea that in the conducting of the business of that convention, they are not bound by state laws, where said laws are contrary to the rules adopted to govern the meeting, and not only advance the idea, but act upon it, is it not time that the working people, to whom the right of franchise means so much, should keep their ears close to the ground? Especially as we frequently find references to the common people, such as "ignorant rabble," "the mob," "the common herd," or as Harold Banning, writing for the American Employer, puts it, "the ignorant majority." It is an indisputable fact that a great majority of the people of this country are producers; they work with either hand or brain; and if we concede it to be a fact that the powers of government are wholly in the hands of an element whose interests are opposed to those who labor, then we do not have a government by the majority; and the power to disfranchise the majority rests with the minority.

The question arises, will they exercise that power?

We have lately received a letter from a brother in Oregon, protesting against our Journal carrying an advertisement of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union stamp found on the back cover of our Journal.

The protest is made on the grounds that John F. Tobin, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, was charged with

having permitted the use of the label by firms who are not entitled to said use.

Now we wonder what the brother would have us do; even should we assume that these charges are true, and even that for a money consideration President Tobin had placed the label in unfair factories, and had sanctioned the breaking of a strike; should we, for all this, advise our readers not to buy shoes bearing the union label?

Because one man, or one hundred men, in an organization go wrong, are we justified in condemning the whole organization? Would it not be better to advise our readers to support the label even if when they do so they may now and then get a pair of "unfair shoes, than to advise them to buy shoes they know to be unfair? Because there may be some printing establishments using the label where unfair conditions prevail, shall we discard the printers' label on our stationery and advise our members to patronize unfair shops? Hardly. And should John F. Tobin be proven guilty of the charges, and should every officer of his organization be found equally guilty, these pages will still advocate the purchase of goods of every kind which bears the stamp indicating that union conditions exist where they are made. We believe the Boot and Shoe Workers are amply able to attend to their own affairs without any of our interference. We will continue to carry this "ad."

REPORT OF McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND.

Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. has forwarded to contributors to the McNamara defense fund an account of all moneys received and expended. The itemized statement covers eighty pages, and the correctness is vouched for by a double audit, the first occurring in April, while the second was made in August. The recapitulation of Secretary Morrison's report is as follows:

Receipts.

Total receipts\$236,105.25

Expenses.

Clarence Darrow, attorneys fees and expenses	\$200,000.00
Leo. M. Rappaport, attorneys fees and expenses	11,000.00
Henry Seyfried, attorneys fees and expenses	2,500.00
F. L. Mulholland, traveling and other expenses	259.10
For buttons	1,225.00
For stamps	108.98
For tickets	456.75
Representatives visiting conventions and meetings	1,007.30
For printing and mailing literature	2,623.50
Postage	982.93
Refunds, etc.	23.32
Arranging for the production and exhibition of the McNamara film	3,142.19
Expressage	150.24

Refund of salary contributed in compliance with resolution adopted by the Atlanta convention and ordered returned at the meeting of the McNamara ways and means committee, Dec. 16, 1911	231.00
Telegrams	43.80
Expenses, auditing committee...	112.50
Payments made to Riggs National Bank to cover returned checks and protest charges on same...	4,045.24

\$227,911.85

General Recapitulation.

Receipts	\$236,105.25
Expenses	227,911.95

Excess	8,193.40
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Redeposit on checks on which payment was refused	773.14
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Balance on hand June 7, 1912..\$ 8,966.54

In regard to the balance of \$8,966.54, Secretary Morrison closes his report by saying that a further statement will be mailed to all contributors, informing them of the disposition of the balance of the fund, to whom paid, etc., and such other information as may be received pertaining to the receipts and disbursements of the fund.



"JACKASS BUT NO SCAB."

The above illustration is a photo of the Labor day display of the Harriman Lines Shop Federation of Ogden, Utah, and was the cause of the arrest of Vice-President Ames of the International Association of Machinists on a charge of disorderly conduct brought against him by a Mrs. John Oliver, wife of a scab, who claimed the motto was an insult to her husband herself and their children. In her effort to feel in-

sulted, it is said, she went into hysterics in the presence of a crowd of 600 spectators. The Olivers went to Ogden, Utah, at the beginning of the Harriman strike last fall, from Baltimore, where they are known as Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hardy and family.

At the end of the expensive trial the jury was out eleven minutes, and the county several hundred dollars, Ames being completely exonerated of any wrong doing. It certainly

shows very poor judgment on the part of any city government to put itself to so much useless trouble and expense to help disreputables annoy respectable union men in such a manner.

The union men and their friends of Ogden should show their resentment of such tactics in no unmistakable manner at the first available opportunity, viz., the next municipal election.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Whatever the past has given us of good, conserve. Whatever of bad has accumulated, destroy.

We have celebrated Labor Day in September; let us not forget the workers' real Labor Day the fifth of next month.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has voted \$25,000 toward the support of the Chicago Evening World, formerly the Chicago Daily Socialist.

We wonder if all those vindicated aldermen of Detroit, Mich., are adherents of the A. F. of L., or if perchance any of them belong to the Employers' Association.

We are informed by the officers of Anchor Lodge No. 254, Deer Lodge, Mont., that twenty-five or more good carmen can be given employment there. The shop capacity at that point is also being doubled and carpenters can be used erecting new buildings, etc. None but card men, however, need apply.

You have been kicking at the prevailing high prices of the necessities of life, rent, etc., at your employer for not giving you more wages or improving your working conditions. The first Tuesday after the first Monday in next month will be the time to make a useful and effective kick. Will you do it?

We recently received a call from Brother E. P. Burns of Tide Flats Lodge No. 366, Tacoma, Wash. He informed us that he had lost his receipts for dues from the financial secretary of his local lodge; and he wishes to caution all members to be on the look out for anyone attempting to use these receipts to establish a connection with the organization. The receipts are for a good part of 1912, extending to Jan. 1, 1913.

We are indebted to Brother W. F. Donaldson, our able assistant, for much of the editorial matter in this issue, it having been prepared by him for our last issue, during our absence from headquarters last month. By some legerdemain peculiar to the aver-

age publisher it was sidetracked or overlooked by our printers and not "set up" in time for that issue, which accounts for the rather meagre looking editorial department in our last issue.

The time of the year is here when soft spoken, oily tongued individuals take you around the corner or into some private compartment of a saloon to inform you on which side the voters are floating with the tide at a rapid rate toward their favorite presidential candidate. They will tell you that it is all settled and that voters heretofore favoring one of the other candidates have come over and climbed into the band wagon, etc., etc. The class conscious unionist has his mind made up a long time before this, however, and already knows how he will vote on the Labor day next month.

The Labor, Reform and Socialist press the country over have published reports concerning the celebration of Labor Day last month. Monster parades have been held and a great number of orations delivered, but there is a Labor Day next month which the working class can make much more effective than the Labor Day last month. Parades, speeches and bands of music are all right in their place, but intelligent men and women marching to the polls next month and depositing their dictum against the present system of things will accomplish far more than thousands of parades, speeches and bands of music in September or any other month.

Representatives of organized labor from Halifax, N. S., to Victoria, B. C., Canada, convened in the city of Guelph, Ont., on September 9 as delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to participate in the twenty-eight annual convention. The attendance was the largest and most widely representative in the history of the organization's meetings. J. Kier Hardie, the well known British labor man and member of Parliament, and John T. Smith of Kansas City, Mo., fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, were present. The eight-hour bill, immigration laws, compensation acts, alien labor acts and other imper-

tant legislative measures occupied the attention of the delegates for six days and a very successful and profitable convention was held.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following letter, which is self explanatory.

The Winkler Boring Machine Co., occupies a place in the front rank among our advertisers. We have always found them up-to-date, and on the square. See their advertisement on one of the back pages of this book.

McComb, Miss., May 20, 1911.
The Winkler Boring Machine Co.,
Covington, Ky.

Dear Sirs: Please find inclosed \$8.00 P. O. money order, for one Winkler boring Machine. I received this machine Friday evening, May 12; and I must say this is the best machine for boring holes for splicing car sills that I have seen yet.

I have used it on several small jobs and find it O. K.; and have bored one-inch holes in center sills for changing draft rigging attachments in one car, and without this machine it would have been a proposition.

This machine is going to sell three and probably four more machines here; and I have showed it and talked for it here in the shops, and I am sure you will ship to this point real soon. Hoping you will continue doing a profitable business, I remain,

Yours, GORDON D. LEE,

Sub-foreman, I. O. Car Repair Shops.
McComb, Miss.

The following new lodges have been instituted since last issue: Muskegon Lodge No. 474, Muskegon, Mich., and Ionia Lodge No. 487, Ionia, Mich., by Brother A. H. Buchanan; North Bessemer Lodge No. 486, North Bessemer, Pa., and Framingham Lodge No. 403, Framingham, Mass., by Fourth General Vice-President J. J. Gallagher; Elkins Lodge No. 296, Elkins, W. Va., by Brother S. L. Dayton; Little England Lodge No. 95, Ignace, Ontario, Canada, by Second General Vice-President Alfred Chartrand, and Belle Plaine Lodge No. 472, Belle Plaine, Ia., by First General Vice-President Frank Paquin.

The M. K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines strikes must be won. Our boys involved in these struggles have done and are doing their part. It is now up to our members working fer other roads to do theirs. The winning of these battles is possible if those of us who are working will do our full duty. Paraphrasing Admiral Nelson's farewell signal to his men at the battle of Trafalgar, we would say, "Organized labor expects that every man this day will do his duty." Readers of history know full well the effect of that signal on the sturdy British seamen on that memorable occasion. The blood of these men runs in most of our veins. Will we be true to our illustrious ancestry or shrink like craven cowards from the plain duty confronting us? Not if the

writer knows the men he represents and speaks for. "Sick 'em," boys, got to it. Provide the ammunition for the M. K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines heroes by showering in your dollars in response to the appeal of your General Presidents published in this issue upon your respective General Secretary-Treasurers and the boys on strike will do the rest.

The M., K. & T., Illinois Central and Harriman lines strikes are on as hard as ever, and prospects for their ultimate satisfactory settlement were never better. We understand that several conferences with this end in view have been held with the "Katy" management by Third General Vice-President J. H. Spelts and the chairman and secretary of the Katy joint protective board. The roads involved have not been so hard pressed for competent men since the inauguration of the strike and they were never so hard to get as at present, for despite the fact that this is presidential year, the country is teeming with prosperity on account of the exceptional crops everywhere and the demand for men in all lines of business far exceeds the supply. The General President, we are informed, has requests on hand from railroad officials and others for hundreds of competent carmen and has found it impossible to in any degree supply the demand. There is absolutely no excuse whatever for anyone to scab with so many fair roads and employers begging for help. All that is necessary now is for those who are working to contribute as liberally as possible to the defense fund in order to sustain those who are still on the picket lines bearing the brunt of the battle. Our boys on the struck roads are making history, having fought as an heroic and memorable battle as ever graced the pages of industrial history. The present is a crisis in their struggle. Rally to their support with all the mighty strength at our disposal and show their erstwhile employers that they are no different than many of the other railroad managements who have made joint federated agreements with their shop crafts.

We note that the "American Employer," "a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the business men in the United States and Canada who hire labor," weeps great tears over the fact (self stated) that in Australia during a strike, the ice companies were compelled to secure a permit before they were allowed to deliver ice to the hospitals, but lauds the fact that at Schenectady, N. Y., where the Socialists are in power, and provision was made to furnish municipal ice at less than two-thirds the price charged by the ice companies, that an injunction was secured by the companies restraining the city officials from doing so.

Our friends of the Employers' Association do not worry any over the sick or the hospitals in this case. Oh, no, the shoe was on the opposite foot, and they appear to

indorse the idea set forth in the application for the restraining order, that the use of the municipal funds in this way was only to advertise the Socialist party.

This ice dealer, D. V. Maxwell, ties up by injunction, the ice in the municipal plant (evidently hoping that it will melt) and then asks the court to make the city officials pay for the loss.

The Schenectady officials may be anxious to advertise socialism, but certainly the men who indorse the course of this ice dealer are giving themselves some advertising of a very unsavory kind, and as to the two cases, Australia and Schenectady, from the employers' point of view, "distance lends enchantment."

In our enthusiasm for the Federation, is it not possible that we may neglect our craft organizations?

In expectation of greater things to be accomplished through the consolidation of the crafts, may we not lose sight of the fact that craft organization made federation possible, and that federation can last only so long as craft organization is properly cared for?

The primary units in a federation are the individual members of the unions in subordinate lodges; these are the rootlets of the great tree of complete federation; the various grand bodies are the main roots, and the federation the trunk, with its various branches of shop or local federations, system federations, etc.

Now, if we neglect the small roots or feeders of a tree, and devote all our time to admiring its symmetry, its beautiful foliage, and spreading branches, and allow the borers of discontent, or the gopher of apathy, or the mole of neglect to destroy the roots, we will soon find the leaves beginning to wither, the branches will lose their vitality, and in a short time the entire tree will be a dead and useless monument to its own past beauty and usefulness.

Let us see that the roots have the required nourishment, as well as to keep the branches trimmed to the proper form.

Let us keep the insects and rodents from the roots, as well as to feed the birds that sing in the branches; then in the course of time the branches will have spread until, when storms come, it will give ample shelter to all.

We note that one of our correspondents in this issue is under the impression that because there were only seventeen candidates nominated by subordinate lodges for delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, there were only seventeen lodges who took sufficient interest in the matter to make nominations. If the brother, however, will refer to the law governing the nomination and election of these delegates he will find it provides that the candidates receiving the greatest number

of nominations shall be given precedence upon the ballot; consequently several of the candidates shown on the official ballot and appearing at the head thereof received as many as twelve and thirteen nominations from as many different lodges and so on down the list with the result that possibly one hundred lodges or more, exclusive of those making nominations who were in arrears to Grand Lodge for capita tax of which there were some, submitted nominations within the prescribed time. Moreover some candidates who received a substantial number of nominations from different lodges failed to notify the G. S. & T. their acceptance thereof within the prescribed time. Therefore while the interest displayed was not what it should have been, it was not nearly so lax as the brother thinks. The initiative and referendum is new to our Brotherhood and it will take time for our membership to become educated to its advantages and usefulness. Its opponents, however, are making the most of the apparent lack of interest taken in it by the greater part of our membership and are using it as an argument against it, but personally the writer feels encouraged at the interest shown, such as it is, as it is only at lodge meetings it is exercised and only the members present at such times are those who vote on the propositions submitted.

The Steel trust, along with many other trusts and combines, must have "protection" in order that they may pay their working men good wages:

Yet, in the production of pig iron in Pennsylvania in 1902 the trust employed 17,101 workmen, who produced 256,515 tons, or one and one-half tons per man per day, and this brought \$15.64 per ton, or each man's product brought the trust \$23.46 per day, and the man was paid \$1.87; therefore for each \$1 paid to the worker, the trust received \$12.51 for his product. But:

In 1909 they had only 14,921 men, who produced 328,262 tons, or 2 2-5 tons per day; this brought \$17.44 per ton, equal to \$38.37 for the product of each man per day; and the man was paid \$2.09; so for each \$1 paid the man in 1909 the trust received \$18.50 for his product, or a gain over the profits of 1902 of 48 per cent.

While the wages of the men had increased 11½ per cent their efficiency had increased 48 per cent.

But the trust was not satisfied with this and in advertising for workmen for the trades where a less degree of skill was required, brazenly added, "Syrians, Poles and Roumanians preferred," and the congressional committee reported that 80 per cent of their unskilled laborers were men of these classes. But they want to protect their laboring men, against the pauper labor of Europe.

Is it any wonder Socialism is spreading rapidly?

(We are indebted to the A. F. of L. news

letter for the above figures; the arrangements is ours.—Editor.)

The culminating strike of a series which has crippled the British carrying business during the past two years is being threatened by the officers of the Mercantile Marine.

The movement began when the newly formed union of shipmasters and mates tried to prevent the Canadian Pacific liner Mount Royal from sailing recently. The chief officer had been dismissed, and the union demanded his reinstatement. A substitute was obtained by the company, however, and the vessel left port.

The officers are well organized. They are violently discontented, and they propose to put forward before the end of the year what they consider their legitimate demands. Failure to meet these on the part of the ship owners will, they say, be met by a strike "which may starve the nation."

Inadequate salaries is the foremost count in the indictment against the companies. Masters of some of the largest passenger ships are paid no more than \$2,000 a year, and most of them have families ashore to maintain. Entire denial of vacations, seven days work weekly, with long hours, while in port as well as at sea, and the liability to loss of certificate through one error of judgment are some of the hardships being discussed.

Other recent strikes have failed largely because the strikers were unskilled laborers whose places were filled. The officers of ships are a special class, and a general strike by them would leave the owners almost helpless.

We have just finished reading a series of pamphlets on home training for the young, written by William A. McKeever, professor of philosophy of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas. These pamphlets are eight in number and we have no hesitancy in saying that each one is a gem. Prof. McKeever is sending out this literature in the hope of benefiting the boys and girls of the country, by impressing upon the parents the necessity of proper home training.

All he asks in return for his endeavors is two cents in stamps for each pamphlet. This is only a small part of the cost of printing and mailing.

The several titles are as follows:

No.1—The Cigarette Smoking Boy.

No.2—Teaching the Boy to Save.

No. 3—Training the Girl to Help in the home.

No. 4—Assisting the Boy in the Choice of a Vocation.

No. 5—A better Crop of Boys and Girls.

No. 6—Training the Boy to Work.

No. 7—Teaching the Girl to Save.

No. 8—Instructing the Young in Regard to Sex.

Below we give an except from No. 7, showing the estimate placed by the author upon our coming men and women:

Many a man thinks that it is goodness that keeps him from crime, when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Don't mistake potatoes for principles.—Thomas Carlyle.

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTOR'S BULLETINS.

No. 20.

Monday—If the retainer pipe from the triple valve leaks, will it affect the work of the retaining valve? How?

Tuesday—What is the objection to using too much or too thick oil on a triple valve?

Wednesday—Where does the air-signal pipe get its supply of air from?

Thursday—How high a pressure is necessary before testing the air signal?

Friday—Is the dead lever used to equalize the braking power or only to take up slack?

Saturday—What is the best method of coupling up and quickly heating a steam-heated train of six cars?

No. 21.

Monday—Why does opening the bleeder on the auxiliary release the brake?

Tuesday—How would you repair a leaky bleeder on a freight car?

Wednesday—What effect has a badly

clogged triple strainer on the work of the brake?

Thursday—Does the triple valve put any more air in the brake cylinder when it works quick-action than in a service application? Why?

Saturday—(a) If an acetylene-gas generator gets very cold in winter, will it affect its work? (b) If it gets very hot in summer?

No. 22.

Monday—How can you cut out a brake on a car so it will not work and not interfere with the brakes on other cars?

Tuesday—If the graduating spring is gone from the triple valve, how will it affect the work of that triple?

Wednesday—Why is a quick-action triple used on cars, and not on engines?

Thursday—If there is no air in signal pipe of the coaches, where will you first look for the trouble?

Friday—If a pipe is broken in the Pintsch

gas equipment, what is your first duty?

Saturday—What are the principal causes of oil lamps smoking up the head linings of coaches?

No. 23.

Monday—What air pressure gets to the retaining valve, and when?

Tuesday—If a brake releases very slowly after the air begins to leave the cylinder, what may be the trouble?

Wednesday—If the pipe leading from the brake cylinder to the slack adjuster is broken or leaking, how will it affect the work of the brake?

Thursday—How much must the lower end of a brake clear the rail?

Friday—What is the purpose of a bleeder in an auxiliary reservoir?

Saturday—Why not have a bleeder in the brake cylinder?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGES 555 AND 556, SEPTEMBER ISSUE.

No. 16.

Monday—it is apt to.

Tuesday—By making an application of the brakes and watching to see if the brake piston goes to release position without a blow from the triple exhaust. It can be located also by air blowing out of the compressure brake cylinder head.

Wednesday—Usually the hose swells so that it is readily found. If it cannot be thus located, set the brakes in emergency from each end of the train alternately and watch how the brakes go on. Those on the far side of the defective hose will only go on in service, and by noting the point of division between the emergency and service action, the hose can be located.

Thursday—1½-inch hose should be used.

Friday—In the closet.

Saturday—To prevent the water freezing when the car is not in use or is insufficiently heated. The freezing temperature of salt water is much lower than that of plain water.

No. 17.

Monday—Because, on account of its construction, the weighted valve would not seat properly if placed in any other position.

Tuesday—For a leak at top of plug, would use a lighted torch or soap suds; for leak through the plug into the hose, would place the end of the hose in a pail of water and note if bubbles came from the hose.

Wednesday—It is safe to use a cut-out cock in the signal system for the purpose of cutting out a defective discharge valve. It would not be safe to use one in the pipe to the conductor's valve, because if closed and it became necessary to use the conductor's valve, the brakes could not be applied from that valve.

Thursday—Sometimes, but not always. It should not be done, however.

Friday—It is placed just above the heater and is to prevent water hammer, the knocking noise sometimes heard in the pipes.

Saturday—Sometimes.

No. 18.

Monday—Yes.

Tuesday—Yes.

Wednesday—By reduction is meant a reduction in train-pipe pressure; by application is meant an application or applying of the brakes, whether they are fully or only partially set. A reduction of train-pipe pressure causes an application of the brakes.

Thursday—To give time for the pressure to equalize throughout the signal system.

Friday—Yes, the up-draft through the deck light will cause the flame to flare up and smoke.

Saturday—It can, but it is not good practice to use it, as kerosene does not give as good light as a higher test oil, and it is more liable to explode.

No. 19.

Monday—When cut in, and the brakes are released after an application, it reduces brake-cylinder pressure slowly and retains a pressure in the brake cylinder, thus keeping the brakes applied lightly to steady the speed of the train on a long down grade while the auxiliaries are being recharged for another application.

Tuesday—About 15 pounds per square inch. The new three-position retainer retains 25 pounds in one position and 50 pounds in another.

Wednesday—Yes, both the brake valve and the triple valves require cleaning and oiling at closer intervals if they are to work smoothly.

Thursday—Depends on conditions. The coefficient of friction between cast-iron and steel is greater than between steel and steel, so steel wheels have a greater tendency to slide.

Friday—After there is no pressure shown; the lamps work under a pressure of about 1 ounce and this gauge does not register that low.

Saturday—Before the season opens, all parts should be repaired to prevent trouble at the beginning of the cold season. Also, all valves must be left open at end of season. Remove the adjustment from the low end of the trap and the valve from the high end, allowing steam to blow through until thoroughly clean. Renew disks, if necessary.—Railway Department International Correspondence Schools.

Members should be broad minded enough to realize that they are standing in their own light in harboring a grudge against the worker who fell by the wayside in a previous contest. We must be united. It is better to forget and forgive.

Neither let us be hindered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction. * * * Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

FACETIOUS

MAXIMS OF A LEAP YEAR GIRL.

Handsome is that handsome does. You can live on a handsome income, but not on a handsome face.

Also—marry for love, but for heaven's sake, love a rich man.

The best wine buyer is not always the best food provider.

The man who looks like ready money may act like a financial stringency.

Don't judge a man by the size of the tips he gives the waiter. He may take them out of your household allowance.

Tell him he is the only man you ever loved. He won't believe it any more than you believe it, but it may please him.

On the other hand, he may tell you to go get a reputation.

Having received all this advice, you will doubtless proceed to propose in the same old way.

Which consists in making the man think he is doing it.

After all, that's the best system!—Woman's World.

UNSATISFACTORY EVIDENCE.

The witness was a young German immigrant whose evidence was required in an accident case.

Now, Britzmann, said the examining counsel, what do you do?

Ah vos bretty vell, replied the witness.

I am not inquiring as to your health. I want to know what you do.

Ah work!

Where do you work? continued the counsel.

In a vactory.

What kind of a factory?

It vos a bretty big vactory.

Your honor, said the lawyer, turning to the judge, if this goes on we'll need an interpreter. Then he turned to the witness again.

Now, Britzman, what do you make in the factory? he asked.

You want to know vot I make in der vactory?

Exactly! Tell us what you make.

Wentty shillings and sixpence a week.

Then the interpreter got a chance to earn his daily bread.

PULLED, PUZZLED AND PERPLEXED.

In the bar-room of the village hostelry they were discussing the habits and manners of some of the summer visitors.

That there well dressed chap, said one yokel, pointing to someone outside in the street—why, 'e combs his 'air every mornin'!

The others listened in astonishment.

Dunno 'ow 'e stands it, went on the

spokesman. I only combs mine once a week and then it werry nigh lugs my 'ed off!

SHOCK FOR A BROTHER.

"John," said an eminent physician, wearily, entering his home after a hard day's work, "John, if any one calls, excuse me."

"Yes, suh," agreed John, the old family dorky.

"Just say," explained the doctor, "that the masseur is with 'me."

A little later the doctor's brother called—and received the shock of his life.

"I want to see the doctor at once," said he.

"You can't do it, suh," solemnly announced the old darkey, turning up his eyes till the whites alone showed. "You can't do it, suh. The doctor, suh, am wid de Messiah."—New York Evening Sun.

CHEER UP.

It's a good old world yet, fellows, and there's about a million chances for the lad who has the pluck. Don't sit down and cuss your fortune and be gobbled by the glooms, while the hustlers rush on past you with a hundred thousand booms. Don't give up and say it's useless for a fellow nowadays to secure a wad of money or land anything that pays. For the old world hates a quitter, and it boomerangs a grouch; and the Lord he hates a knocker, and Dame Fortune hates a slouch. Pay a nickel for a whisk broom, don a fourteen caret grin, renovate your hands and use them, and we'll bet you that you win.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DIDN'T KNOW THE PLACE.

A San Francisco woman whose husband had been dead some years went to a medium who produced to her satisfaction the spirit of her dead husband.

"My dear John," said the widow to the spirit, "are you happy now?"

"I am very happy," John replied.

"Happier than you were on earth with me?" she asked.

"Yes," was the answer, "I am far happier now than I was on earth with you."

"Tell me, John, what is it like in heaven."

"Heaven!" John replied, "I'm not in heaven."—McClure's Magazine.

ORIGIN OF "CHAUFFEUR."

There were chauffeurs long before automobiles. History tells us that about the year 1795 men strangely accoutered, their faces covered with soot and their eyes carefully disguised, entered by night farms and lonely habitations and committed all sorts of depredations. They garroted their victims, dragged them before a great fire, where they burned the soles of their feet

and demanded information as to the whereabouts of their money and jewels; hence they were called "chauffeurs," a name which frightened so much our good grandmothers. —Paris Journal.

WHY WAITERS STRIKE.

Patrons Who Are Enough to Make the Traditional Worm Turn.

Once, sitting in my usual corner in a restaurant, I heard a much harassed waiter score heavily off a tiresome customer who was ordering oysters. The conversation that took place was the following, the wretched waiter turning to go and execute the order and being brought back each time:

"Say, waiter, I want a dozen blue points."

"Yes, sir."

"Oh, waiter!"

"Yes, sir."

"Steamed, you know."

"Yes, sir."

"Oh, waiter, you'll see that they're not done too much."

"No, sir."

"Oh, and waiter"—

"Yes, sir."

"Will you see that they put just a squeeze of lemon in each shell?"

"Yes, sir."

"Oh, waiter, just the smallest amount of butter over them when you serve them."

"Yes, sir."

"And, waiter"—

"Yes, sir."

"Don't forget the pepper and salt."

This remark was too much for the poor knight of the napkin. Turning back again of his own free will, he said:

"And, sir"—

"Well," answered the customer.

"Would you like them with or without?"

"With or without what?"

"Pearls, sir," said the waiter and disappeared. —Chicago Evening World.

REPORTED THE WEDDING.

The Dramatic Critic Got the Job and Did the Best He Could.

In the absence of the regular society reporter the dramatic critic of the Daily Doings was detailed to cover a wedding. "I'll do the best I can," he said, "but I feel sure I shall make a mess of it."

This is what he turned in, omitting the preliminary remarks about the size of the house and the delay in beginning the performance:

"Mr. Baker, in the role of the bridegroom, acted the part in a stiff yet listless manner. He has a good stage presence, but mars the effect by a total lack of animation and an almost inaudible voice. Miss Perkins, as the bride, was much more effective. Her costume was bewildering, yet true to life. If one may venture to criticise, her effort to overcome her obvious stage fright was a trifle too evident. She was in good voice,

however, and her enunciation was clear and distinct.

"It must be pointed out that both Miss Perkins and Mr. Parker were deficient in their lines and had to be prompted almost constantly by the Rev. Henry Harper, who, as the officiating clergyman, was decidedly the star of the performance." —New York Press.

WELL CAUGHT.

He had returned home in the evening, tired and ready for a restful hour or two.

John, my love, said his little wife sweetly, did you post that letter I gave you this morning?

Yes, my pet, said John, hiding his conscience-stricken face behind the newspaper. Well what is your answer? still more sweetly.

Wh-what is what? gasped John.

What is your answer, dear? said his little wife clearly. That letter was addressed to you.

Addressed to me! exclaimed John. I didn't notice it.

And then, like a foolish man, he fell into the trap and produced the letter from his pocket to see. The envelope was not addressed to him, but a long and severe lecture was.

THE SCORER'S PARADISE.

Village cricket is not generally a slow game, but the match between the Pudmore Slackers and the Stopton Smashers was the exception which proved the rule.

Two of the former team had been in for about three-quarters of an hour and not a solitary run had been notched. It was a fine exhibition of how not to play cricket.

At last one of the pair, more by accident than design, made a hit that very nearly resulted in a run being scored.

Decisive cheers came from the ever-dwindling crowd of onlookers, and when they died down the voice of the local butcher, who was by way of being a wit, was heard to remark:

Steady, there—steady! Keep your heads! If you get so reckless we shall have to wake the scorer!

DID SHE DO IT?

A school teacher received the following note from the mother of one of her pupils: "Dear Miss—You writ me about Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him anytime it is necessary to learn him lessons. He is just like his father—you have to learn him with a club. Pound nolege into him. I wante him to get it, and don't pay no at-tension to whaht his father says. I'll handle him."

In the world's broad field of battle,

In the bivouac of life,

Be not like dumb, driven cattle!

Be a hero in the strife!

—Longfellow.

GENEROUS AMERICANS.

Jerry was treating Mike to a trolley ride. The conductor, a good looking Irishman, came through collecting the fares. Mike watched his progress with great interest. Presently he turned to Jerry with tears in his eyes.

"Jerry," he said huskily, "I've a lump in me t'roat."

"What for?" demanded Jerry.

"'Tis the gladness of me that's too big to swally!" said Mike. "Every American has the big, generous heart. D'ye mind the poor young felly wid the blue cap? 'Tis beggin' his livin' he is. I saw him hould out his hand to twenty-seven people, an' every blessed wan o' thim giv' him a nickel."—Judge.

NO WAVES.

A young mother who still considers marcel waves as the most fashionable way of dressing the hair was at work on the job.

The precocious child was crouched on its father's lap, the baby fingers now and then sliding over the smooth and glossy pate which is father's.

"No waves for you, father," remarked the little one. "You're all beach."—New York Times.

RIGID.

"My wife has begun to practice rigid economy."

"I suppose you are not making any serious objections."

"No. She informed me last night that she had decided instead of paying \$15 for a corset to get a ten dollar one, although she realized that it would be more stiff and uncomfortable than the other kind."

MODERN CUSTOMES.

Gramercy—We can't afford to give a dinner in the house. Besides, we haven't the things.

Mrs. Gramercy—Pshaw! We can borrow the silver.

Gramercy—Yes, and have the guests carry most of it away as souvenirs.—Judge's Library.

WIFELY SOLICITUDE.

"I was almost afraid," said the wife of the Chicago delegate, "to have my husband go to that wicked city and its many temptations. I couldn't help dreading the strain."

"On his conscience?"

"On his voice."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

YOU KNOW HIM.

Blinks—What kind of a fellow is Smith?

Jinks—Why, he will pass up ten opportunities to make \$1,000 in order to indignate over a dime that got away from him.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DEFINED AGAIN.

"Father," said the small boy, "what is a demagogue?"

"A demagogue, my son, is a man who can rock the boat himself and persuade everybody that there's a terrible storm at sea."—Washington Star.

THEN INTO TURN TURTLE CREEK.

City Joyrider—Hey, Rube, hurry up! How far does this road go?

Reuben—I dunno; 'bout nine mile east. Most er you young fellers, however, don't get much farther than Hairpin Bend.

SOME ARTIST THAT.

He—Why do you weep?

She—How can I help it when the artist has drawn me looking like a high art hardware doorknob?—Boston Post.

ONE PLACE EXEMPT.

A missionary in China was endeavoring to convert one of the natives.

"Suppose me Christian, me go to heaven?" inquired Ah Sin.

"Yes," replied the missionary.

"All lite," retorted the heathen, "but what for you not let Chinaman into America when you let them in heaven?"

"Ah," said the missionary with fervor, "there's no labor problem in heaven."—Exchange.

WILSON'S HOPE.

Keep it underneath your hat,

No, indeed, we are not kidding,

Woodrow Wilson, think of that,

For the labor vote is bidding.

Woodrow, the aristocrat,

Is with wish for office smitten

And he is not standing pat

On the books that he has written.

One time his contempt was free

Of the poor and common geezer,

It is different now when he

Would become another Caesar.

Woodrow has been born again,

He has put away his bellows

And he thinks the working men

Now are very decent fellows.

So his sails he has to trim,

On his march to power and glory.

What the neighbors think of him,

Really, that's another story.

—Coming Nation.

DODGIN.

A new foreman named Dodgin had been appointed but his name was not known among all the employes at the brickyard. Going around one afternoon he saw two men sitting down and smoking.

"Who are you?" asked one of the employes.

"I'm Dodgin, the new foreman."

"So are we. Come and sit down and have a smoke."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE INJURY OF OVERTIME.

Scientific Investigation Throws a Flood of Light on the Havoc Wrought by Speed, Piecework and Like Industrial Requirements.

A tired person is literally and actually a poisoned person—poisoned by his own waste products. But so marvelously is the body constructed that, like a running stream, it purifies itself, and during repose the cast-off impurities are normally burned up by the oxygen brought by the blood, excreted by the kidneys, destroyed in the liver or eliminated from the body through the lungs. So rest repairs fatigue.

This balance is kept true and fatigue is repaired just as long as it remains within psychological limits; that is, as long as activity is balanced by repose, the obnoxious products of activity are more quickly eliminated and tissues are rebuilt.

The scientific investigation of fatigue in its varied aspects throw a flood of light upon the intricate injuries of speed, overtime, piecework and the like industrial requirements. For if fatigue be due to demonstrated chemical action, removable only by proper intervals of rest; if over fatigue or exhaustion results from the accumulation of chemical fatigue products and the destruction of energy yielding material in nerve muscle tissue; if strain or labor carried on after fatigue has set in is proved to be more exhausting than simple work and if muscular training outruns nervous strength, then the need for the shorter work day rests upon a scientific basis. Science makes out its case for the short day in industry.

Factory legislation has been founded on no *a priori* logic. It has been rather essentially illogical, the result of half way measures and opposing forces. Not man's foresight, but the inexorable results of labor long carried on counted to nature's laws have been on the whole, responsible for the meager protection which industrial communities have granted their workers. Self interest on the one side, self defense and philanthropy on the other, hampered by prejudices of every sort—these for the most part have brought about such protection as exists today.

But the laws of fatigue furnish a scientific basis for legislation and an explanation of the effect of overwork on health, output and production. This is the more important because regulation of the length of working hours has been so bitterly opposed by those who fear that the lessening of the hours of labor means a corresponding economic loss. From the first dawn of protective legislation in England, over a century ago, to the present day the rallying cry for

isolation has been the threatened ruin of industry and manufactures. Yet the unconscious consensus of testimony from various states and countries on the economic benefits of the short day, recorded in official and unofficial documents, is in its turn as impressive as we found the unanimity of evidence on the physical effects of the long day.

The essential injury to overtime is due to what has been graphically proved by the ergograph that effort increases with fatigue, that work continued after fatigue has set in requires so much more subsequent time for recuperation. But during a rush or overtime season such time for recuperation is necessarily lacking. The girl who is kept in the great department stores until 10 or 11 or 12 o'clock at night during one or two frenzied weeks before the holiday which heralds the reign of peace; the girl who works at fever heat all evening stitching women's shirtwaists in January for the spring trade, is not relieved from the necessity of reporting for work at 7 or 8 o'clock the next morning. She comes to work unrepaired, and with each day of overtime accumulated fatigue necessarily grows.

In theory, the requirement of overtime is supposed to be balanced by the slack period of overexertion is assumed to be compensated by a subsequent letup. But the slack period which often follows overtime does not give the supposed opportunity for leisure and recuperation. It is itself a season of deprivation. For slack work means slack pay, with a consequent loss rather than gain in opportunities for recuperation.

No thinking person can deny that in the last resort health is determined by the total standard of living; that besides long hours, poverty and low wages, insanitary tenements and bad food, dirt and overcrowding are the tangled causes of lowered vitality and illness among working people. Nor would we minimize the physical effect of mental distress and worry among workers who are only a few months off from real destitution. Yet, so far as the overworked are concerned, all these causes of distress might be removed—wages, food, housing and sanitation, all be raised to a higher level—and yet the essential cause of breakdown would be untouched so long as the few extra hours of work remain, as our supposed critics would call them. The shorter work day and relief from overstrain are not in themselves the cure for the ills we have considered, but they are the *sine qua non* without which no other cure is possible or conceivable.—Exchange.

THE TRUST MOLOCH.

The "Boot and Shoe Recorder," a publication devoted to the retail shoe trade, sounds

a note of warning to its patrons in its July number. It says it part, editorially:

"News reports circulated in Boston last week stated that a number of large shoe manufacturing concerns had been considering, or at any rate had been approached by Wall Street interests with a view to a big consolidation of shoe manufacturers in a trust. That alleged prospectus discoursed glibly of \$50,000,000 capitalization and other large and comfortable chunks of money.

"The million dollar habit of talking has been costing the American consumer a tremendous amount, by the way.

"Louis Brandeis was erroneously credited with legal connection with the scheme, but the gentleman has forcibly pointed out the fact that the theory of economics in gigantic combinations is fallacious and false. This was when he was attacking that ancient model of commercial evil, the Standard Oil Company. We hardly know why the New York financiers should expect him to reverse himself, with reference to a "Titanic" model for a shoe combination.

"There is no question about it, the Standard Oil Company has served as the model and the inspiration for all men who want to get rich in a hurry and who want to feel the joy of "an ironclad cinch" on a business—want to be in a position to assassinate and exterminate competitors and grab the whole thing for themselves.

"But where does the consumer come in?

"Also, where does the retail dealer stand in these gigantic combinations?

The Answer is Easy.

"For answer look to the drug trade, the tobacco trade and the meat trade. There are three great lines of commerce which are dominated by powerful combinations, all of which have been under the ban of the law. If the law were as active with regard to unjust acquisition of other people's property in their case as it is in the case of a common thief, somebody would have been in jail years ago.

"In every one of these trades the retail dealer is reduced to the position of a mere clerk or an animated slot machine, if he is permitted to exist at all.

"There never was a clearer system of commercial assassination pursued in this country than that of the tobacco trust, with reference to the retail trade. A dealer in tobacco and cigars who refused to sell out was surrounded by trust stores with cut prices, until they ruined him in business. This process was repeated over and over again.

"Just as soon as the independent dealers were exterminated, then the prices of trust cigars and tobacco went up. The American people are paying more for cigars and tobacco today, all things considered, than any other country in the world."

The Recorder appears to be alarmed at the possible trustification of the shoe business, and well it may. If it does not happen at this time it will just as soon as the

right promoter gets on the job.

When it does, the Recorder will lose its subscribers just as rapidly as the trust can organize its business and crush the retailers.

Karl Marx told us all about this evolution of business from the individual over to the corporate (trust) many years ago. He also explained very minutely how these trusts would monopolize the earth and hold the people in abject slavery. And after the people had experienced this serfdom good and plenty, they would wake up and take the trusts over for their own use and enjoyment. But for many years publications like the Recorder said Marx was a false prophet and that capitalism would continue indefinitely. Just a few more turns and these trusts won't need to advertise at all—then even our daily shinplasters will wake up.—Exchange.

THE CALL OF BREAD.

A mother, hollow cheeked, with eyes that bled

The blood of tortured thought, did scan her child,

That slept a worker's sleep, and she did dread

To touch its limbs to wake it lest its mild Repose be lost, and 'cross its infant mind be spread

The cruel thoughts that wrung the daily fight for bread.

The dawn was cold, yet little children's feet,

That carried pinch'd and ill-clad bodies, rang

The requiem of buried justice on the street And mov'd to act for fear the bell would clang

The hour of toll before her child had ate its crust

She took it from its bunk and sobbed, "I must, I must."

The boy slept on, his body wholly spent, Laid limp and senseless 'cross the widow's lap

Until the touch of coldest water went To shock the drowsy brain and rudely snap

The bonds of rest. Startled, the little chap awoke,

And plaintive sobs repulsed the mother's coaxing talk.

"Oh, Ma, I hate the mill, the work is hard, My back and arms get sore and pain me much,

And cursing bosses curse me, punch my card,

Or take my 'mun' if I but speak to 'Dutch' To help the time along. Oh, Ma, I wish that dad

Was living yet, so we-uns need not work so bad."

The stricken widow rais'd her streaming
eyes
And curs'd the rules of men, the ways of
God,
That built the stage of life where children's
cries
Were wrung from hearts that felt the
miser's rod.
"Come, hurry now," she said, "and after
work we'll go
To see the sights at Watkins' nickel pic-
ture show."

The Pagan Kings of Rome did aid the poor,
To give their lives some pleasures and
'much corn,
But Christians, money-mad, did strive to lure
To wretched toil, to want, the lowly born;
They mock'd the needy with the sight of
pow'r and gold,
Their pressing wants had wrought, then
for a pittance sold.

The widow kiss'd her child at the gaping
gate
And cried, "Think well all day of the treat
tonight,"
But still revolting, tearfully, at his fate,
The youngster cried, "The milling work
ain't right,
Though snows are fine; Oh, Ma, we must
have done some wrong."
The bell did clang; they parted with a
saa "So long."

All bent, the little fellow's fingers flew
Unceasingly o'er the task his lot com-
pell'd,
For bosses stood at hand to see they drew
From out his hide full every cent it held.
The timid glances thrown at times from side
to side
To seek a friend, would with a foreman's
scowls collide.

A mangled form, the widow's rebel son,
With pain and horror frozen on its face,
Was carried out, its short existence run
Before it scarce a dozen years did trace.
A mother's scalding tears did warm the broken
frame
As Justice wrote across our pseudo-ethics,
"Shame."

The robber boldly mixes shot with shot
To get the coin his stormy needs require,
But men of wealth a surplus hoard have got
By petty larceny methods that aspire
To get from out the clash and curses of the
lives
The dollars tainted with our little chil-
dren's lives.
—Joseph Rogers in Miners' Magazine.

THE ASTOR BABY.

The other day the young Mrs. Astor, who
married old Mr. Astor, who went down with
the Titanic, gave birth to—the press said
—a baby. Now what these papers expected
her to give birth to, if it wasn't a baby, we

are at a loss to say. However, this baby is
some kid; the doctor receives for his won-
derful professional ability \$1,000 per day.
His job is to last forty-five days; \$45,000
will be the confinement bill when all is
done. The baby's wardrobe cost several
hundred dollars and the papers stated very
pathetically that the "mother worked" some
of the "fancy work" on these little slips and
things, "with her own hands." Boo-hoo.

Then this young aristocrat has a retinue
of nurses and servants.

The whole affair was given so minutely
and so brazenly that to people with normal
breeding it was disgusting.

Childbirth is a strictly private matter and
should be considered sacred as far as the
public is concerned.

The public has no right to intrude its vul-
gar gaze upon the grandest, most holy mo-
ments of every woman's life. It is immoral;
it is unclean; it is despicable.

But, we fancy these millionaires invited
this publicity; if not, the capitalist press
would not have dared publish it. By the
way, we have a certain class of citizens who
disclaim the theory of environment. Let us
follow this Astor baby.

We know of a baby born on Pearl street;
the mother was poor; on the day of birth
she rose from her bed and performed some
of her household work; no nurse, no serv-
ants and comforts of any kind. At 5 the
child picked coal; at 12 it went to work in
a mill; at 21 it married; at 22 it was a fa-
ther; at 25 it was illiterate and earned \$1.50
per day; at 30 it died with consumption; it
always lived in an alley, unclean, untaught
and uncared for.

The Astor baby? Well, the life it will lead
if the capitalist system is allowed to pre-
vail is beyond a worker's pen to describe,
and must be left to imagination.

However, what say you individualists; did
this Pearl street baby have as good a chance
as the Astor child?

But, you may say, the father created the
wealth. Not so. Not one of the Astors,
from the old, original land shark down, cre-
ated anything excepting misery. The wealth
they hold was created by all the peoples of
the earth, that made land valuable in New
York City.

All of the Astors have been parasites, and
the lewd portrayal of this addition to the
brood is an insult to the class that must
pay for its outrageous extravagance.—Ex.

THE LIFE OF A WORKING GIRL.

I wish that every safe, comfortable and
protected woman might be forced if only
for one month to live the life of a working
girl in a great city. I would have her work
the same hours, eat the same food, live ex-
actly under the same conditions that women
working in laundries, restaurants and fac-
tories live.

She would know what it meant to long
for more food to put the strength she needed
for work into her body; and not dare buy

it, because she wasn't earning enough money to eat "all she wanted."

I would have her, after her work, was done, dazed with fatigue and cold, stand in among a mass of men on a street car back platform, where every grouch pushes against her tired body, her swollen feet, caused her anguish.

In her bare little dollar-and-a-half a week bedroom, without the possibility of food or warmth, and worst of all, with no one to welcome her or to speak to her, she would set the alarm clock for 6:30 the next morning; drag off her clothing with fingers almost too tired to obey her will; turning out the gas, grope her way across the room to the small iron bed and drawing the covers over her, shed those tears of hopelessness and fear, of weariness and loneliness, which only the helpless and the weak can shed.

More than this, she would know what it meant when she has just managed to hold out to the closing hours of factory, through what seemed to her an endless day of "speeding up" noise and relentless work—to have the word sent down from the office that a big order has come in and all the girls are to stay and work overtime tonight.

She should learn to know that there are two codes of morals which men hold. One set of morals for the protected girl who has social position and wealth. Another code for the working girl who has no protection, and who can therefore be exploited.

When women realize that the most helpless thing in all this earth is the woman who must labor to earn her bread; and who stands alone, without home or money, or organization, with nothing to sell but her separate and unprotected power to work; when women realize the tragedy, the hopelessness of this struggle, then the words "working women must organize to survive," will have a meaning to them.

Out of this sense of kinship will spring the battle cry of woman, "We are of one blood, I and thou."

Then women will understand and feel what the organization of women means. You will not have to convince their intellects that "alone they are helpless and together they are strong," for their hearts will teach them.

We will then have that comradeship among women which will enable us to have the substance of a civilization where we now have but its shadow.—Helen M. Todd, Illinois State Factory Inspector.

DUTY VERSUS RIGHTS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Since the birth of the American Republic we have accepted as supreme the doctrine of "the right of liberty and the pursuit of happiness." In our systems of jurisprudence, and in our treatises upon statecraft and sociology, the emphasis has been upon the "rights" of mankind. We have been hearing about the rights of the child, the rights of women, the rights of capital, the

rights of labor, civil rights and political rights, until the doctrine of human rights has become a thing working endless confusion and hatred.

In sharp contrast with this method of securing better conditions for mankind and a more harmonious spirit among men is the doctrine taught by God. In the sacred word there is practically no reference to the rights of man—the emphasis is upon the duty of man.

When the strong oppress the weak we immediately cry out that there has been a transgression of rights. The New Testament declares that the law of love and brotherhood has been violated.

If the rich operator oppresses the wage earner, reducing him to a starvation plane; if he so manipulates the market and closes factories so as to prevent the laboring man from enjoying food and comfort, the remedy that the Bible proposes is not in emphasizing the rights of the poor, but in thrusting in upon the employer the thought that in the treatment of his men he is to follow the law of love and of brotherhood.

Human rights will never suffer if human duties be performed. The time has come when duty must be emphasized. The duty of the mistress to the maid, of the maid to the mistress. The duty of the employer to the employee, of the employee to the employer.

Duty, then, and not rights, is the supreme need of the hour. For the doing of one's duty will carry one farther along than the mere granting of another's rights. Gradually men are coming to learn this important truth. The growing spirit of altruism indicates it. The working man demands justice, and he is right. But God demands more than justice—His imperative is love. For love is the fulfilling of the law.

THE GRASPING STEEL MOLOCH.

Devours Immense Profits in Every Field of Operations Where Money Can Be Made.

(A. F. of L. Press Dispatch.)

Washington, D. C.—In the report of the committee to investigate violations of the anti-trust act, particularly directed toward the activities of the United States Steel corporation, there is much interesting information relative to the conduct of that gigantic commercial enterprise. A chapter in the report is devoted to the "company supply store." Not unlike other monopolistic business concerns, the Steel Corporation invades every avenue where profit can be procured. The following is an excerpt upon this phase of the corporation's activity:

"As bearing on the question of employees, the policy of the Steel Corporation in regard to the establishment of the company supply stores is important. The evidence before the committee shows that it is the custom of the company where steel and iron plants are established and towns and villages grow up around the company's

plants, through a subsidiary company known as the Union Supply Company, to open stores to supply its employees with groceries, provisions and almost every article of household necessity, together with powder, fuse and other supplies—in fact, everything the employees need, either to live or to conduct their operations as employees of the company.

"The local grocer, baker, meat and fish dealer, apothecary, blacksmith, carpenter, coal, wood and other dealers are thus brought into direct competition. But this is not wholly so. The company stores have great advantages. They deal with their own employees, who constitute 30 per cent of their custom. To be sure the employees are not obliged by any law or rule of the company to buy at the company store, but it is undoubtedly true that they all understand they will be better considered for doing so.

"The company supply store knows just what is coming in wages every day and week to each employee who deals at the company store. No other local competitor has the benefit of this information. This enables the company supply store to extend credit only to the extent of wages actually due or earned. The result is practically an actual cash business with no losses in bad debts. The fact that the Steel Corporation does not attempt to maintain these supply stores except where it deals with its own employees, shows pretty conclusively that it has no desire to engage in such trade under ordinary competition. It limits its stores to places where it deals almost wholly with its own employees.

"The profits made and dividends declared to the Steel Corporation by this system of supply stores, we think, are pertinent and sufficient to show a prosperity entirely out of the ordinary. This supply company was organized in March, 1902, about a year after the Steel Corporation itself. Its capital stock is \$500,000. Its corporate name is Union Supply Company, and it is one of the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation.

"In 1903, this \$500,000 subsidiary corporation declared a dividend of \$250,000 and in subsequent years as follows: 1904, \$250,000; 1905, \$405,000; 1906, \$305,000; 1907, \$500,000; 1908, \$320,000; 1909, \$440,000 and 1910, \$520,000. It will thus be seen that this corporation earned and paid its parent company the United States Steel Corporation in dividends a total of \$3,490,000 in eight years on retail supplies sold almost wholly to its own employees."

TENDERNESS TO THE AGED.

Those in Their Helpless Years Should Be Treated With Kind and Gentle Regard.

Nothing is more beautiful or Christlike in the character of the young woman than a kind and gentle regard for the old. They whose falling steps are slowly descending

the sunless slope of age have but one consolation as the years speed by them, and that is the tenderness and consideration of those on whose lives the beauties of the morning are breaking. Age is a season of physical infirmity, of mental retrospection, of shattered dreams and earthly disappointments. No more for the old is there a glimmer in the rolling stars, no more freshness in the spring, no more a triumph in the years. The thousand melodies of the present sound far off to their aged ears and its charms are blurred in the ears and eyes whose tears fall on the graves of old affections. Treat them gently, for their travail and their sacrifice are yet the possessors not only of existence in the world in whose splendors ye exult, but also for the prosperity and happiness we thoughtlessly enjoy. Never mind if she or he be old and feeble and of humble garb—they look to you in their helpless years to aid with gentle courtesy their tottering steps. God's blessing will reward you if you do.—The Plate Printer.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The failure of the national and state governments to protect workmen from preventable diseases of industry is strikingly brought out in a report just issued of the second national conference on industrial diseases. It is shown that in three years the Illinois commission found 578 cases of lead poisoning in that state and that a hasty and incomplete study disclosed 121 cases of this one disease of occupation in New York City alone. Many of these were due to the absence of regulations requiring the use of simple protective devices and practices which, it is pointed out, are in general use in Germany and England under legislation providing for the payment of insurance benefits in the case of sickness directly due to industry.

A growing appreciation, however, of the need of regulating the conditions among which the thirty million wage earners of this country carry on their work is shown from the recent prohibition by Congress of the manufacture or sale of "phossy jaw" matches and from the enactment in eight states during the past year of the bill prepared by the Association for Labor Legislation requiring the compulsory reporting of certain of the more evident industrial diseases. The report, which is profusely illustrated, is divided into four parts. Diseases of occupation are treated in papers read before the American Medical Association, this year for the first time giving place on its annual program to the industrial disease problem. Dr. W. Gilman Thompson presents a plan for the classification of occupational diseases; compressed air illness, or "caisson disease," is discussed by Dr. Frederick L. Keays from a study of 3,692 cases under his observation during the construction of the Pennsylvania East River Tunnels, and Dr. L. M. Ryan, phy-

sician to the Foundation Company, deals with the same disease and the preventive methods to be adopted in calsson work. Occupational skin diseases, nervous and mental diseases, diseases of the eye, and industrial poisons are covered by such well known authorities as Dr. John A. Fordyce, Dr. Chas. A. Dana, Dr. Ellice M. Alger and David L. Edsall, whose testimony refutes the contention that national ingenuity and inventiveness have lessened industrial disease here and have made less needful the rigid legal control exercised in other countries.

Reports of lead poisoning in New York City and of the examination of 1,413 workers in cellar bakeries and tailor shops are included in a section dealing with investigations. Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston pleads for more work by hospitals and clinics in the prevention of industrial diseases and Prof. C. E. A. Winslow contributes a much discussed paper on temperature and humidity in factories. Prof. Baskerville proposes the use of certain preventive agencies for workmen exposed to dusts, fumes and gases.

If industrial disease is to be adequately handled in this country, information must be had as to the extent of these diseases and as to the particular occupations in which they occur, points out Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician of the United States census Bureau. A proper nomenclature of occupations is the first requisite and this, Dr. Wilbur announces, is being prepared by the American Medical Association.

The medical inspection of factories in Illinois is shown to have resulted in the reporting of 247 cases of industrial disease from thirty-one manufacturing establishments during the first eight months of the law's operation. One plant is cited which had seventy-three cases of lead poisoning last August due to dry sand papering of lead paint. With the use of a simple respirator for the protection of these workers as recommended by the department, the hazard of this occupation has been so far reduced that there has not been a single case of lead poisoning in that particular establishment in the last four months. Dr. Leonard W. Hatch, statistician of the New York department of labor, who has had charge of the registration of industrial diseases in New York state, emphasizes the need for educating physicians as to the intent and scope of registration laws and testifies to the gratifying results obtained from the first few months' operation of the act.

The report, which is issued by the American Association for Labor Legislation, closes with a bibliography compiled in co-operation with the Library of Congress and the United States Bureau of Labor, containing in addition to more important foreign works, over 600 American titles.—American Association for Labor Legislation.

The aims of the Brotherhood are for higher wages, a shorter workday, better

homes, better and safer workshops. These objects can be speedily and permanently secured by a thorough organization, conducted on business principles. Join now, and induce your fellow worker to do likewise.

HOODWINKED BOY SCOUTS.

The defenders of the Boy Scout movement have been laying the flattering unction to their souls that the movement is not of a military nature. They have sworn—and are swearing—great round oaths to the effect that the scouts are the very apotheosis of peace emissaries.

In connection with this egregious misstatement, I would like to call attention to these four significant little items, recently clipped from the lay press:

"British Boy Scouts intending to visit Germany are refused admission on the ground that they are a foreign military organization."

"The Associated Press dispatches, in giving an account of the review of the Boy Scouts by the czar, said the authorities 'hoped that the early awakening of enthusiasm for the army will operate against the spread of seditious Socialism among the youth of Russia.'"

"The Boy Scout movement, as proposed by Lord Baden-Powell, meets the approval of the emperor of Germany, who, it has been stated, is promoting it in that country 'to strengthen the army.'"

"Lieutenant Simons, who is visiting this country in command of the Australian boys, gives an account of the Boy Scout movement as they have it in Australia. He states that already 100,000 boys are registered and the purpose is to continue the work until Australia has 600,000 well-trained soldiers. Every boy of 13 is registered. For two years he will be drilled (without a gun.) At 15 years old the rifle will be put in his hands, and he will be drilled until he is 18."

Will some "scout commissioner," possessing sufficient intelligence to read and understand English, now kindly arise and explain how the Boy Scouts are anti-militaristic in intent?

Is it possible that with the number of free schools we have in this beautiful country and the unequalled facilities for acquiring education—even among the very poorest and least favored—that anyone can be found so dense and obtuse as to deny the military intent of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts?

The Ernest Seton-Thompson branch of scouts is exempted. As I have said repeatedly, they are a very worthy organization, and the knowledge acquired by their boys is valuable, clean and wholesome.

But the other subterranean organization, with its valiant band of falsifiers and hypocrites, these I am particularly anxious to smoke out and put on the witness stand for cross examination.

It is no excuse to say that the Boy Scouts are occasionally employed in well doing, as they were a few weeks ago in New York.

when, for a day or so, they gathered tin cans and rubbish, and helped in work which the taxpayers pay an inadequate and graft-ridden health department for doing.

It would have been infinitely more to the credit of the applauders of this juvenile activity if they had exhibited definite intelligence to insist upon the performance of this duty by those engaged and paid for clearing up garbage and tin cans.

The Boy Scout movement has one excuse—and only one excuse—for being. This is to instill into the minds of these youngsters a longing for and familiarity with military activities, to the end that the day of universal peace and universal disarmament may be postponed as long as possible.

But it is coming, nevertheless.—Exchange.

THE BLANKET MEETING.

An Early Attempt of Labor to Get a Hearing From Capital.

The "blanket meeting" was held ninety-five years ago, April, 1817. Apropos of present industrial and economic conditions in the British Islands, that gathering may not be altogether without interest.

One hundred years ago Englishmen, while theoretically free men, were, practically speaking, little better than slaves. They had Magna Charta and the bill of rights, it is true, but landlordism bestrode them like a Colossus, and the rights of the plain people were little better than a dream.

Still, the leaven of democracy was at work, and the "interests" had already begun the game of checkmating the popular movements. For instance, Parliament, at the instigation of the aforesaid interests, had just passed the habeas corpus act, by which power was given to the ministers to arrest anyone they wished.

It was mainly against this iniquitous act that the blanket meeting was held.

The meeting was held at Manchester. Goaded almost to desperation by the evil conditions of the times, some 12,000 people came together in St. Peter's field to discuss the situation and to voice their protest against the high handed fashion in which the great lords and their henchmen were trifling with the rights which had always been revered by Englishmen.

The great assemblage consisted almost entirely of workingmen, mostly mill operatives. Not knowing how long it might take them to transact their business, most of them brought blankets for the purpose of sleeping on the ground: hence the name that was given to it. The great multitude was peaceably inclined and simply desired to give expression to its grievances.

But the great meeting died with all its music in it. The officers of the law—law that represented the "majesty" not of the people of England but of the titled and wealth endowed minority—appeared on the scene, read the riot act—when there was no

riot within a thousand miles—and the meeting dispersed.

The blanket meeting was one of the earliest attempts on the part of labor to get a hearing at the hands of capital; and, while it proved to be a dismal failure, the spirit it tried to voice, but was prevented from voicing, lived on—and today when labor speaks all England sits up and listens.

The world of 1912 is not the world of 1817, the year of the blanket meeting in St. Peter's field.—Western Laborer, Omaha, Nebraska.

PAST ALL COMPUTATION.

The New York Independent, commenting on the operations of the American Federation of Labor for 1911, has this: "The unions spent nearly \$5,000,000 last year in aid of strikers. We do not learn how much the profit was."

Five millions in money bulks big, until one reflects that it represents in this case less than \$3 per capita for the more than a million and three-quarters of members in the Federation's affiliated organizations. Rather small amount of insurance on wages, not to count other benefits.

Respecting the Independent's sympathetic remark, "We do not learn how much the profit was," the reply is, Nobody knows. No, no one can compute the amount. No tabular statement can be devised to cover all the points in the estimate. Who can say how many employers would have reduced wages last year without the union as a stumbling block to their intentions? Who can compute the profit to the trade unionists concerned in the numerous cases in which employers agreed to increase wages simply on a demand—a strike without direct cost? Who can put down in figures the sums to the credit of both employers and employed through use of the union label. Who can convert into statements of dollars and cents the good that has come to both union and non-union employes, chiefly women and children, who have had their hours of labor reduced the last year through union activity? Who can estimate what it would cost union men if they did not stand ready to strike?

A rough guess suggests itself to one's mind as to the profits in being ready to strike when the wages and hours of non-unionists are compared with those of unionists. But this is not an entirely fair basis, for some anti-union employers, especially those having large numbers of employes, pay a wage or institute a device designed to keep their plants out of the union. In such cases, the non-union men enjoy an unearned share of the profits of unionism. However, in certain occupations or certain plants the low level of the wages of non-unionists indicates a sad need of the union, and a comparison between union and non-union levels of pay results in pointing out big profits to the union.

If their unionism yields profits of only

one dollar a week to the trade unionists of this country—to all, in the Federation and out of it—the solid lump would be one hundred and fifty million dollars a year. But there are unions, and not a few of them, which have elevated their scale by a dollar a day, six dollars a week, since their organization. A report from each international union could bring out the desired facts on this point, within the limits of probability. We shall not try to put the sum total in figures, but can leave the reader to look into his own impressions of the entire value of trade unionism to the working people of this country, and decide whether it does not run up well into the hundreds of millions of dollars.—The Lance.

WOMEN IN UNIONS.

There are two fundamental reasons why women workers should be organized into trade unions. The first is that the good of society demands such associated effort. It is a significant fact that wherever labor is highly skilled and highly paid, trade organization follows as a matter of course, and in its wake comes a higher standard of living for the family and for the community.

Much of the unskilled and underpaid work is done by women, sometimes in competition with men, sometimes not, sometimes by women who are the sole wage earners of the family, sometimes by women who supplement an inadequate wage earned by the man of the family, sometimes by women who have no families either to support or to be supported by.

Again, another peril in the path of the unorganized woman worker has been pointed out by one of the keenest observers of industrial America, Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' League.

"A corporation," she says, "may be accurately law abiding, yet its foreman may be a libertine or a petty tyrant, and it is the foreman who comes into contact with the working women and girls. He incarnates for them the corporation. Young girls receiving \$3 to \$6 a week are at the mercy of the foreman and forewomen under whose direction they work. If these latter are of bad character the whole community suffers from their corrupting influence. Where, however, there is a strong, stable, old established union, the foreman is apt to be a better type man than the man who deals exclusively with inexperienced, unorganized women and girls."

The second reason for the organization of women is the education which the trade union offers to the woman herself. Women have always done more than their share of the work of the world, and now, for the first time, they are beginning to realize its value. The path of woman in modern industry has not been strewn with roses, but it surely is leading her to a position of dignity and influence unknown to women of the past, and no other factor in her prog-

ress seems to be comparable, in usefulness with the trades union.—Anna Withington in Boston Globe.

SOCIALISM CONDENSED.

Socialism is not difficult to understand, if a man really wants to. It begins with the fact of "surplus value." One man employs another for the wealth he can be made to produce over what he is paid in wages. This seems simple enough, and yet, what consequences follow.

Throughout human history men have been setting other men to work, and whether as slaves, serfs or servants, the motive power has always been this desire for "surplus value" or profit, as we call it, and as the process goes on, those who appropriated the profits, combined for mutual advantage—to make more profit—and so we find the "class struggle." Human history is the story of the arising of some dominant class, and the struggle of what is produced. Government is used by the master class to retain its power.

In modern capitalism this system culminates; here is a class entrenched in power, owning the sources of wealth, the huge machines whereby it is produced, and the financial resources upon which all other processes depend. We see it holding itself in power by means of the policeman's club and rifle, by machine guns and battle ships, and whether by bribery or outright force, it has seized all the powers of government, of legislatures executives and courts. It controls the newspapers and colleges, that it may shape the thoughts of men, and pour contempt and ridicule upon those who suggest that any other system might be conceivable, and so the "class war" is waged, not only in politics and industry, but also in the intellectual world.

And as this war increases in intensity, as capital becomes more concentrated, the great mass of laborers are more ground down, while unemployment, misery and discontent increase with it; and so is fulfilled the prophecy of Marx and Engels that, under pressure of bitter necessity, the workers are organizing, training their own leaders and thinkers and forming themselves into a worldwide political party, whose destiny it is to conquer the power of government, end exploitation, and free all classes of society.

This change—the transfer of the means of production—is what the Socialists call the "revolution," and it is about this issue that the "class war" is fought. If little children are shut up in sweatshops, if women are sold into white slavery, it is not for any fault of theirs; it is not the work of any devil; it is simply because of the "profit" they represent; and when nations are conquered and "civilized," that, too, is for profit. And these epidemics of graft, that corrupt our body politic—they are not accidental—and they are not remedied by putting any number of men in jail—they point

out the way that the master class has rendered useless our political democracy.

It is no exaggeration to say that our education system is conducted, instinctively, or deliberately, for the purpose of preventing the truth from becoming clear to the people — Norman Duxbury, in Labor Clarion.

CHILD LABOR.

Literature sent out by the National Child Labor Committee shows by the census reports of 1910 that one child out of seven under 14 years of age is at work; 95 out of 145 under 14 in the Alabama mills cannot read or write; 38 out of 54 children in Virginia cannot read or write; that 6,000,000 of the total population over 10 years of age are illiterate. Twelve per cent of the men of voting age cannot read or write. And as a remedy it is suggested, "Get a living wage for the father."

The advice given is very good. But it does not go far enough to abolish the evils of child labor. The labor movement in addition to its efforts to secure a living wage for the father, believes in taking the child out of the factory entirely and relieve the normal bread winner from the competition of child labor; it believes in the enactment and strict enforcement of compulsory education, better skill and better wages for the coming generation. More than that, our work is that of preventive philanthropy; it checks the chief causes active in filling juvenile courts, probation homes, reformatories, insane asylums and hospitals.

"Proof? The Chicago Vice Commission reports that the second greatest cause why 40,000 girls are actually sacrificed to an immoral life in Chicago is the stress of industrial life on unskilled workers with the onfeebly influence of will power. — Exchange.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

The increased cost of living dates back to the last century, and it made it impossible for men to support their families. Women were driven out into the business world. They came into competition with men who were ungenerous and unjust. It was all the fault of the same greed that causes present conditions, the desire for luxury and pleasure in both men and women. There was a lack of self abnegation, and so we find inequalities in industry. There should be equal pay for equal work, and anything else is unjust, but it has been the way since women came into the labor market. Men have objected, saying that women have not the strength, but how much does strength count? A factory girl can go into a factory and press a button that sets machinery moving as well as the strongest man. In almost every way the element of strength is being eliminated. If the laws in which women have no voice could equalize the pay of men and women fewer women would be employed and men would have a better chance to support their women at home.

There are many women who would not care for matrimony, but would prefer to go into professional life, and there is nothing in Holy Writ to show that a woman should not engage in any profession that has been or can be opened to her.—Father Joseph H. McMahon of New York.

THE LAW OF GROWTH.

To join a union is like planting a seed in a flower pot. You plant the seed and go to bed at night. You wake up in the morning and there is no change; nothing seems to have happened during the night. The week passes and still there is no change. But you know the change is going on underneath. You wait; you give it water and watch it, and then, some day, a tiny little green shoot comes. You are overjoyed. You take it to the sun, you water it and watch it, and in the summer comes a beautiful blossom, the result not only of sowing the seed but of patience and watchfulness. The union is like that. You have got not only to pay dues, but you have got to take an interest in your own trade and in other trades. You have got to go about preaching the gospel of trade unionism and persuading your fellow workers to join, and this not only for the sake of what they can get out of it, but for the sake of what they are going to put into it.—Mary McArthur, secretary British Women's Trade Union League.

THE FELLER ON THE FENCE.

I like a man of courage and conviction good and strong,
Though his judgment may be hasty and his theories may be wrong;
A man who'll come out boldly and defend with main and might
A thing in controversy if he thinks the thing is right.
I like t' measure words with one who'll parry, guard and thrust,
Defending what he thinks is fair and fighting what's unjust.
He may hold views t' which my mind most stubbornly dissents,
But I'm bound to like him better than the feller "on the fence."
The wishy-washy feller, who, when politics or art
Are subjects of discussion, never cares t' take a part;
The man who, when he's talkin' with his dearest bosom friend
Will not state his opinions lest the statement may offend,
Offends me more by his silence an' by sittin' calm, inert,
Than he would by fightin' back a bit, my views to controvert;
An' it doesn't stand t' reason that a man with common sense
Could feel much admiration for the feller "on the fence."

THE CRITIC.

The world is so filled up with men ready to spill their sarcastic criticism upon the heads of their fellows that it is refreshing to occasionally meet a man who has something to say about the good things that other men do. Such a man cheers the workers for the improvement of humanity on to greater efforts. The ingratitude of the general public for beneficial results produced by unselfish souls for the race has stopped many a timid man's efforts. The labor movement has its full share of critics within the ranks, and we would not silence them if it were within our power, for they are needed, and perform a service so long as their criticism is honest and fair; but dishonest criticism is frequently resorted to, and does only harm to the movement.—Labor Clarion.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

Out of the mills and workshops, out of the fields and mines,
At the close of day came trooping the toll-worn, wearied lines
Of millions and millions of workers, and each in his horny hand
Holds a power he doesn't dream of or doesn't understand.

What is it? Why, the ballot. O fools! will you never see
That the rich are but the apples and you the leaves of the tree?
Aye, and its trunk and its branches and its rugged strength profound,
Its mighty roots, far-reaching, thrust deep in the fertile ground.

You can rewrite the constitution, change every law in the land;
You can make every man and woman share the work of brain and hand,
But you must be up and doing. Why do you lie so still?
Are you asleep and dreaming? You can own the earth if you will.

—Exchange.

SYSTEM RADICALLY WRONG.

"There is something radically wrong in a system which gives us an average product of \$12 per day and an average wage of \$1.78 per day," declared the Rev. G. A. Miller, pastor of the First Methodist church of San Jose, Cal., in a recent Sunday night service, which was attended by members of the Carpenters' union of Santa Clara county in a body. "If the carpenter of Nazareth should make us a visit he would find things about as they were in Palestine some 2,000 years ago," continued the Rev. Mr. Miller. "Then and now a few cornered the earth, and the workers got the worst of it. If the world is any better today it is because of the principles taught by the lowly Nazarene carpenter. The church and the people have one common cause. If ever the day comes when the church is one thing and the

interests of the men and women who toil are another thing, then the church will cease to be the church of the carpenter of Nazareth. The church needs you and you need the church. Let's get together."

BE MEN.

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way

With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day

With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,

Or a trouble is what you make it,
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,

But only how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that!

Come up with a smiling face,
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you'll bounce,

Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts;

But how did you fight, and why?

And though you be done to the death, what then?

If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why the Critic will call it good.

Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,

And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But how only did you die?

—Edmund Vance Cooke.

MEAN INSECT.

The Comprehensive Characterization of the German Farmer.

An old German farmer in Kansas by industry and frugality acquired a rather large property and at the same time a ponderous physique. He sold his farm and stock and bought a neat place in the outskirts of the town. Not wishing to be entirely idle, he cultivated a garden patch in which he took great pride.

One day an adventurous calf found its way into the garden through a hole in the fence. The old man ran him around the garden several times, but Mr. Calf could not or would not find the hole through which he had entered. At last, out of temper and breath, the man sat down on a bench and, fanning himself with his hat, said:

"Der caluf is der meanest insect vot schumps. Dot's vot der matter iss."—Kansas City Star.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.—Burke.

KNOCKS OUT 8-HOUR CLAUSE.

Washington.—While the naval appropriation bill was under consideration in the Senate on July 5 Senator Perkins of California submitted an amendment to strike out the provision, "that the coal shall be mined by labor that is employed at not exceeding eight hours per day," which was inserted and passed by the House. This refers to coal purchased by the government to operate its vessels. The Senate concurred in the amendment of Senator Perkins and the provision was struck out. It was asserted by Senators Perkins and Lodge that it would be impossible for the navy department to get "eight-hour" coal for a considerable length of time. Another objection was that coal was mined and paid for by the ton. The bill now goes to a conference committee. Whether the opponents of the eight-hour clause can sustain their position before the conference committee is a matter of conjecture, for undoubtedly it is possible to procure immense quantities of coal that is mined by laborers employed eight hours per day.

A SUGGESTION.

When schools have been provided for the children in the streets,
When the little ones no more are made to toll;

When sweatshops are no longer and the race has been made stronger,
When the law does not defend the graft-er's spoil;

When aid is freely given to the needy, worthy poor,

When recompense is made for every hurt;
When the time is resurrected that a woman, unprotected,
May not find her path obstructed by a flirt;

When the shift of fifteen hours in the factory and shop,

Whereby hope and light and joys are made remote,

Has been completely ended; when the helpless are befriended—

Then the woman will not care about the vote. —Judge.

DEFECTIVE RAILS CAUSE WRECK.

Washington—Experts connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission have for many months been conducting an investigation for the purpose of securing data relative to defective railroad rails. From information gathered it is shown that during November and December, 1911, and January, 1912, there were 2,760 accidents attributable to rail failures, and of this number 936 occurred as the result of defective rails. The defects in the rails are due to the process of manufacture, and H. W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances of the Interstate Commerce Commission, states that "present specifications and tests of rails, in

so far as the detection of longitudinal seams is concerned, appear to be inadequate. It would seem to be time that some definite action be taken toward eliminating this source of danger and securing structurally sound rails."

ANTI-TRUST ACT DECISION.

Washington—According to a decision just handed down by the Massachusetts supreme judicial tribunal the owners of patents are included as coming under the operation of the Sherman anti-trust act. The case in which this decision covers involved the United Shoe Machinery Company, and the decision, written by Chief Justice Rugg, finds that, while the question of whether the United Shoe Machinery Company is "an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and has monopolized trade and commerce between the several states," must be governed ultimately by decision of the United States Supreme Court, no word or phrase in the Sherman anti-trust act reveals an intent to exempt the owners of patents from its sweeping provisions against monopolistic combination.

TO LABOR.

Shall you complain who feed the world,
Who clothe the world,
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You are your power,
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand,
Your strong right hand,
Your skilled right hand.
You hold the whole world in your hand.
See to it what you do.
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you.

Then rise as you never rose before,
Nor hoped before,
Nor dared before,
And show as was never shown before
The power that lies in you.
Stand all as one!
See justice done!
Believe and dare and do!
—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

PREFERENCE TO HOME LABOR.

Salem, Ore.—The unions of this city have succeeded in having the city council pass an ordinance providing that resident laborers shall be given the preference over non-residents with contractors on public work. At the last election the city charter was amended to the effect that resident laborers should have the preference and the ordinance carries the amendment into effect.

A RELIC OF ANTE-BELLUM DAYS.

In the old slave days, market quotations in Southern cities were not complete unless current prices paid for slaves were included. The following is a letter of quotations that was issued from Richmond, Va., in 1857. The original of this letter is kept as a souvenir in the house where Lincoln died:

Richmond, Va., Sept. 15, 1857.

No. 1 men (extra)	\$1,450 to \$1,550
No. 1 men (good)	1,200 to 1,250
No. 2 men (common)	1,100 to 1,150
No. 1 women (extra)	1,200 to 1,250
No. 2 women (good)	1,000 to 1,050
No. 2 woman (common)	925 to 550
Boy, 4 ft. high	500 to 550
Boy, 5 ft. high	1,050 to 1,150
Girl, 4 ft. high	500 to 550
Girl, 5 ft. high	1,000 to 1,075

Families and scrub sell in usual proportion to above quotations.

D. M. PULLIAM & CO.
—Wisconsin Equity News.

TELL US, MAN.

Tell us, are you advertising
In the same old foolish way
That your grand-dad did before you,
And persist "It doesn't pay?"

Think the whole world knows your address
"Cause it hasn't changed in years?"
Wouldn't the pathos of such logic
Drive a billy-goat to tears?

"Just a card" is all you care for,
Hidden, lonesome and unread,
Like the sign upon a tombstone
Telling folks that you're dead.

Wake up, man, and take a tonic,
Bunch your hits and make a drive,
Let people know you want their business,
ADVERTISE, and keep alive!

In a report of the interstate commerce commission is a statement as to the express monopoly, which says that while the express companies are paying dividends on a capitalization of \$106,000,000, their actual investment is only \$7,000,000. This report also shows that the express companies are all owned by the railroads on whose lines they operate, so that by maintaining the express companies the railroads simply collect a higher price for carrying certain classes of freight that they could not collect were they required to conduct the express business themselves.

Last year the A. P. Cannery at Blaine, Wash., some forty miles from Vancouver, paid 30 cents per hour to its employees during the fishing season and employed mostly residents of Blaine. This year the company only pays 25 cents an hour to men and 15 cents to boys and girls. Most of the employees are Japanese and Chinamen, al-

though the latter are not allowed to leave the wharf upon which the cannery is built. No overtime is paid and only straight time is allowed, though employees are frequently compelled to work eighteen hours a day. The cannery runs spasmodically, depending upon the run of fish into the traps. Between these periods the slaves must wait around on their own time till barges of fish are towed in. Scarcely a dollar of the company's payroll finds its way to residents of Blaine. Most of the survivors among the wage workers are now working between Blaine and New Westminster in an effort to keep body and soul together. There are many hungry workers and children in Blaine. Thus are "our" natural resources being developed, all to the honor and glory of a market for the fish we catch, but cannot buy back, in the Orient!—The Voice.

HOW DO YOU HOE?

Say, how do you hoe your row, young chap?
Say, how do you hoe your row?
Do you hoe it fair?
Do you hoe it square?
Do you hoe it the best you know?
Do you cut the weeds, as you ought to do,
And leave what's worth while there?
The harvest you'll garner depends on you;
Are you working on the square?

Are you making it straight and clean,
young chap?
Are you making it straight and clean?
Are you going straight,
At a hustling gait?
Are you scattering all that's mean?
Do you laugh and sing and whistle shrill,
And dance a step or two,
As the row you hoe leads up the hill?
The harvest is up to you.

BOILERMAKERS, PRUDENT AND FORESIGHTED.

The Boilermakers enacted the following progressive provisions at the tenth convention recently held at Little Rock: Per capita tax to Grand Lodge increased from 50c to \$1 per month for journeymen and 60c per month for apprentices and helpers. Fifty per cent of this amount will go into the strike benefit, 30 per cent for general expenses, 11 per cent for disabilities and deaths, 7 per cent for the Journal and 2 per cent for transportation of delegates to convention. The death benefits were increased from \$100 to \$250 and a disability benefit of \$300 in cases where both eyes, both hands or both feet are lost. The Journal will be made free and sent to each individual member. Special Grand Lodge assessments will be abolished. All strikes in future must be sanctioned by the executive council in order to secure strike benefits. The Grand Lodge will bond all the financial officers of local district lodges. The journeymen boilermakers' and helpers' lodges are to be consolidated. The new laws will take effect January 1, 1913.

EDUCATION AND THE LAND.

A section of the press is vehemently denouncing the Rev. J. S. Woodsworth because he publicly lamented the fact that there are in this province 30,000 children of school age who are not attending school.

The fact is not denied by those who have undertaken to reprove Mr. Woodsworth. They contend that things are as bad or worse elsewhere, but surely that is no reason why we should not correct the evil here.

It is our duty to provide ways and means which will insure the education of all the children in this province, irrespective of what others may or may not do. Of all the absurd and illogical arguments against reform, the one that things are as bad or worse elsewhere is the rottenest.

There is a certain class of persons who pretend to be deaf, blind and dumb with regard to social and economic conditions in Manitoba.

Mr. Woodsworth is performing an extremely useful service by making the socially blind to see, the economically deaf to hear, and the politically dumb to speak. More power to his arm.

Referring to the cause of illiteracy, Mr. Woodsworth quoted from the report of the Royal Commission on technical education, to the effect that "It seemed necessary that in order to maintain the existence of a family the mother must go out to work rather than care for her children."

Now why must the mother go out to work?

Simply on account of high rents and low wages caused by land monopoly. Thus are all these social problems contained in the land question.

Land reform will make all other reforms easier, without it other reforms cannot permanently raise the economic condition of the workers.—The Voice, Winnipeg.

SOME—AND OTHERS.

How some people do work—with other people's hands.

What great crops they raise—with other people's labor.

What great buildings they erect—with other people's work.

What great financiering they do conduct—with other people's skill.

What elegant bread they eat—that other people create.

What mansions they occupy—that other people build.

And pray what do they do for all these things:

Why, just corner the money and opportunities and let the wage slaves take care of themselves.

THE COMMON RIGHT.

God has made this world, not for a few privileged classes, rich and strong and wise, but for all His children; and His kingdom will not come until all His children have

something like a fair chance to make of themselves what they can in the world, and to have some share in its joys and in its prosperity.

And I am setting myself with clearer and clearer vision as the years go by to do what little I can to make this a world of universal humanity. I care less about preparing men for heaven hereafter, and more for bringing heaven to earth; less about singing "Heaven is my home," and more about turning home into heaven.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of Outlook, in "My Four Anchors, What We Know in the Realm of Religion."

BLOT ON CIVILIZATION.

That women are compelled to work in many occupations longer hours for a bare living than the organized mechanics in the skilled trades is a dark blot on our boasted civilization, and a danger to the physical and mental development of the rising generation. It is one of the most important issues on which organized labor should concentrate its energy and efforts. A shorter work day has a tendency to raise wages and to promote organization.

SHORTER DAY FOR STREET RAILWAY MEN.

The Massachusetts legislature has enacted a law regulating the hours of labor of street railway employes after January 1, 1913. Regular trainmen will be limited to nine hours' regular work, to be performed within twelve consecutive hours. For substitutes eight hours must elapse between the close of one day's labor and the beginning of the next.

CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress was held in Guelph, Province of Ontario, Canada, beginning Monday, September 9. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has grown to proportions where it has become the great militant force in Canada for the protection of the interests of organized and unorganized workmen.

SECTION HANDS STRIKE.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The section hands employed on the Wabash railway between Ft. Wayne and Toledo, and between Ft. Wayne and Montpelier are on strike. These men have been receiving the munificent wage of \$1.50 per diem of ten hours, and a demand was made for an increase to \$1.65. The officials of the company peremptorily refused concessions, although in this era of high prices the wages of \$1.50 per day is generally admitted to be below the bread line.

A labor organization is not a mutual admiration society, nor an old maid's sewing circle, but an effort on the part of its members to better their economic position in society.

READ THIS.

According to the so-called progressives, the founders of the nation were arrogant aristocrats and "plutes." It is rather amusing to hear these self-styled progressives who cry that Alexander Hamilton dictated to Washington and the constitutional convention.

Socialists and progressives would abolish all constitutional checks and restraints, placing life, liberty and property at the mercy of the ballot boxes and the ignorant majority.—Harold Banning of Mt. Vernon, O., in a recent letter to the Cleveland News.

And Then Read This.

The United States commissioner of labor has been investigating industrial conditions at Lawrence, Mass. The conditions at Lawrence are typical of conditions throughout New England. The same conditions are to be found in Milwaukee in those industries which are poorly paid, such as in the tanning industry, where the wages are pitifully inadequate.

The commissioner finds that the average income per family was \$8.76 a week—that, too, when the mills were running full time. It takes the combined wages of father, mother and three children, he reports, to support a family with the barest necessities of life.

The commissioner is not a muckraker. He is not a Socialist. He is not an agitator or an incendiary. He has simply gathered the facts and the government has published them. The American people may draw their own conclusions.

What do you think about it? * * * —New York Call.

HELP LIGHTEN HER LOAD.

These are long, hard, wearing days for the farmer's wife. She is in the midst of a continual round of cleaning, scouring, berry picking and canning, fighting flies and ants, cooking and serving meals for the hungry men, perhaps attending to a flock of poultry, and performing a score of other daily duties. She has a heavy share in the farm partnership, and she carries her load nobly.

Let us see that she is not working too hard. She is more likely to over-do than the men are who work steadily in the fields. It is harder for her to systematize her work than it is to regulate the ordinary field labors. If any part of the farm should be supplied with labor-saving devices it is the farm kitchen. One hundred dollars will do a wonderful amount of good in the ordinary laundry and kitchen. You can well afford to spend it so.

Lighten her work all you can. She will do her part anyway, and if she is saved some of the drudgery, it is certain that she will use that time in the performance of some of the brighter tasks in the work of home making. Don't let her carry wood, feed calves and pigs, milk cows or go to the cheese factory except in a case of emer-

gency. She is willing to do these things, but you cannot afford to allow it. You cannot well do without her in the home. That is her place, and it is there that her work should be done. Give her a half hour of your valuable time every morning, carrying, lifting, and lightening work for her. Cherish her, young man, she is the best you have on earth.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

RAILWAY BUSINESS.

For the month of May the net operating revenue of the railways declined 5.5 per cent per mile of line as compared with May, 1911, and that for May, 1911, was 4.8 per cent less than for May, 1910. This is the salient fact of the monthly summary of the Bureau of Railway Economics, compiled from the reports of the railways to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and embracing 90 per cent of the steam railway mileage of the country.

The total operating revenues were \$226,109,262, an increase of \$7 per mile of line over May, 1911. The operating expenses were \$161,368,677, an increase of \$24.49 per mile of line, while the net operating revenue was \$64,740,585, a decrease of \$17.23 per mile of line. Taxes amounted for the month to \$9,897,301, or \$45 per mile, an increase of 9.2 per cent.

The decrease in net operating revenues was most severe for the Eastern group of railways, amounting to 11.9 per cent. For the Southern group it increased .4 of 1 per cent, and for the Western group less than .1 of 1 per cent. The aggregate of the net operating revenue for the eleven months of the fiscal year, and also for the five months of the calendar year, when measured per mile of line, shows a decrease in comparison with the corresponding periods of the previous year.

THE UNION MAN'S CREED.

I believe that in union there is strength. I believe in the union I represent, in the cause I am fighting for, and in my ability to win the fight. I believe in fighting, not waiting; in smiling not weeping; in boosting, not knocking; and in the pleasure of defending my union. I believe a man can get what he goes after, and that a fight today is worth a war tomorrow. I believe no man has taken the count until he's down and out, and has lost faith in himself. I believe in today, and in the fight I am waging; in tomorrow in the battle I hope to continue, and in the future for a decided victory. I believe in genuine backbone, associated with the best brand of grit, sandwiched with the bread of honest sweat, coupled with the ability to look the whole world in the face, and all fortified with a pure heart, born of a noble birth and parentage. I believe I am a man of this caliber. Amen.—Exchange.

THE "EFFICIENCY SYSTEM" AT LONDON, ONTARIO.

Introduced at Greene, Swift Clothing Company When Men Organized.

The employees of the Greene, Swift Clothing Company have been joining the union of late, and to offset this the company has introduced and posted the following notice:

Special Efficiency Bonus.

July 15, 1912.

New plan to give every worker an interest in the earnings of their shop, as follows: Taking the earnings of past six months as basis.

The workers in each case will get the benefit of increased efficiency in their shop in proportion to their weekly pay. If the shop makes a gain of 10 per cent each person except the foreman will have 10 per cent added to their income for the months; thus, one earns, say \$20 a month, and if the shop (as a whole) gains 10 per cent there will be 10 per cent on \$20, bonus \$2; or, if the shop gains 20 per cent, as we believe they will, the gain for the worker would be \$4 for the month. A person getting \$40 per month would have \$8 gain. Each one doing his part will increase the whole.

Do your best and look for the bonus envelope at the end of the month. The more you get, the better for us.

GREENE, SWIFT, Ltd.

Where workers are not competent they should not be retained; where they are, good and sufficient wages should be paid without bonus.

The bonus system as outlined above introduces the speeding system, which is equal to driving a horse at a gallop the first number of miles, and he can hardly walk the latter part of the journey.

Workers who speed to earn a bonus usual are blinded and hustle only to find in a few years their strength is gone and they are discarded for others with more strength and vitality.—Hamilton Labor News.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS INCREASE RENT.

"Land values grow as the people increase in numbers, and so land values provide a fund which grows naturally as the needs for public expenditure increase. So here you have, side by side, the bill and the payment for it. As more public buildings, more parks, more schools are wanted, so land values rise to pay for them.

On the other hand, so long as land values are allowed to go untaxed into the pockets of the landlords, the people will find that they will be cheated of the fruits of every fresh effort they may take to improve their condition. The more the people want land for houses and for cultivation, the more rent they will have to pay for it. At present, if housing improvements are made,

and parks laid out, up go the rents. If railways and tramways are made to the suburbs, rents will go up all along the route. Do you know what happened in regard to Waterloo Bridge in London? There used to be a toll of halfpenny for every person who passed over the bridge. This toll was done away with, and soon after rents on the other side of the bridge rose by 12 cents a week. The poor people going over the bridge backwards and forwards to their work were 12 cents a week better off when the toll was removed, and so the landlords thought to themselves they could get sixpence a week more rent out of them. And so it was the landlord who benefited, and he will continue to benefit so long as we allow the present bad system to continue. If people get higher wages in a district, up go the rents! If co-operative stores are started and people's money is made to go further, up go the rents! All efforts for improvements must be like trying to draw water in a sieve, until the leakage is stopped by the taxation of land values, which will at last give the people a chance of earning and keeping the full value of their work. It is the only way they can get a good living and a good home."—Land Values—The Voice.

Any professional politician will tell you that the union men won't stick when it comes to voting. Let the strongest union man announce himself for an office, and there will be a great hurrah and hubbub made of how he is going to carry everything before him and by how big a majority he will win. That will be the conditions early in the game, when it has not ceased to be an eight-day wonder. Then the opposition gets busy. They will take the worst strike-breaker that they can find, get the necessary money to finance his campaign, kinder leave it around indiscriminately, and you will find that the opposition has won. Why? Because there are too many so-called union men in the ranks who are in merely for what they can make out of it. The true union man will vote for a union candidate at any and all times, and under any condition that may arise. This splitting of the labor vote has been done, and will be done, just as long as we let the politicians vote us and sell us out at so much per.—Weekly Dispatch.

The achievements of organized labor in the legislative field for the gradual elimination of child labor, shorter hours for minors and females, sanitary improvements in the factory and home, the abolition of contract convict labor, the safeguarding of dangerous machinery, the ventilation of mines, the Chinese exclusion laws, the label laws, the workmen's compensation acts, the eight-hour law in all government establishments, and works executed under contract, etc., are due to a system of agitation not based on partisan politics.

Texas Frontier Reminiscences.

"LITTLE JIM."

By S. J. Adams, Member of Lone Star Lodge No. 17.

He was 19 years old, pale and dropsical, and why the captain ever enlisted him, none of us could understand. He knew nothing about a horse, and sat in his saddle humped over like an old rheumatic man, with his feet dangling loosely in his stirrups, while his bridle reins lay most of the time upon his horse's neck. He wore his revolver on the wrong side and half the time with an empty cylinder, but this habit counted but little, for he couldn't shoot any way. The captain was allowed fifty men, but owing to the difficulty in finding the right kind of material for the work we were engaged in, there were never more than thirty-five of us at any one time; men who could ride like centaurs and who could shoot quickly and straight to the mark. In fact, the state needed men in her ranger service who were as hardy as the cowboy, and with the courage and recklessness of the desperado, and who were willing to fight on the side of law and order for \$40 a month. We needed men, and when Little Jim was enlisted as a member of our company we didn't like it, and we couldn't understand why the captain should have taken him up. Some of the boys contended that the "old man," with all his dare-devil recklessness, had a better heart in him than any of us had ever given him credit for. The boy was among strangers, in bad health, and without money, and no doubt the captain was sorry for him. But we resented his being forced upon us in the place of some good and reliable man.

None of us would scout with him, because we knew we could not depend upon him in trouble, so the captain appointed him wagon guard, and every day, as long as he was with us, he might have been seen trotting along behind the little old ammunition wagon, humped over in his saddle, with his revolver on his left hip, and with his carbine on his shoulder, in place of carrying it in a scabbard on his saddle, as all the others did. But after all, we soon learned to like the boy. He was so patient and good natured, and so anxious to do all he could to help any of us along.

Pedro Gonzalas was one of the most cruel and heartless men ever on the Texas frontier. He was a desperado, and yet he was not worthy of the title, for he was a cowardly, cold blooded murderer. He had started out by killing his father-in-law, a poor old ignorant Mexican peon, and when the police of Corpus Christi undertook to arrest him for this crime, three more men were added to his list.

He was finally captured while asleep by a deputy sheriff and placed in the Nueces

county jail. There was employed at the time, by the jailor, an old Mexican man named Carlos Menduso, whose duty it was to carry food to the prisoners, to clean out the cells, and other light work about the jail. He was a very ignorant old man, and Pedro, or "El Lobo" (the Wolf) as the Americans called him, soon gained his confidence and sympathy, and a short time after his incarceration the old man, on the promise of a reward, opened his cell door and handed him a Winchester rifle.

Poor old simpleton. The first thing El Lobo did after getting possession of his gun was to shoot the old man down; then, after killing the jailor, he liberated all the other prisoners and made his escape.

Two men of our company, Smith and Davis, were detailed to capture the Wolf, which they did a few days later, after a running fight in which the horse of the desperado was killed. The boys were roundly lectured on their return to camp by Armstrong and Polly for not leaving the dead body of the Mexican beside that of his horse, but they were young in the service, and did the best they knew. They learned better later on.

We had returned from a long, hard scout to our old rendezvous, Santa Maria, and as both ourselves and our horses were pretty well worn out, we were willing enough to lie around and rest for a few days.

The next morning after our return we noticed the captain walking around among our horses, examining each one of them very closely. After finishing his inspection he came and sat down among us and after some little conversation, he turned to Pitts and said, "Bob, that's a good horse of yours, a splendid horse, and with the exception of Little Jim's, he is in the best condition of any horse in the company. How do you manage it, Bob?"

"Why, captain," replied Pitts proudly, "I think more of that horse than I do of my gun, and I see that he has something to eat, if I go without myself."

"Well, that's right, Bob," said the captain, arising and starting to walk away, "I want you boys to take care of your horses, for you need them, God knows."

After walking a few steps the captain turned back as if on second thought, and again addressing Pitts, he said, "Bob, the Wolf is out again, and we've got to capture or kill him. I have information that he is hiding somewhere near old Fort Jewell, where it is said he has relatives. Now, I want you to take Little Jim with you and go get the Wolf."

"To h—l with Little Jim," exclaimed Pitts,

springing to his feet and facing the captain. "What do you suppose I want with that monkey. Send a man with me or I'll go by myself."

For a full minute the two men stood looking each other in the face, and then the captain said:

"Bob Pitts, the governor has commissioned me to look after just such men as you are, and to tell them what to do. Now, I want you to take Little Jim with you and go to Fort Jewell and get that Mexican murderer, and don't you let him get away, either." After saying which the captain turned and walked away to his tent, leaving Pitts white with rage.

"Pitts," said Armstrong, "if you are afraid to go after the Wolf with Little Jim, loan me your horse and I'll go, and I'll appoint Little Jim captain of the squad, too."

"Afraid!" said Pitts, turning on Armstrong and laying his hand on his revolver. "I may be afraid of that cowardly greaser, but d—n me if I am afraid of you, nor a dozen like you."

"Don't be too quick with your gun, boy," said Armstrong, laughing, "I was only joking. Go on and do what the captain says; he knows what is best."

"All right," said Pitts, turning away, "but you ought not joke with me while I am agitated as I am."

About 5 o'clock that afternoon Pitts rode out of camp, headed for the northwest, closely followed by Little Jim, with his carbine on his shoulder, and his feet dangling loosely in his stirrups.

Five days later Pitts rode into camp alone, leading the horse of Little Jim, with the carbine and revolver of the boy strapped to the saddle. Dismounting and turning the horses loose, Pitts passed without a word and walked straight into the captain's tent. In about ten minutes he returned and throwing himself down on his blanket, he went to sleep.

The next morning, as nothing had been said to us by either the captain or Pitts, in regard to the matter, a few of us headed by Armstrong, waited on Pitts with the determination of learning the fate of our companion.

"Now, Pitts," said Armstrong, "we've waited on you long enough. Little Jim belongs to us; we've got a right to know what has become of him, and we will know. Now, where is he?"

"Boys," replied Pitts, "Little Jim is dead; you might be sure of that, or I would never have returned alone, and, boys, I am not to blame. I did all I could to save him, but I couldn't do it. I am ashamed of myself, he continued, 'and always will be for the way I have treated that boy. Why, he was as brave as a tiger and as fearless as the devil himself. We found that Mexican fiend at a sheep herder's camp, a few miles out from Fort Ewell, and might have got him without any trouble, but when Little Jim saw him the boy went wild and rushed right

on to him firing his revolver as fast as he could work it; but that boy couldn't shoot; you all know that. I tried to head the boy off and to hold him back, but I couldn't do it. I fired at the Mexican as quickly as I could in order to save the boy, but I fired a second too late. As soon as I could I went to the boy and lifted him up, but I could see at once that he was mortally wounded. He lived but a few minutes, and died while trying to send some message to you boys and to the captain. He ought never to have been sent with me. The captain knows it now, but it is too late; the boy is dead."

"But what about El Lobo? What about the wolf," said Armstrong.

Taking his purse from his pocket, Pitts opened it and took therefrom a lock of coarse black hair, held together by a piece of human cuticle twice the size of a man's thumb nail. This he handed to Armstrong, and after it had been examined by all the boys, he returned it to his pocket and walked away, and the incident was forever closed.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ON THE RECALL OF JUDGES.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Boston last year the vote on a single resolution then offered was unanimous against the recall of judges.

At the Milwaukee meeting this year (August, 1912) fifty-two lawyers presented papers, protests and resolutions against the recall of judges, and the vote was again unanimous, as at Boston.

This is likely to lead to the hasty and erroneous conclusion that all lawyers are against the recall of judges, unless the controlling motives are known; and, for greater force, these may be tabulated:

1. The American Bar Association is made up largely of judges, and the minority are lawyers wanting to become judges.

2. The American Bar Association members all represent, directly or indirectly, immediately or in anticipation, the combines and the interests of the country, those concerns always considering themselves the beneficiaries of government at the expense of the people at large.

3. The American Bar Association is run by a few members on the inside for their own immediate benefit in the manner the great political parties are now organized and manipulated.

4. The American Bar Association stands for tradition and precedent as against reforms for the purpose of doing immediate justice.

No class and no person should be ignorant of the attitude of the American Bar Association to the public and the government; because, now, and for a long time past, the great business combines and interests, in derogation of the business rights of the people as well as their liberties un-

der our government, are, and have been, manipulated by these very lawyers, either as employees for pay or personally for their own benefit.

Using politics as the means, this selfish business organization, the American Bar Association, does not represent the rank and file, or, indeed, any of the lawyers of the country any more than the political party leaders; and the efforts and influence of this association are as much directed against the advancement of the legal profession as those of the politicians are against limited terms of office, reduced pay, more work, better qualifications and strict integrity.

So, therefore, please avoid the mistake that "all lawyers look alike." I justly plead for the integrity of the profession. You trust your most profound secrets to your lawyer without reserve and your money without bond. In truth and in fact, the American Bar Association does not represent the lawyer for the honor of the legal profession, as attorneys at law, but are the employees of the combines and interests, as attorneys in fact.

These men have ceased to be lawyers; and, in barring the way leading to law and justice, have become a bar association indeed.

HOW SHALL I VOTE?

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

"Vote as you please."

This great bravado flatters our vanity, satisfies our feeling of independence, makes us believe we enjoy sovereign rights, and excites our self adulation; but how few of us are able to do as we please in any matter!

To do as we please involves the operation of the will; but the human will is free to exercise choice only within very narrow limits and in very few cases; and even there our actions must be controlled by duty or policy rather than by choice.

(1). We may will not to eat breakfast today, and nothing is suspected; if we refuse dinner also, we faint before night; and, if we still persist in our refusal to eat, society deprives us of the exercise of our will power, and confines us in a madhouse.

(2). If we squander our patrimony we may be adjudged spendthrifts and made wards of the court.

(3). If we do any of the many things prohibited by law, we are publicly condemned and punished.

Now, then, as to our actions, (1) not now as to our personal rights, (2) nor yet as to our social relations, (3), is our choice free, except within the conventionalities of society; and, even here, we may depart from the general rule, only at the risk of ostracism.

As the genus includes the species, so doing as we please includes voting as we please; but, since we are limited to and by the conventionalities of society, our choice

in voting, under our present political organization, is limited to a party and may not reach out to men, is confined to system and restricts our independence, is deceptive of results and deprives us of benefits.

If party politics is restricting the exercise of our free will, preventing the power of choice, curtailing our liberties, giving us only burdens, and depriving us of benefits, then we should vote to annihilate all political parties, and substitute therefor government by all the people. With the annihilation of political parties will go the system of spoils, and public officials will represent the people, not parties.

This, then, is how you should vote. Break away from party tradition, as from a system of slavery. You inherit politics and sins alike from your ancestors. The time to begin a new life has come. Begin. You have no time to lose. A hundred years may be necessary to make the change. Almost that time has elapsed since we commenced to try to change our constitution to elect United States senators by vote of the people; we have just made a start; and would not have accomplished that, had we not found a substitute in popular nominations, making the change of the constitution really unnecessary.

When vanquished or circumvented, the politicians are willing to accord the people the exercise of rights, but not till then; yet simplicity or gullibility, if not dense ignorance or dire perversity, makes some of us contend that we have a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Don't carry a union card in your pocket and smoke scab cigars.

Don't damn a man who has never been a member of a union. Try to get him within the ranks.

Don't show disrespect for another fellow's card if you care to have yours respected.

Don't be a clam in the union meeting and a hyena outside.

Don't try to make friend for yourself by abuse. 'Lasses gets more honey bees than vinegar.

BLESSED SYMPATHY.

Sympathy with animals blesses and humanizes men and women. To get into real relation with an animal is a liberal education. It is something to be really interested in a plant and to observe the working life in any sphere not our own. How much more when that life is directing a personality which consciously looks up to us and will love us if we will let it!—Christian Register.

A CALL.

[Note how well the two following clippings fit together; and note also their sources of origin.—Editor.]

Do you know that the New Yorker living below Fourteenth street has an average

of only 18 square feet of breathing space? Can you imagine anyone more in need of fresh air outings than these dwellers in sultry homes, hemmed in by scorching pavements?

Neither opportunity nor money is theirs with which to seek pure air. For them fresh breezes and outdoor freedom are made impossible by congestion. Every penny of their small earnings goes to satisfy pressing needs.

Mothers, children and babies, broken with toll, ill nurtured, or frail, appeal through us to you for a bit of sunshine and relief from care in the country, or at Sea Breeze, our seashore home at Coney Island.

Would you not enjoy your vacation more if you knew that you were enabling or helping?

Won't you help them? The trouble of sending a contribution is nothing compared to the joy that it will bring to some of these stifling homes.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

There is an old gospel hymn which runs: "Work, for the night is coming." Of a truth the night is coming and it is coming before the morning that follows the last sleep. It is the night of failing eyesight and flabby muscles and wasted tissues and deafness and perhaps rheumatism. Men of the world of manual labor should work before this night closes in: work the best they can, as many hours, consistently with maintaining good health, as they can; make as good wages as possible, educate their children, give their hard working wives a little passing pleasure and some good clothes and buy a little endowment insurance. By industry and not by dreaming of working as little as possible can workmen be prepared for the evening of life and be ready for a working day of two hours in the home garden as many or as few days a week as they desire. By this means can they be satisfied with themselves in this world, which they have done their part to improve.—Excerpt from the American Employer, official organ of the Employers' Association.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The bureau of immigration and naturalization of the department of commerce and labor has just issued its May, 1912, immigration bulletin. The influx of Southern Italians continue in one unbroken deluge, with material additions from Northern Italy. The total number of immigrants admitted during the month mentioned reached 113,635. Southern Italians head the list numerically with 19,619, and then comes Polish, 16,971; German, 7,985; Hebrew, 6,541; Irish, 5,759; Greek, 5,724; English, 5,478; Scandinavian, 4,326; Croatian and Slavonian, 3,728; Slovak, 3,400; Magyar, 3,316. The balance of the immigrants was divided between twenty-nine other nationalities. The

total number of immigrants landing at United States ports from July, 1911, to May, 1912, eleven months, aggregate 745,747. During this period there were 14,575 aliens debarred. During this same period it is interesting to note the numbers and vocations given of those comprising the swelling immigration tide: Farm laborers, 160,737; laborers, 119,803; servants, 104,044; tailors, 16,979; clerks and accountants, 11,607; carpenters, 9,807; shoemakers, 7,552; farmers, 6,975; seamstresses, 6,897; miners, 5,299. Those debarred as likely to become a public charge numbered 12,004. The number of emigrant aliens departing for the eleven months totals 310,029.

THE MAIL CARRIER.

L. G. Walberg.

There's a man in this land whom you're all glad to meet,

Tho' he visits your home every day.

He brings the late news from the populous street,

And greetings from friends far away.

Tho' the mud be hub-deep and you're far from the pike,

And you fear that today he may fail,

It's a safe bet that somewhere he's hitting the pike,

Just to get there on time with your mail.

He's out with the dawn and gets in late at night,

Tho' he hurries the whole day through.

He pauses at noon for a cold, frozen bite,

While you, perhaps, dine on beef stew.

In all kinds of weather he's out on the job,

No matter what perils assail.

His heart may be breaking, you'll ne'er hear a sob

From the man who delivers your mail.

Here's a tear for his sorrows, a smile for his joys,

He surely deserves the glad hand,

Tho' one of the humblest of Uncle Sam's boys,

Still there's something about him that's grand.

When his last trip is finished and he is called higher,

Having bidden farewell to this vale,

Saint Peter will say, "Here's a seat in the choir

For the man who delivers the mail."

—R. F. D. News.

WORKINGMEN CANNOT WAIVE RIGHTS.

The United States Supreme Court in a recent decision, upheld that feature of the Employers' Liability Act which prevents an employe from waiving his rights in order to obtain employment from a railroad by signing a contract for benefits in a company's so-called "Voluntary Relief Association." It cannot in the future be held as a defense for the railroad and a prevention from the recovery of damages in case of

negligence. A brakeman employed by the Washington Terminal Company lost his arm in a collision. A suit for damages followed. The District of Columbia court ruled the section of the Employers' Liability Act, relied upon by the company, was unconstitutional. The case was appealed and was reversed. Another trial was had which resulted in the court directing a verdict for the company, this time upon the ground that it was not a common carrier. The district court of appeals ruled the company was a common carrier. The United States Supreme Court now finally settles both issues by deciding in favor of the crippled brakeman and allowing him \$7,500 damages.

"THE PRODIGAL GIRL."

Sweet poets have sung of the beauties of home,

Its comfort, its love and its joy;
How back to the peace of its sheltering dome

Is welcomed the prodigal boy.
They picture his father with pardoning smile,

And glittering robes to unfurl;
But none of the poets have thought it worth while

To sing of the prodigal girl.

The prodigal son can resume his old place
As leader of fashion's mad whirl,

With never a hint of his former disgrace—
Not so for the prodigal girl.

The girl may come back to the home she has left,

But nothing is ever the same.
The shadow still lingers o'er dear ones bereft,

Society scoffs at her name.

Perhaps that is why when the prodigal girl
Gets lost on life's devious track,

She thinks of the lips that scornfully curl,
And hasn't the heart to come back.

Yes, welcome the prodigal son to his place;
Be merciful, gracious and just;

But shut not the door in his frail sister's face—

Remember, she, too, is but dust.

—Harriet Bradley.

WOMAN.

"It takes a hundred men to make an encampment, but one woman can make a home. I not only admire woman as the most beautiful object ever created, but I reverence her as the redeeming glory of humanity, the sanctuary of all the virtues, the pledge of all perfect qualities of heart and head. It is not just nor right to lay the sins of men at the feet of women. It is because women are so much better than men that their faults are considered greater. A man's desire is the foundation of his love, but a woman's desire is born of her love. The one thing in this world that is constant, the one peak that arises above all clouds, the one window in which the light

forever burns, the one star that darkness can not quench, is woman's love. It rises to the greatest heights, it sinks to the lowest depths. It forgives the most cruel injuries. It is perennial of life and grows in every climate. Neither coldness nor neglect, harshness nor cruelty can extinguish it. A woman's love is the perfume of the heart. This is the real love that subdues the earth; the love that has wrought all miracles of art; that gives us music all the way from the cradle song to the grand closing symphony that bears the soul away on wings of fire. A love that is greater than power, sweeter than life, and stronger than death."—R. G. Ingersoll.

THE WORKING GIRL.

God bless the girl who works. She is not too proud to earn her own living, nor ashamed to be caught at her daily task. She smiles at you from behind the desk and counter; she greets you kindly in the shop or office, and she meets you pleasantly and cheerily in the marts of trade and commerce. There is a sweet memory of her in everything she touches. She is like a brave mountaineer, already far up the precipice climbing, struggling, rejoicing. The sight is an inspiration.

It is an honor to know this girl and be worthy of her esteem. Lift your hat to her, young man, as she passes by. She is a queen in the realm of womanhood. She is a princess among the toilers. Her hands may be stained by dishwashing, sweeping of factory grease. But they are honest hands. They stay misfortune from the home; they support the invalid loved ones maybe; they are moving, potent shields that protect many a family from the poor house. God bless and protect the girl who works.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

IT IS NOT ADVERTISED.

There is a little article that everybody uses, and yet I never see it advertised. I look over the daily and weekly press in vain to find where it can be purchased. On this they are as silent as the tomb. In vain I look at the signs on the street, or in the shop windows for it. It is sold in every village and hamlet in the land, and yet no drummer ever carries samples of it and never takes an order for it. Its price never raises, and yet it pays handsomely all who deal in it. And strange to say, there is usually but one place in a town that keeps it. There is always a supply of it—never too much nor too little. It is never taxed, no matter how many thousand dollars' worth are in stock. There has never been any corner or speculation in it and its price at wholesale or retail is always just the same. It has never made a millionaire or a pauper. That little thing is a postage stamp, and if all articles were produced in the same way, there would be neither poverty, crime nor insanity. Try it.

CURTAILING THE PRODUCTION.

"Wall, I see that you folks in town are still harping about the high cost of living," said the old farmer with whom I shared a seat on the train.

"Yes, that's the problem yet."

"Can't make out, eh?"

"We haven't yet, although we have tried hard enough. Have you given the matter much thought?"

"Noap. No need to think about it. I knowed what was the matter long ago."

"Indeed. I shall be glad to hear about it."

"I've got a son Bill."

"Yes?"

"My neighbor Jones had a hired gal named Hanner."

"Yes?"

"Bill fell in love with Hanner and they were married. Then Bill started a cooper shop, and Hanner started a millinery store, and where Bill used to help me raise five hundred bushels of 'taters a year, and where Hanner used to make and sell a hundred pounds of butter, they haven't produced a darned thing since but two pairs of twins."—Milwaukee Journal.

WHY CAN'T WE HAVE A GENUINE PARCELS POST BILL?

The Postoffice Appropriation bill carries an amendment creating a parcels post on rural routes. The limit of the package which can be carried is 11 pounds and the charge is 5 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound. A general parcels post is also established, increasing the weight of packages that may be carried to 11 pounds, 4 pounds being the present limit and 16 cents per pound for merchandise being the rate. The bill reduces the rate to 12 cents a pound—a rate that will not interfere with the express companies, while the rural route parcels post will be a valuable aid to the express companies in collecting and delivering their packages. The express companies seem to retain their influence in Congress. The influence of four of them appears to be stronger than the combined influence of many millions of people who are clamoring for the parcels post such as other countries enjoy.—The Baltimore Sun.

GOOD CONTRACTS FOR RAILWAY TRACKMEN.

The Maintenance of Way Employees, popularly known as Trackmen, have recently made contracts with the following railroads: The M., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie (the "Soo"), the New Virginian railroad, the Seaboard Air Line, the Canadian Northern, the Boston & Albany, the Boston & Maine, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Norfolk & Southern and the Southern Railways. On five of these roads the new agreements will carry with them a total increase of wages of \$220,000 per year. On the others the individual in-

creases will be from 15c to 20c per day. The settlement on the Southern was reached through a board of arbitration, Judge Pritchard, chairman, the new wage rates being retroactive and becoming effective May 1, 1912.

COMPENSATION ACT LAUDED.

Seattle, Wash.—Eight months' administration of the workmen's compensation act adopted by the last state legislature has been completed. The total number of firms listed and assessed is 5,200; employees listed and protected, 125,000. There has been paid into the fund from assessments, \$640,591.30. The number of claims allowed totals 4,525, while to meet these claims \$216,435.21 has been expended. The expense of administration is 11 per cent, but will undoubtedly be reduced, as the initial cost of inaugurating the act will not have to be met again. The expense incurred in administering the law does not come from the fund paid in by the employers, but is taken from the general fund of the state derived from general taxation.

TAYLOR SYSTEM TABOOED.

Congressman Wilson, chairman of the committee on labor, on July 15, made a favorable report to the house of representatives on the Pepper bill, prohibiting the officials of the army, navy and other manufacturing departments of the government from instituting the stop watch "Taylor" or other high speed working systems in shops, navy yards and arsenals of the U. S. government. Senator Borah, of the senate committee on education and labor, has also been authorized to report this bill favorably to the senate—the same having since become law.

LONGSHOREMEN PROGRESSING.

The Longshoremen have made a new agreement with the Great Lakes Towing Company in Cleveland, Ohio. They secured a slight advance in wages and "the 13-hour workday," which must be understood to mean the right to obtain their full days' work within thirteen consecutive hours. At St. Johns, New Foundland, they secured an increase of 15 per cent in wages. New locals have been organized at Lawrence, Ore., Victoria, B. C., Redondo Beach, Cal., Portland, Ore., Honolulu, T. H., Wailuku, Manu, T. H., Tacoma, Wash., and Vancouver, B. C.

Are the working people in the majority? Is their vote legal, both to law and society? Then they have a right to control this government. Don't permit the excitement of the campaign to swerve you, look carefully into the record of any men asking your support at the polls, and do your part to elect good men for all positions, and especially those of legislative and judicial offices. Do your own thinking and your own voting—for the good of all.

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor in no sense assumes responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department, or for any article appearing elsewhere in these columns, except unsigned articles in editorial section. The publication of signed or unsigned contributions to other pages devoted to general labor news and miscellaneous articles must not necessarily be construed as in any sense an indorsement of them under any circumstances.

EDITOR.

FROM THE FOURTH GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT.

Butler, Pa., August 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

In the Cleveland Plain Dealer of August 8 I read in the market quotations that there was a decrease in the net earnings of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific for the month of June of \$1,032,480. For the fiscal year ending June 30, Union Pacific surplus available for common dividends decreased \$6,137,000, and the surplus for the Southern Pacific decreased \$5,470,000. Gross earnings were well maintained but net returns were much impaired by "greatly increased operating expenses due to well understood causes," and that the downward tendency has become more pronounced. "Well understood causes." Yes, I believe we all understand the causes that led to this enormous loss of \$11,607,000 to these two Harriman roads. Since it states the gross earnings were fairly well maintained, we now have the startling facts presented to us that it cost these lines \$11,607,000 more to operate the roads with scab labor than it did with union labor, since the inception of the strike, and the end is not yet. By the time the strike is terminated and after all claims for damages through law suits on the part of merchants and others are paid, the loss to the stockholders will be so enormous that never again, for years to come at least, will any railroad be so foolhardy as to allow itself to get embroiled in a warfare upon organized labor. The loss to the stockholders of near twelve million dollars is but trifling to what the total loss will be, for if the strike were settled tomorrow it would take years and an enormous outlay of money to get these lines back to the condition they were in previous to the trouble. This enormous waste of money by the greedy capitalists in their warfare against honest labor is all indictment against the capitalist system. If that money were paid to the honest and skilled union men it would be a blessing to the communities in which they live and to the nation as a whole, and would add that much to the betterment and prosperity of the people as a whole; but when wasted upon scabs who are the offscourings

of the slums of the cities, jailbirds, thugs, burglars and degenerates of various types who compose that army enrolled and registered and sent out by the Burns, the Pinkerton, the Farley and the scores of other detective agencies to break strikes, it is worse than wasted. The criminal policy seems to be "not a cent for honest toil, but millions for criminals." Organized labor in the eyes of the overlords of industry and commerce are a lawless class, and if automatic machinery could be installed to do away with the services of the wage earners they would be thrust as a class out upon the streets to perish. Plato, the heathen philosopher, believed that if ever machines could be invented that would replace hand labor, slavery would vanish from the earth. Plato, one of the greatest of ancient or modern thinkers, was right, if the machine was used for that purpose, but owned by the few for the enrichment of the few, it has made slaves of the many and the many are driven to organize to protect themselves against the insatiable greed and lust of the few. For the protection and security of the few, the many are misinformed, and their minds poisoned against the aims and objects of organized labor by the low cunning and unscrupulous agencies controlled by capitalism. Every mistake made by organized labor is enlarged and blazoned forth by these designing tools of capital, but the good it does is carefully hidden and seldom mentioned. Organized labor makes mistakes and errors; so does every other institution. It, like every other institution, is composed of fallible humans and must err; but it is the one institution that stands pre-eminently above and in advance of all others in securing practicable tangible results for the material well being of the workers. I mean this in its fullest expression, for while we of America are behind the progressive nations of the earth in organizing and using the political wing, we are fast coming to our senses and to a realization of the necessity of organizing and using our intelligence in that direction, notwithstanding the well organized and powerfully influential but futile opposition arrayed against our doing it. All institu-

tions are founded for the purpose of serving some social need, either in part or on the whole, and have a worthy object. The benevolence of the object may not be comprehensible to everybody, for our point of view is more often warped from an emotional or blind material than from an ethical or logical standpoint, and that is largely accountable for the ever prevalent hostility arrayed against all organized attempts to benefit and improve the conditions of labor by labor as a distinct class. The foul, immoral, both unconstitutional and unjust, means applied against labor must justify some ends desired, and we of labor ask, "What are the ends they desire?" The desired ends are never announced or admitted, labor bluntly, honestly, and manfully states its specific object and the goal sought; not so the opponents of labor. Every trick and artifice is resorted to, and every force mustered forth to play some antagonistic part in opposition to the success of the realization of the hopes and just claims of labor. But the union man, when he stops to consider the good that organized labor as an institution has and is doing, and is destined to do, has no apologies to offer, nor has he got to cringe or yield in its benevolence to any of them. The voice of labor in defense of its benevolence has this to say, that no institution, fraternal or otherwise, has ever raised or attempted to raise the wages of the workers or attempted to shorten their hours of toil, which is a direct and indisputable contention that it is organized labor that is responsible for raising the standard of civilization in a material sense, for the progress and civilization of nations is determined by the wages paid to labor. Go to the bottom of the scale and you will find that the lowest and the most barbarous of men receive no price for their labor. They simply, like their neighbors the wild beasts, live a catch-as-catch-can life and their standard is hardly any higher than that of a wild beast; and the semi-civilized and half civilized are made so from the fact that they do not get sufficient compensation for their labor to be otherwise. We find the descendants of Spain on our own continent to the south of the United States living in a half civilized state; and why have the descendants of a once proud and mighty race retrograded to their present state? It is because the compensation allowed them by their economic masters for their daily labor would not suffice to maintain any other than their present standard. Hence, uprisings and bloody revolution after bloody revolution. Japan's rapid rise is due to her recent rapid rise in wages and the application of modern methods. One will logically follow the other; in a word, wherever wages is highest, progress is greatest and civilization the highest developed; organized labor is the only force that will raise wages. We must either get sick or die to enjoy the primal

objects of fraternal societies, and most of us healthy minded people would rather than some one else should have that enjoyment than suffer the pains of either. Yet, the average man foolishly would rather join an organization in which you have got to die to win, than enroll himself in a thousand fold more meritorious movement that makes for a decent living and a greater enjoyment of the fruits of labor and a larger and broader life. Why! So foolish are we in joining these more or less mutual admiration societies that most of us are lodge poor, and how often do I meet a putty brained cuss, who whiningly says he cannot afford to belong to the union as he belongs to so many lodges now he cannot keep his dues up on his present wages. Now organized labor is the only institution that protects our jobs and secures working conditions and hours and rules, without which the modern workshop, particularly in Pennsylvania, degenerates into an industrial hell. No other institution stands between the worker and abject slavery, for the inhumanity of the money power, the wage slaves, knows no limit if left unresisted. The unsatisfying lust of man in his exploitation of his subjected brothers, is one constant drive and grind for more and still more and more profit. Now stop and think and think hard and look over the long list of various organizations or institutions and you will find none, for none exist, that is honestly interested in raising wages or bettering your working conditions; not one that is genuinely and wholesomely friendly to labor. None exist outside of labor itself in its organized capacity, and it alone has had to fight its own class fight; and I mean by that both wings of organized labor, both the political wing as expressed the wide world over by the name of Socialist movement, and the industrial wing, the economic movement; both are absolutely necessary and must be used co-operatively, for both are identically related to the same problem and their roots are in the same cause, and both must be used conjointly if labor is ever to rise out of the slime and mire of degrading wage slavery. The oppressors and opponents of the freedom and progress of labor will first by sophistry and an attitude of "Am I my brother's keeper," and by a presentation of non-existing, so-called facts, and a horrifying picture of impossible climaxes, try very hard by their low cunning and almost limitless tricks of argument and speeches to befuddle the minds of the workers. Later, when driven desperate at their inevitable failure to encoil labor and crush its historic mission, the powers that be, may resort to extreme despotism and the iron heel resorted to from every subsidized force. The great and concerted effort to keep labor from using but one wing in his flight for freedom, and by so doing to wallow around in the puddle and to defend itself with but one wing, and

that wing shot into, and shot at by the sharp shooters on the watch towers of special privilege. Now capital, though but a runt, because it is well scienced and skilled in the use of the handling of both its political and industrial arms, can easily whip the giant labor, when the great fool falls a victim to his false advisers, and attempts to battle with only his left and weakest arm and his right uselessly and stupidly tied to his side; beware of your enemies who in the disguise of a friend, counsels you not using your political arm in the same fight; and it would appear that where the lines have become so clear, that animal instinct (if unfortunately you are minus the power of rational reasoning) should put you on your guard. Every person who has the faintest conception of the fundamentals of modern political economy, or who is entitled to the credit of having any intelligence, knows that the political express the material desires of the powers that control. The political and industrial are wedded. Capital learned that from the start, and though collectively a dwarf, became a giant in power, by capturing every function of government and it is the education derived through unionism that is enlightening the worker to use the same intelligent class conscious action for the security and protection of his class, that the capitalist has used for the entrenchment of his class. If it had not been for organized labor the conditions of the workers in this nation would be as deplorable as in any capitalist or feudalistic nation or province beneath the sun. It was the battle of organized labor over thirty years ago that saved this nation from being overrun by Chinese labor. The greedy capitalists were importing them in hoards, just as rapidly as vessels could be gotten to bring them here. They immediately planted them in the mills, mines, railways, and farms; yes, they discharged the women working as domestics and put in their places the immoral and degraded heathen, Chinamen. The Pacific Slope in a very short space of time became overrun with them and the white and civilized Americans left jobless and helpless to starve by the thousands. They could and would not degrade themselves to the level of these heathens; hence, could not work as cheap and were therefore dispossessed of the right to work, which is the right to live. It was a part of the conspiracy of the capitalist to overrun the nation with this kind of vermin, and replace American white labor, because of their cheapness, with the result that American labor would perish or emigrate to some other country. But they calculated their power and influence was greater than it was, for capital was not so strongly intrenched then as it is now, nor had it captured all the forces of influence and power like it has today. The press and pulpit were more free, and they observed the great menace, those of

them who were not subsidized or throttled. But labor, the most vitally affected, thundered forth the mightiest protest. A civil war arose on the slope, led by the sand lot orator, Dennis Kearney, and the heathens were by mob force driven into the sea and slaughtered or by the thousand made their escape upon vessels back to their native soil. Mass meetings were held in every city, town and hamlet, in halls and in the public squares, by the old Knights of Labor, then in its prime, and in the hey-day of its once great power. It is organized labor that has reduced the hours of labor from fourteen to eight, in a great many trades; that has reduced the hours of labor for women and children in mine and factory, and that has raised the limit of child employment to fourteen years, where formerly there was no limit, and were gathered into the mills at six and seven, and forced to work fourteen hours a day. That condition would still prevail were it not for the power and protection over children by organized labor. There are societies for the protection of 'soulless animals, fathered and financed by the better element, or smart set, as it likes to be called. But these idle parasites never do anything effective to save or conserve the body that encases the soul of the wage slave child of the workers. Occasionally, when the public is horrified and stands aghast at the revelations of the cruel methods apollied to exploit these hapless children, they make some momentary pretense at child welfare concern, but it is mere shamming; and it is organized labor and organized labor alone that protects the lives and the rights of childhood and conserves their physical, moral and mental well being against the exploitation and lust of the hypocritical moneyed power. It is due to organized labor that whatever laws there are now that protect life and limb were placed upon the statute books. Every law that has been passed for the well being of labor has been secured through the energy and work of organized labor and while most of them have been declared unconstitutional by our corrupt capitalist controlled courts, these decisions will be reversed and these measures declared constitutional as soon as labor makes its power felt at the ballot box. Since labor is the foundation and the prop, the support and mainstay of society, the foundation must be sound and solid or the structure that it supports will eventually fall. History records eighty empires and attempted republics that toppled and went down when the load was too heavy for its foundation to bear. Grave alarm and concern over this nation is now being felt lest the burden now borne by labor becomes too great. The ultra-conservative and reactionist, is becoming very noticeably alarmed. The masters and parasites who live off labor would not if they could, and could not if they would,

settle this problem that is growing more acute every day, for it is a labor problem, and if it is to be solved in harmony with progress, must be solved by the medium of labor through organized activity. Capital of itself is dead matter, and left to itself can create and produce nothing; but the owners of it by exploiting the genius and physical prowess of the workers can take over unto themselves the great property interests of the nation. They will never consent to graciously let go of the sources by which a people get their livelihood, but behind their entrenched power that goes with great possessions will struggle for the existing order, that in time will positively bring about the transition of all productive property in their hands. Within the limit of forty years over eighty billions of this kind of property has been acquired by less than ten thousand people out of a population of about ninety million. This vast amount represents almost wholly the unpaid wages of labor; for it was labor that produced it, and yet the majority of the workers do not own the shelter over their heads, and are denied the right to organize, and through their delegated committees ask the paid representatives of their masters for a living wage and decent working conditions. All through history a subjected class has always met with strenuous opposition in the only sane and possible effective way in which they can present their appeals or grievances for consideration or adjustment. Human nature has not changed a whit since the birth of slavery. The same spirit of the masters against the mastered prevailed during the reign of the Roman Republic as prevails today during our present modern experiment called the American Republic, and if like causes will produce like effects, which is saying in other words history repeats itself, then left to travel along the same course without an entire change from the present course and system of wholesale property and wealth absorption by a constantly lessening number of the people, this republic is doomed to be battered upon the same shoals that wrecked and wiped out all previous republics. The object of organized labor in its full, round, and all inclusive purpose, will not alone be the saving force for its perpetuation, but carried to its logical termination, will evolve human society out of the present economic and social hell, to the harmony and heaven on earth that on earth should be.

Yours fraternally,

J. J. GALLAGHER.

FROM BROTHER W. F. DONALDSON.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal:

We have certainly enjoyed reading Brother Gallagher's article in the September issue; and as he promised Brother George Martin several months ago to tell

us what Socialism really is, we would like to remind him of that promise.

It is very unkind of Brother G. to monopolize that knowledge, and allow we other poor mortals to grope our way blindly through life, being denied this enlightenment. Really my Brother, do you think you are treating us right? When I commenced reading Brother G.'s letter, as found on page 580, (and five succeeding pages), of the September Journal, I drew a deep breath of relief, and said to myself, "Now at last we will find out just what Socialism is; now will the dark clouds of ignorance, which have so long shut out the sunlight of wisdom, be swept aside, and a full knowledge of the wonders of that beneficent science burst upon our vision in all its resplendent glory, but it was not to be. Brother G. told us that Socialists make no Utopian claims, and yet he had said, less than a column's length previously, in the same article, that "he (meaning myself) has doubts and misgivings as to the absolute perfection that will prevail in the social and economic life of society when the principles of Socialism are adopted and become the prevailing order."

He says that absolutely perfect conditions will prevail, and yet that Socialists make no Utopian claims; which is equivalent to saying that under Socialism conditions will be perfect, but that Socialists do not claim it.

Really I wish Brother Gallagher would tell us just what he means when he says that they make no "Utopian claims." I was under the impression that they claimed everything they had ever heard of, and surely if they make no Utopian claims it must be because there doesn't happen to be any Utopias lying around loose anywhere in sight. We expressed a wish to know what the Brother meant by "Utopian claims," but upon duly considering the matter we will withdraw that wish; for if it required the time, space and effort to define this term that it has to define Socialism then we would all be old, very old, before both were defined, and we are real anxious for him to tell us what Socialism is.

Webster defines Utopia as a place or state of ideal perfection; and Utopian, as founded upon, or involving perfection.

Brother Gallagher starts out, as he says, to enlighten me on some of my misconceptions and lack of understanding, and at once devotes three columns of his article to a desertation upon conditions past and present, which enter into the present controversy only to a very limited extent, and with which every moderately well informed person is familiar, and few if any will differ with him in his statement of them.

He says that it remained for Marx and Engalls to advance the movement from its Utopian, and merely humanitarian aspect. Now as 'Utopia' means "perfect," we really fail to comprehend how the movement could be advanced beyond that point.

In the first column on page 581 Brother Gallagher appears to advance the idea that Socialism will not bring perfection, but that it is rather only one of the stages in the great scheme of social evolution, and yet on the preceding page he speaks of the "absolute perfection" that will prevail under Socialism.

He takes exceptions to my statement that there must be collective use, as well as collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, and promises to make clear in some future letter, the difference between public ownership under capitalism and under Socialism. Never mind, the first part of the proposition, Brother Gallagher, we all know what public ownership under capitalism means, but we would like to know how collective ownership under Socialism is going to be effected and controlled. The Brother feels badly because I asked how long would there be any laborers if each one received the full value of the product of his labor, from five to fifteen dollars per day, and says the idea is preposterous.

Now how many readers of these articles have worked out their poll tax on the public highways? If any have, they know that where men gather to do any public work, and where everyone should be equally interested that about 60 per cent of the men do 95 per cent of the work, while the other 40 per cent shirk, and then receive the same benefit as the worker. Perhaps Brother Gallagher will say that this is on account of "our system."

This desire to profit by the efforts of another is the result of selfishness; and how the introduction of Socialism can eliminate this selfishness, we admit is beyond our comprehension. Why! some of the worst shirks we have ever known were Socialists, or at least claimed to be. They belonged to locals and paid their dues, and if becoming individual Socialists would not eliminate this selfishness, we cannot see how Socialism, collectively, can get rid of it.

Let twenty-five men gather to plant or harvest a crop, or build a house or barn for a sick or disabled fellow craftsman; and not more than twenty out of the twenty-five will earn more than enough to pay for his supper at the end of the day. And it will be the same under Socialism as under capitalism, Brother Gallagher to the contrary notwithstanding.

You can throw a lion's skin over an ass, but it does not make a lion of him. You take men into the party upon their declaration of convictions, and as some of our loudest preachers of civic purity are found to be hypocrites, you cannot tell until a man is put to the test, whether or not he is honest.

Brother G. thinks it impossible for anyone not thoroughly imbued with the purest motives to attain office in the Socialist party, and yet the very foundation of their objections to the existing parties is the

election of dishonest men to office. For if only honest men (men honest in every sense of the word) were elected to make and administer the laws there would be little demand for the tenets of Socialism.

We must contend that the great majority of people are honest and yet they allow the dishonest ones to "crowd" themselves into places of trust; and while Brother G. will not admit the possibility of bad men getting into office under Socialism, we would like to ask him the cause of all the bitterness and vituperation, charges and countercharges now going on in the party. Some bad man or men must have slipped through the gate when Brother Gallagher was not watching. Hear what the editor of the Miners' Magazine says on this subject, and no one can question his Socialism:

"The editor of the magazine predicted the conditions which now confront the Socialist party. He urged, even before the Barnes case became public property, that a housecleaning should take place, but official rottenness was winked at and tolerated. * * * The party officially has suffered from moral leprosy for some time," etc.

Does this, coming from an avowed Socialist, sound as though none but the good could get into the party and then into office? If Barnes was guilty of the original charges against him, then he was entirely unworthy of occupying a place in that "absolute perfection," of which Brother Gallagher speaks. And what kind of an "absolute perfection" would result from the efforts of himself and those who "winked at" official rottenness.

If Barnes was not guilty of the charges, his resignation should not have been accepted, and in this case his detractors are airing their selfishness, which, according to Brother Gallagher would have kept them beyond the gates. In a late issue of the "St. Louis Labor," Victor Berger says: "There can be no question, however, that sooner or later we shall have to get rid of the Anarchists and Syndicalists, because a Syndicalist is simply an Anarchist too cowardly to admit it." Brother Berger also charges the men who control the "Socialist Review" with advocating, practicing and defending the same kind of immorality charged against Barnes. So there must have been more than one or two bad ones slipped past Brother Gallagher, and they, too, seemed to "crowd" themselves into prominent positions in the party.

Say! Brother Gallagher, how far is it to that "absolute perfection" of which you speak? Brother G. takes up my statement that (under Socialism) the majority must rule, and makes it the pretext for quite an explanation of the majority rule under capitalism. Now, Brother Gallagher, we did not say a word about majority rule under present conditions, but if you wish to contest the assumption that the majority will rule under Socialism, that is your privilege, but not one man in a thousand will contend that the majority now rules. We know

what present conditions are, and what we want to know now, is, to what extent, and how do the Socialists propose to change those conditions. Brother Gallagher says that he has never heard of but two methods of acquiring control of our industries, and that such observations as the one I made in my former article are ridiculous, and shows that I am not informed on the subject.

Now, inasmuch as Brother G. has never favored the readers of the Journal with any plan or method whatever, it may be that if he will forget the wrongs of the present system long enough to describe one of these plans we will be able to add at least one to our collection of methods.

One more exception and we close. Brother G. refers as follows: "As for your question, are there enough Socialists versed in the science of government to conduct the affairs, we will guarantee that the country is full of them." Now Brother Gallagher, if such is the case, why was it that when Emil Seidel was elected mayor of Milwaukee that he had to go outside of the party to fill some of the appointive offices? And when Schenectady, N. Y., elected a Socialist mayor, why did he appoint a private secretary from outside the ranks? And this secretary afterward gave as his reason for resigning, inefficiency among officers.

You ask if the laboring people of Australia and New Zealand did not save those countries from going to complete destruction. We confess that we do not know, we are more interested in our own country than in any other. These countries are a long way off, and distance too often lends enchantment to the view.

Yes, Brother Gallagher, Socialism is one stage in the great scheme of economic, civic and political evolution, and as it has required (according to your own statement) "thousands if not millions of years" to progress from those early primitive conditions, where everyone was at least free, to our present state of rottenness, dishonesty, graft, oppression and slavery, can we expect a few days, months or years to bring us to that state of "absolute perfection" you speak of so confidently?

Brother Gallagher, since studying your article in detail we have concluded that the dream of Socialists (judging by its most prolific exponents) is not only "Utopian" but highly iridescent.

We would be pleased if in your next you would define Socialism. We would like very much to investigate it.

Faternally,

W. F. DONALDSON.

FROM A MEMBER OF MAIN LINE LODGE No. 146.

Denver, Col., Aug. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal:

By the time this letter appears in print the Brothers all over the country will probably know that the big strike of the shopmen on all roads south and west of Chicago

will not be called, but don't forget the men on the picket line; for they are the men who win the strikes. Now you Brothers that have been saving up your wages, expecting to be called out on strike, loosen up your purse strings; for remember the pickets must have coffee and—once in awhile anyway; and we will win the strike yet, and put the B. R. C. of A. in the hall of fame. An officer of one of the metal trades came out over his signature in their Journal a few months since, and said you would have to give the credit to the Carmen in this fight, as they were certainly there "with the goods."

Another international officer of another metal trade, said to the writer less than a week ago, "that no greater fight had ever been made than that put up by the men on the Katy."

Just one more word. It is not the man that hollers strike like a Commanche Indian, and then when the strike is called is sorry it is called, never is seen on the picket line, because he is afraid that R. R. officials he cursed so fluently will see him and he will never get his job back, goes to work and is not seen in the lodge room once a month, but hollers his head off outside. He is not the man that ever won a strike, and I am very sorry to say that the Carmen have been hindered with some of that kind of men. The Brothers that voted not to strike must have felt they would rather finance the men that are out, and the ones voting to strike should come through with the Brothers voting no, and keep the Doughnuts and coffee in the pickets. For remember, the I. C., Harriman and Katy strikes are not lost yet by a long shot.

A HARRIMAN STRIKER.

FROM A MEMBER OF TEXLINE LODGE NO. 255.

Texline, Tex., Aug. 29, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It has been some time since I have seen anything from this part of the country, so will just send in a few lines. This leaves things moving along fine and every one working that the road can get. Business is getting good here now and I would like to see it get better still.

It has been so long since I wrote anything that I have about forgotten anything to write about. I noticed a falling off in the good letters in the last Journal but hope it will only be temporary, as I want to see it full each month from over the country, as it gives us an idea of what is going on all over the country. I don't see much said about the car inspectors' association that was being agitated some time ago. I am still of the opinion that it would be a good thing and am ready to give it all of the assistance possible at any time.

I notice in the papers that there is going to be a shortage in the car service this fall, and if that be the case we may expect the men to be very busy all the re-

maining part of the year. I was talking with a brakeman from the S. P. a few days ago and he says if the men will just hold two months longer they will have the strike won, as the power is in such shape that it cannot hold out very much longer. He says that the company is using live engines where they used one before and the cars are in such shape that they can't do anything with them.

The boys have been making a good fight and they sure are doing good work by keeping the men off the lines as well as they have.

I was very much disappointed with the strike vote, but I am not making any fuss about it. I voted to do what I thought was in the interests of all the men and was defeated, so I have no regrets to offer for what I did.

I see the members are not through roasting Brother Martin yet, but I guess they will let up on him after a while.

I have had several notions of making a reply to his remarks, but thought it best to let him pass, as I think he is suffering from some kind of a delusion that will not hurt him and I am sure it will not hurt the cause of Socialism. Just such men as him help to build up the cause and I am very willing to let him run his course, as it is harmless.

Some of the brothers are against our using the Journal to discuss politics in, but I want it known from Canada to Panama that I favor it, because it is one thing that vitally interests each one of us and if we can get the information to the working man through the Journal that the papers keep suppressed I think we have accomplished something to be proud of. We should all work for the interest of the order and the membership in general, and if there is anything that is good for any of us it must be good for the majority of us, so let's let it be known and I know of no better medium than the Journal for giving it publicity.

I am sure we have members who will disagree with me on this subject, but that don't worry me in the least, as I think that I am right and when I think I am right I am willing to stand any kind of criticism that will do the order or the Brotherhood any good.

Christ was crucified because he advocated a doctrine that was unpopular and contrary to the wishes of the powers that were, in that day and time; and if He could undergo the sufferings and humiliation of crucifixion for his cause then we certainly should be able to stand such unwarranted and uncalled for remarks as Brother Martin has said about us and the cause of the working man. In his case I can only repeat what the Savior said when He was crucified: "Forgive them, Father, for they know not what they do." So that is what I think about Brother Martin. I will close by re-

peating a little story that I saw a few days ago, where a fellow was run over by an automobile and knocked down and as he was getting up a man on a motorcycle came along and knocked him down again, and some one on the street yelled, look out! and the old man looked around and said, Why didn't you tell me the darned thing had a colt?

Yours fraternally,

P. J. FLETCHER.

FROM COTTON BELT LODGE NO. 7.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Aug. 26, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please find list of number of lodges and names of brothers who have sent in donations for Brother A. F. Nixon on the appeal sent out by Cotton Belt Lodge No. 7.

Kindly acknowledge receipt for Cotton Belt Lodge No. 7 through the Journal.

Lodge.	Amt.	Donations from No.
169.....	\$1.00	55.
170.....	5.00	R. B. Moore...\$0.25
168.....	2.00	Mike Oliver... .25
371.....	2.00	J. E. Goode.... .25
278.....	2.00	J. T. Smith.... .25
244.....	1.00	J. E. Taylor.... .25
372.....	2.00	W. E. Oliver... .25
43.....	1.50	M. A. Traylor.. .25
333.....	1.00	W. R. Crafton.. .25
479.....	1.00	J. W. Williams.. .25
339.....	1.00	E. A. Moore.... .25
323.....	1.00	J. W. Deaton... .25
201.....	2.00	C. B. Barlow... .25
319.....	1.00	E. E. Webster.. .25
218.....	1.00	W. R. Johnson.. .25
239.....	3.00	Mason Moore... .25
253.....	3.00	J. Hardaway... .25
151.....	2.00	I. V. Herring... .25

Total \$36.75

Yours fraternally,

R. E. UNSELL, F. S.

FROM A MEMBER OF IRON CITY LODGE NO. 60.

Ensly, Ala., Aug. 28, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Dear editor and many brothers and sisters who read the Journal, I want to say in the outset that we have as good a journal as any of the many, and better than a great many of them, and when I say this I am not talking taffy to our editor.

Everything is moving along smooth and lovely in Iron City Lodge No. 60; taking in new members most every meeting night. Am sorry to say that Brother Burns, our president, has been confined at home for quite awhile; also his wife has been sick, but I understand that they are doing nicely and will be themselves again soon. I have no news to write this time. Will say that I see a lot of carmen out of employment around Birmingham and I can't see why it is, unless it is because the Birmingham papers have boosted Birmingham for work

too much, and lots of good men have quit good jobs to come here to get work, and many of them come here and spend what few dollars they have saved up, looking for work, and have to return, some financially embarrassed. Take my advice, all who are thinking of coming here to get jobs; if you have any kind of a job don't come here. There are ten men for every good job here now. Don't come to Birmingham hunting for work, unless you have plenty of money and want to spend it and get no job. Take my advice and take care of your job if you have one. Good jobs are scarce and hard to find, but still the big corporation papers are boosting. Don't believe it; they will get you in trouble. Hold to your job. The roads are all doing a fine business, but too many have come here to find work; and I want to tell you something: that groceries are as high, if not higher, here than any place in the United States, and wages are no higher and not near what they ought to be, and pay days are far apart. Not so in the West, and I wish it was not the case here. You let a man come here to work for a railroad and he will have to work 50 days before he can get a dollar, and if he don't know anybody he is up against it good and proper, and the chances are if he has no money that he will have to hobo home; and I would like to know how many brothers in this district, or in Alabama, are in favor of a two weeks' pay day, anyhow. We might put this up to our representatives and see if they would not help us out on this proposition. If they will not do something for us we will elect or help elect somebody that will consider the matter, for I think this means a great deal for the poor working man. So I would like to hear from the brothers on this proposition. If you want a two weeks' pay day let it be known, and we will ask for it. You know the good Book says ask that we might receive; knock and it shall be opened, and if we will do this I believe that we will receive. Let us see how many that are in favor of asking our representatives to see what they can do for us. I believe we have some representatives who will work for us. The corporations haven't their grip on all of them, I know, so I hope that all the brothers will write; also the sisters.

I love to read all the letters. I think this a good way to make our Journal more interesting, and we can hear from each other and it will be like a letter from home when they all get to writing, so I will close. I remain,

Your brother,

JOHN L. WILLIAMS.

FROM A MEMBER OF ZUNI MOUNTAIN
LODGE No. 493.

Devil's Lake, N D., Sept. 4, 1912.

Editor Journal

As I have not written the Journal for some time I will try and square myself. My last letter was dated from Alamosa, Col.

Since then I have been traveling by easy stages through the Middle West states, and at present am here working inspecting nights in the passenger yard for the G. N., and one thing I find here is the splendid work of Brother Walters, and I compliment him on his success on the Great Northern. But I would advise some active work on the C. & N. W. from Chicago north, and on the Soo line, as I find conditions going back instead of forward. I stopped at Steven's Point, Wis., for a few days and talked with some of the boys working there and find that the company has induced them to drop their membership for the measly sum of one-half to three cents per hour raise in wages. But I understand the company is afraid of such men as Brother Walters, and I think it would only take a little cleverness to come out ahead. I have just finished reading Air Brake Boomer's article in July issue giving praise to Needles, Cal., and am sure they are well worthy of such praise. But I would sure be glad to have him make a visit through this neighborhood and help out in the good work accomplished by Brother Walters, as we need just such men as him to keep things moving, and if he, or any other brothers should happen this way they will sure be met with a glad hand. I see where the Air Brake Boomer has fallen in love with Trinidad. Well, I don't blame him, as they are a good bunch of boys.

I must congratulate Brother Thomas Day of Needles, Cal., on his advancement to foreman, and also Frenchy and wife. I have never had the pleasure of meeting her, but met Frenchy when he first came to Needles. But if I ever hit Needles again I will remember to have my receipts.

At the present time there are some good chances for carmen on the Great Northern and N. P., so any carmen out of employment who can manage to get here will find employment.

I must ask Forget-Me-Nots to continue those articles to the Journal, as they little realize the good work they have done in the past in cheering up men, and making men that are about to turn traitor stop and think before it was too late. I can cite several cases of my own knowledge that their articles have saved homes from being broken up. One case, especially, not mentioning names. I was in Los Angeles last winter and heard of a brother about to go back and I went to his residence at 5 o'clock in the morning armed with a Journal, and while he ate breakfast I talked with him as man to man; appealed to his honor as a man, a father of a household, and as a last resort showed him letters from the ladies' corner. At last I won and may God bless him. So you see letters from carmen's wives and daughters are the boomer class of carmen's best friends, as it not only cheers him on but also puts up a pretty good argument why a man should not sell his soul and bring disgrace and dishonor on the heads of his loved ones.

Well, I will close for this time, and hope to hear good news before this appears in
Yours fraternally,

MYSTIC MAY.

FROM PORTLAND LODGE No. 268.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 9, 1912.

Editor Journal:

This is the month we elect three delegates to attend the convention of the A. F. of L. to represent our Brotherhood.

Looking over the official ballot we find only fourteen lodges that send in their nominees, and we have 552 lodges in the field. Only fourteen lodges took half way interest in sending in their nominees. It seems that our brothers don't realize the importance of this convention of the A. F. of L. You all realize that the A. F. of L. needs renovating from top to the bottom. You all know what the A. F. of L. is composed of—the old standpatters, the old time unions, who still apply the same tactics they applied years ago. Class lines on strict craftism cannot successfully cope with the labor problem today. It is strange how all the different crafts belong to the same central body, the A. F. of L. and in spite of all that, one unionist seems to despise the other. One organization thinks it superior to the other. Wake up men and elect men who will represent the side of the working class only; let us solidify our labor movement and elect men who will not stand on the fence. We want men that will stay on our side of the fence, men that will promote the welfare of all.

I hope to see the day when the labor movement of this country will awake to its possibilities. This is why I would like to see our brothers take more interest in cases of this kind.

In conclusion I must state to the Brothers on the Harriman lines that we are all standing pat here on the Oregon lines of the Harriman system, and I assure you that we all will stand with you until the victory is won.

Yours fraternally,

JOS. VANA.

FROM JACKSONVILLE LODGE No. 303.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal:

As I was appointed to write to the Journal from Jacksonville Lodge No. 303, of which I am a member, I will try and let all of the Brothers know that we are still moving along nicely down here in the land of flowers, doing some better since we have gone on full time, nine hours per day, six days a week. Our lodge seems to be progressing all O. K. and our membership still increasing, and all of the Brothers seem to be doing as well as can be expected under our present system. We are all looking for good times in the near future as there are so many in the race for President of the United States. To be sure

there will be some changes made, either for our benefit or for the benefit of the capitalists. We will soon find out if this is the year for the working men to do some thinking for themselves between now and November. We should all cast our vote together. We have promises of what we can expect for our class by one party only. The others have promised us workers nothing, except what we already have, viz., long hours to work, high cost of living, low wages and masters of money and power to rule us. Why not help support our own class instead of those that never had to work and don't even care enough for a working man to shake his hand, unless it is when he is out for some office and wants our support.

I had the pleasure of attending one of Mr. H. G. Creel's lectures on the night of the 24th of August, and it was certainly good. He told us the plain truth. I wish that every member of 303 lodge could hear this man talk and tell how the many workers of the country were being robbed by the few capitalists and syndicates of our land. I think we should all read and study more than we do and try to attend these speakings we have by men who are educated. It will help all of us to see what we are going to come to if there is not a change. Let us not be so easily satisfied with the present conditions.

Well, I would like to ask why we could not own our own labor halls and stop paying large rents to the large property owners that make so much interest off of the working men. I have often thought how easy it would be for us to own our halls if we would all come together and build us a hall that we would all have an interest in and one we could all feel proud of. We could get a hall built and pay for it just as easy here in Jacksonville if we would go about it in the right way. I have thought out a plan and if some other Brother has a better one I would like to hear from him. Let all the white union men unite into a building committee and each craft appoint a man as their representative from his local. These men could look after the financial and building fund. Let each member put 50 cents into that building treasury every six months for two years, which would be a small amount for each member. Say 1,000 union men at 50 cents apiece every six months for two years, that would be \$2,000. With a treasury like that we could get some good business man to get the lot and put up the building. Then we have started on to nav for it in this way.

The building could be fifty feet wide by 100 feet long, two stories high. That would give two large stores on the ground floor. Each store would be forty-five feet wide by ninety feet long, and let these stores sell union made goods, as near as they could. This would give the union men a chance to patronize them. These stores could rent for, ~~any~~ the least \$30 a month each, which

would be equal to \$720 a year. The second story could be made into four rooms and a hall eight feet wide for the stair case. These rooms could be twenty-four feet wide by forty-four feet long. Three of them could be used for lodge rooms, giving each local a chance to meet one night out of each week, and not conflict with each other. The other room could be made into a reading room and be fitted up with plenty of good books and chairs and tables, so that the union men could have a place to meet and talk together whenever they choose to do so. It could also be used for entertainments and smokers.

Now let each local pay \$10 per month rent into our building treasury, say twelve locals, that would be \$120 per month or \$1,440 a year. Add to \$720 for the rent from the two stores, which would be equal to \$2,160 a year to be paid on the building. Now to put another \$1,000 into the hall easy, after the first two years let each member contribute 25 cent apiece say on January first and June first, which would be easy for all. That would add \$1,000 more. This \$1,000 could be paid back to the members at 25 cents each twice a year after four years, so that would give us a handsome hall that every union man would own a share in and only be out the small sum of \$2 each.

Now some will say this could not be done, but it could be done very easily if we would all lay aside two things—envy and selfishness—and all pull together and not be so easily satisfied with our present way of doing business. I would like to hear from some other Brother on this plan or one better.

Yours fraternally,
A. CARMAN.

FROM A MEMBER OF SYCAMORE LODGE
No. 469.

Canadian, Tex., Sept. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal:

It has been some time since I have written anything for your worthy Journal. I desire, however, to let the Brothers know that I am still a member and always will be. In all my trotting around I have never missed reading the Journal each month. My boomer partner and myself are holding the night yard down for the A. T. & S. F. here in Canadian, Tex., but we are going to pull the pin on the twelfth of this month. This is a good place to work if you say it right quick and don't let anyone hear you say it that has ever worked here. They pay the large sum of 22½c per hour and three men to the shift. Every inspector is his own light repair man and his own oiler, besides being the clerk. These mallies don't drag over eighty cars and we are allowed plenty of time to inspect and do all of the light repairs required.

We have thirty minutes to do it all in and if we use up any more time than is allowed we have enough correspondence

to choke an elephant. We will get letters from the riptrack foreman on up to the president of the road wanting to know why such and such a train was delayed in Canadian on such and such a date. My partner and I tell them to go to Arkansas if they don't like the way we are doing, and as neither of us is stationary we can either move on or be moved. They seem to take our back talk with a good will, for they cannot get experienced men to work for the wages they pay. They certainly pay strict attention to the laws governing car inspectors, for the Santa Fe has inspectors who have only five or six months experience as carmen. Still they are inspecting cars and some of them will try to tell old heads what to do. Some of the inspectors on the A. T. & S. F. haven't been off of the farm more than six months at the most. They can tell you all about raising a crop and where is the best place to start a farm. Do the laws of Texas claim that this is a case of emergency and is this the reason that the A. T. & S. F. is allowed to have no experienced men to inspect its trains.



Brothers Jack C. Mason and J. C. Pattson.

You should get busy, Mr. Interstate Commerce Inspector, and start in and trace the records of the inspectors on the A. T. & S. F. and see if any of them have the required experience according to the laws of Texas. There are men on the A. T. & S. F. who are classed as inspectors and are filling the places of inspectors who cannot tell one draw bar from the other without reading the name on it. I think this matter should be looked after at once and the A. T. & S. F. compelled to employ only

inspectors with the required experience. If such is done and the law rigidly enforced the A. T. & S. F. would soon come to time and pay the same for their inspectors that other roads do. If they pay the same money that other roads pay they will not have any trouble to get experienced inspectors at all of its points. I have had several general car foremen on the A. T. & S. F. tell me that they did not have to comply with the laws and that the laws governing inspectors was only a frost, and from what I have seen I believe that the Interstate Commerce Law is a frost too. If we have such laws why aren't they being enforced like they should be? What is the use of making laws if the railroad companies are not compelled to comply with them. I have heard it said that the railroad companies make their own laws and I believe they do. From what I have seen on this road I think someone is getting rich for keeping their mouth shut in regard to what is going on. If we have not the right men in office to enforce the laws they should get the hook and others should be put in who will see that the laws are enforced to the dot.

I enclose herewith a photograph of myself and partner, which I would like published in the Journal so that we may be known by members wherever we go.

I understand there is some carman going around the country representing himself as J. C. Mason, the Boomer. If I can only get my hands on this sneak he will always remember me, for I will do my best to beat some sense into him. He is running bills and not paying them, under the name of Jack C. Mason. I want you to publish this photo so that everyone will know who the real Jack C. Mason is in the future. I am the one with the mustache, the other is my Buddie, J. C. Pattson.

Yours fraternally,

JACK C. MASON.

FROM HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

Moose Jaw, Sask., August 15, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Again the wage slave of Moose Jaw has been given a chance to register a kick against the enemy of justice and equality, "Capital," but his befogged brain cannot yet grasp the fundamentals of freedom from bondage.

The Provincial election just passed gave him an opportunity to record his vote in the interests of his own class, but alas, he has not as yet become class conscious.

Three candidates were nominated, namely, a Conservative, Liberal and a Socialist. Our friend the Conservative was C. P. R. solicitor during the strike of 1908 and his obnoxious presence made itself felt to the strikers in more ways than one; but they seem to have forgotten that period, for he was elected to represent Moose Jaw by a good majority. The wage slave is truly

a peculiar being; the more you kick him the better he likes you.

Nevertheless, A. Peters, the Socialist, ought to feel proud that there are at least fifty-six class conscious slaves in Moose Jaw who realize their true position in society, and are fully aware that Capital is diametrically opposed to Labor, and that until we elect representatives of the people, (not the ruling class as is at present our law makers) but representatives of our own class, the working class, we will always have a system whereby we will, in exchange for our labor power, receive one-fifth of what we earn, and the remaining four-fifths go to the pockets of those "who toil not, neither do they spin."

It is amazing to think that the working man can be otherwise than a Socialist if he will only take time to read and study its mission and what it would accomplish if it were in power today.

If he would become class conscious and realize his true position in society.

If he would seek to have the full product of his toil and not as at present seek to maintain and encourage a profit system whereby he is the victim every time.

If he would seek to eliminate child labor.

If he would like to see the abolition of the white slave traffic.

If he would be true to himself and to his loved ones at home.

If he would administer the quietus to the unemployed question and settle it once and for all time.

If he is anxious to abolish the sweat shop system.

If he is human and would like to see legal murder abolished.

I could go on and on, but space will not permit, but if my brothers would seek to have a brotherhood of man established on this earth it can only be made possible through "Socialism."

I would advise all carmen to read the "Materialistic Conception of History," and have history focussed, not through the eyes of kings, dukes, earls, etc., but through the eyes of the working class, that he may know the real cause of same and the effect. Again, if we would learn to measure value in its true sense, that is by computing what we produce and what we in return receive, it will start us to thinking; and we will find that our present method is certainly a capitalistic conception, viz., two and two make four; that five cents is equal to one loaf. They draw the line when we seek to know what we produce in one day, week or year, and what fraction of that which we produce we get in return.

Now for a few words on Federation, (if we have such a thing.)

I am astonished to find that in some instances certain workmen in a place which shall be nameless, who are classed as back shop men, are working round house hours in back shop. In doing so they are cutting their own throats, and putting a few extra

dollars into the pockets of the company. It must be obvious to all that round house hours and back shop hours are not in any way similar.

Back shop hours are distinctly specified in the schedule as being from 7K to 17K, five days per week and from 7K to 12K on Saturdays, with one hour off for meals from 12K to 13K, thereby making Saturday afternoon and Sunday, if worked, in back shop, "overtime," but my Brothers, these men to whom I refer have completely ignored the schedule and have seen fit to do as they pleased in this respect.

My object in writing this is that at our Federated trades meetings, which are held from time to time, we should, as delegates discuss working conditions a little more frequently than we do, and again not be so reticent in stating facts, even though they may throw our own union into a bad light. There is no use compiling a schedule of conditions if we are not going to live up to them; and the sooner we take the initiative in this matter the better for all concerned. We all know, or ought to know, by this time that the company or their officials will not stop at anything to heat us out of our rights, so be vigilant.

Trusting this finds the Brotherhood still advancing and conquering new fields, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

FROM A MEMBER OF HERINGTON
LODGE No. 84.

Ottawa, Kans., Sept. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I have noticed a few articles in the Journal explaining the bonus system as it is worked on the Santa Fe. Also that some of the Brothers on other roads are wanting it started on the roads for which they work. I have worked under the bonus system for almost four years, so will try and give a few plain acts about how it works.

A few days ago I finished a box car, (class BXC), which is a 34-foot car with a steel underframe. The work sheet called for two intersills, two new couplers, and forty channel bolts. The sills were to be taken up which, of course, made it necessary to remove all the flooring. Now we did not have to touch the couplers to remove our sills. Now they pay 29.8 hours for the inter sills, which amounts to \$7.15. As I said before, the work sheet called for forty channel bolts, not one of them had anything to do with removing the sills. According to the schedule these bolts would amount to eight hours or \$1.92. Two couplers, four hours or 96c. Now thirty-four feet of flooring amounts to \$3.26.

There were four body bolster bolts, four cross tie bolts, four brake block rods and four cylinder bolts which, according to the price list would amount to \$1.48. Now we have sixteen corner band bolts which is

about 75c, making a total of \$8.37 for the flooring and couplers and bolts. Now we receive \$7.15 for doing all this work mentioned, giving them \$1.22 for the pleasure of wrestling those sills around. They pay two hours, or 48c each for door posts when you have neither side sills or plates, each door post carries one foot of siding, one foot of flooring, grain door maller. Four door posts takes four feet flooring when one foot touches two posts. Now suppose you had two side plates, it is easy to remove the posts without removing the siding or flooring, but with the plates the price of the posts are reduced from 48c to 24c each, and if you remove the posts without removing the siding or flooring the price of four feet of siding and four feet of flooring is deducted, which brings your posts down from 96c to 24c, six cents each. I could go on and cite you to a great many places in the bonus schedule that is just such a robbery as the ones mentioned.

Now the standard time allowed for the work done on the car I mentioned was 154 hours, which amounts to \$42.60. We having 120 hours on it, making 128% efficiency. Now suppose we had 225 hours on this car instead of 120; this would reduce our efficiency to 68%, which makes 24c per hour, but would increase the price of the car from \$42.60 to \$54.00, a difference of \$11.40. Now if they can pay \$54 for the job that takes 225 hours to perform, isn't it a robbery to pay only \$42.60 because you happened to do it in less time?

Their answer is that you do get less money for the job, but that you are through with it and can take another car and make more money. But I say if it was on the square you would receive the full amount, regardless of the time it took to perform it.

Did you ever have that old gag sprung on you that Socialism would destroy the incentive to be industrious? How about the bonus system?

Yours fraternally,

T. B. HENDERSON.

FROM A MEMBER OF TROPICAL LODGE
No. 158.

Gorgona, C. Z., Aug. 31, 1912.

Editor Journal:

While we are a long way from the industrial battle field and, at present, consider ourselves rather fortunate in having a position in the tropics, we are none the less cognizant of the fact that had it not been for the financial stringency and the uncertainty of profitable employment, most of us would today, be in the U. S. A.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the normal minded American would, without any external cause, leave a comparatively healthy country and brave the vicissitudes of a tropical climate.

It is undoubtedly true, that the leading lights that have come to the Zone have come on account of the enticing salaries offered or on account of the iron hand of

discipline as administered in the Army and Navy Department, but the rank and file of the workers (the heart of progress), as they might be called, were driven here by the before mentioned conditions and the general sentiment is, that as soon as we have accumulated enough to replace to a certain extent the value of lost opportunities, we will be back and take or stand actively by your side.

Although we cannot vote here, we feel as deep an interest as if we could, for if the next administration proves a success or a failure, it will effect us all alike. It is in regard to the intelligent use of our ballots in the present political crisis, that I most particularly wish to speak.

To be able to use our ballot intelligently, we must first understand our relation to society. A lack of understanding on the part of the worker, has ever been the great stumbling block in the way of industrial and political freedom.

It isn't for lack of intelligence and in most cases, not for lack of education that the worker has failed to understand his relation to society but for that spirit of commercialism that has pervaded our country for more than three-fourths of a century.

We have been taught in our public school histories, that when the Declaration of Independence was signed, that the last stroke for freedom had been accomplished and since that time we have been content to sit idly by, while the band played "My Country 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty," and the "Star Spangled Banner," while the commercial brigands, such as Vanderbilt, Gould, Morgan, Rockefeller and Carnegie, have plundered, defrauded, cheated, swindled and stolen, from us, through the corruption of our administration, courts and legislative bodies, the last vestige of the liberty of which we were one justly proud. The fact is that our ancestors as well as we have been a lot of idle dreamers, asleep to our future welfare as well as that of the rising generations.

We have all been so blinded by the spirit of commercialism that we have been wont to applaud the modern vandal for his schemery instead of condemning him as we should. We have thus aided our exploiters as well as failed to molest them, while they were stealing from us our very birthright.

The noble souls that settled the original thirteen colonies came here to seek freedom. They landed in a wilderness. In a few years when the vicissitudes of the primeval conditions which they had to face had been overcome, the cowardly speculator came trailing on behind; thus our great seaports were established to handle the surplus of our labor.

If you have any doubt about the wealth that labor has produced, all you have to do is to look for a moment to the continuous chain of great cities that compass our seacoast and mark the interior of our beloved

country from shore to shore. Such a wonderful accumulation of wealth has never been equaled before, yet it is all the product of the hand and brain of American citizens.

Is the rank and file of Americans any better off than they were 200 years ago? Not much. Among all this aggregation of wealth what do we find? A few great millionaires who have made their millions by exploiting the fruits of labor, and inexcusable wasteful luxuries enjoyed by a few while the land abounds in ignorance, crime, poverty and prostitution.

What has become of our stately forests, that once made our virgin landscape as lovely as an art painting? Gone. Where? To swell the coffers of the timber thieves and enable them to hire our own elected representatives to take up arms against us and force the loyal workers who have made all comforts of life possible to hold up their hands, when they show signs of refusing to be robbed any longer.

These same buccaneering officials have fallen so low in degeneracy and degradation under a system that enables them to fatten of the product of labor, while labor is left a crust that they have the hardihood to stand out amidst all their infamy and ask us to stand by them in the coming election.

If you are so soft and servile as to again put the knife to your throat, you ought, from past experience to have no doubt as to what you will get for your pains. What? Court injunctions, jail sentences and bullets from the state militia and thugs when you ask for more than a crust for your labor.

You get these great blessings of capitalist society be it in Democratic Louisiana, or Republican Massachusetts. I guess most of you know who it was that pronounced Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to be undesirable citizens. It was none other than the bi-partisan arch hypocrite, T. R. Why did he do this? Because they were asking for a living wage and humane living conditions and stood out fearlessly against the exploiters for the uplift of mankind. For the love of your innocent children, that will in years to come have to bear the burden of your mistakes, don't let this hypocrite fool you.

I suppose that by this time most of you know that Mr. Wilson allowed honest, innocent strikers to be beaten and shot in his own state when he was governor and made no effort to prevent it or to establish law and order. Can the most hopeless bonehead expect any better of him if placed in the presidential chair?

The attitude of Taft is so midaeval that it need not be discussed, for we all know that mentally he is a remnant of the dark ages.

After looking the presidential assortment over this far we begin to feel a touch of nausea caused, I suppose, from the disclosure of the putrid corruption of their political careers.

For relief we turn to that great noble God-made gentleman, Eugene V. Debs. Even the capitalists are forced to say as Pilot of old, "I find no fault in him." Place him in the national chair of honor and he will wield the scepter of justice as it was intended by a just God that it should be; recognizing no rank or station but seeking the comfort and happiness of all.

Place him in the presidential chair and the day will come when we can conscientiously build to his memory a monument greater than the Statue of Liberty.

Remember the battle hymn, "Christ died to make men Holy," and if needs be we can die to make men free.

Yours fraternally,

L. B. MARLOW.

FROM A MEMBER OF F. M. COLLINS
LODGE No. 340.

Hempstead, Tex., Sept. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I thought I would let you hear from F. M. Collins Lodge No. 340 at Hempstead, on the H. & T. C. Railway. We are still on the firing line and have only lost two members leaving us eight, whom we call the Big Eight. It seems to me that too much of the Journal is being devoted to Brother Martin.

Brother Martin seems to be a good writer and means well, but I think more of the members should write more about the men who are out fighting a great battle for their good as well as the men on the struck roads. I received four of the Brotherhood Journals and read them carefully. I have been a member of the B. L. F. & E. for 25 years. If the brothers would write some strong pieces about the strike I should think it would help a good deal, and would show a great many of the other Brotherhood members what we were doing.

The H. & T. C. Railway is having a hard time. The iron is hot now and the time ripe to strike a good blow. It seems like they are trying to prolong this fight until the winter months set in and then they hope to force the men back to work, but they will find that it takes more than winter to make the brave men in this battle give up. I see where Colonel Lovett is out in California and is very desperate. He has his axe along with him and is using it on the heads of the small officials to protect the big ones.

The laws of the state governing railroads in Texas seem to amount to very little. The company has an injunction against the strikers and when they can get hold of one of them for violating it they pop it to him. The railroads, however, violate all the laws and it's O. K. for them. We have had the satisfaction, however, of beating at the last election one of the railroad commissioners who fought us. We also knocked the attorney general clean out of the box, which goes to show what labor can do when it gets together and votes for men who bene-

fit them. Then we will be given a square deal, and injustice will be a thing of the past.

The safety appliance laws, both state and federal, are being violated every day. What has become of the U. S. inspectors? Echo answers where? We have a good state inspector, Brother McKinley, but the ruling of the attorney general tied his hands. He has ruled that when a strike is on, it is an emergency, so you can see how the state officials are bought up. Here's to the strikers on the Harriman lines: Stay with the fight brothers, for Col. Robt. Lovett has seen the hand writing on the wall, which is, "Federation wins, and it is not long." Brother editor, excuse me for writing such a long letter, but as this is my first attempt I hope you will find room for it in the Journal.

Yours fraternally,

JACK RABBIT.

FROM BROTHER W. J. McVEY.

Bassano, Alta, Canada, Sept. 14, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I suppose the readers of the Journal will think that I've emerged from an old home guard to a boomer by the different addresses I have been using lately. And I am on the boom for the time being, but believe me, it's no choice of mine. It's not a matter of choice but a matter of have to. I'd rather meet my wife and son on going home from work than all the boomers, hoboes and other change-about in kingdom come.

There's one important subject I wish to discuss with you today, my brother, wherever you may be, and that is the mistrust apparent among many of our members in our head officials. In my wanderings I've met and talked with quite a number of our brothers, and not a few of them have openly avowed their belief that our officials have "sold us out."

Now don't understand me to insinuate that anything like a majority of our membership is imbued with this spell of lost confidence, but many are. There are two sides to everything, even a ball has an inside and an outside. And most subjects have a wrong side and a right side. There are right opinions and wrong opinions, and for my part, I think this lost confidence opinion is wrong. Now let us look this matter over from both sides.

What grounds have any brothers for this belief? I have asked them that question every time I have heard the belief expressed, and I've never yet had a brother give me any just cause for this belief. The answer is generally something like this: "Well, if they had not sold us out why is it that we have not won those I. C., M. K. & T. and Harriman lines strikes?" or "Why did they not call that general strike they were talking about so long?" Now I claim that neither of these excuses for such opinions are excuses at

all. They are, from my view point, worse than no excuse at all.

Now listen. If they had sold us out, why did they not call the strike off and send us back to work? How could they sell us out and keep us out on strike for a year? What would the companies buy of them if it would not be their consent to call the strikes off? And about the general strike, they left that to the rank and file of the members on those roads where the voters worked. What did they vote for? They voted to let their striking brothers fight their own battles. Not all, but a majority—and how could our officers call a strike when the voters said by their ballots, "don't call us out. We are working, and maybe our striking brothers will get jobs somewhere it not,—well, er-er-etc." That's not all, the worst of it is that about 40% of those union men are those on roads who could be at home with their loved ones, and never even took enough interest in the matter to vote at all. And yet they talk of our head officers selling us out. I don't know if 40% of the carman were absent from meeting on voting night, but 40% of all the crafts together failed to say whether our officers should call a strike or not.

Now I'm one of the last individuals on earth to uphold a grafting official. Webster failed give us words strong enough to suit me to condemn a grafting union official. I think the crime is so contemptible, so hideous, so low down and undermining that I hate to think even a scab—as brainless and void of manhood as they are—would even do such a thing; but it's been done, so they say.

Have not our head officials sent out appeal after appeal for aid for the strikers? Did they not do all they could to prevent the strike? Did they not hold a convention for the express purpose of getting all shop crafts federated and for the purpose of giving you your choice as to whether we should have a strike on all roads, west and also south of Chicago in the United States? What more could they do? Of course our head officers are human, and its human to err, but it's not human to sell your brothers out to corporate greed. And as for me, I don't believe it. I can't see any indications of anything of the kind taking place, and if there is any evidence of such traitorous actions on their part, it is the duty of those in possession of this evidence to produce it and brand these traitors with a disgrace that will go with them to their graves. Yes, if any who read this can produce this evidence and they fail to do so they are not only traitors themselves but they are cowards as well.

Now brothers, the 30th of this month I've been on strike one year, and I have never once thought our head officials have sold us out, and that's not all. I'm not going to till I see or hear some evidence to that effect, when I do not. I do not think because poor working dupes like my-

self have been sold out that I've been in this case. If it's justice to judge the innocent by the guilty, it's justice to judge the guilty by the innocent. Neither is right. There has been many a good honest, upright union leader, and I believe the B. R. C. of A. has as good a grand lodge as any union in the United States ever had.

Now let us think of the good side of this question. Let us be men in belief as well as in action. It's well enough to be on our guard and keep a look out for graft or "sell out," if you please, and as soon as we find it, root it out, head and branch and send its perpetrator to where the dogs wont bite him, but let us not think just because our head officers could sell us out that they did.

The above is to those brothers who have lost confidence in our head officers, or never had any confidence in them to begin with. Some people have no confidence in mankind at all. But for the above I would not have written for our columns this month, but I want to write a letter next month sure, and I want everybody to read it..

There is one more subject I would like to mention to all readers of our Journal, and that is the discussion of the contents of each number of the Journal in the presence of those who do not read it. Also ask them if they read a certain letter in the Journal or a certain story. Brag on the Journal to them and get them to read a little in it anyway. I used to do this in Rawlins, Wyo., and thereby got quite a number of the boys interested in the Journal, who would never have read it at all without their attention being called to its enlightening and interesting contents. Of course, you can't get some people to read anything, but most of them will take to the Journal like a duck to water if you will only go after them.

And as a parting word to those suspicious brothers I would say: Our presidents cannot do everything. If there is anything that should be done in the union that is not done, it is your duty to get busy and see that the right thing is done, for the union is just what we make it. If everybody but our head officers were to lose interest in the Brotherhood it would die in a very short time. The Brotherhood and the Federation is something we should all be interested in, and there is but very few of us who cannot do something to make our union better and it's our duty to do our part. Some there are who can do but little, but even a little is better than nothing. These littles go a long ways when there is enough of them. You've heard that old saying, "If all the rivers were turned into one river, wouldn't that be an awful big river? And if all the trees were turned to one tree, wouldn't that be an awful big tree? And if that big tree was to fall into that big river wouldn't it make an awful big splash?" And so it is with all your

little efforts for your union, were they with other little efforts put forth by other brothers, to fall into the river of our Brotherhood they will make one "awful big splash" in the improvement of the union you so severely criticize.

Yours fraternally,
W. J. McVEY.

FROM SILVER LEAF LODGE No. 483.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Reading the Journal from month to month one notes valuable suggestions in its columns from members that should be considered but at times they seem to "die on the table." One Brother will suggest that we should have a district business agent who will look after certain territory, as to the settling of grievances, organizing, etc. Now Brothers, this is not necessary, as our present constitution provides for the same service without a change in our laws. Why not every road put on a traveling chairman, pay him a salary, then he will not have to "serve two masters." If he is made out of the right kind of stuff it won't take him long to maintain a hundred per cent in membership on the system he represents, besides he is in constant touch with every point, and can see that your contract is lived up to the letter. "Two bits" a month per member will keep a traveling chairman going on most any system. We must, however, be liberal and we must be willing to contribute our share for the necessary protection. Let me say however some of our members like to have a red hot, up-to-date traveling chairman, but forget to pay their joint protective board dues.

On the Frisco system we have a traveling chairman. One of the best representatives the B. R. C. of A. has. Every Frisco P. R. C. of A. man will admit that J. S. Tucker is the "goods," when it comes to looking after their interests. There is plenty of room left however for some of our Brothers to encourage Brother Tucker. What I mean by encouragement is to pay the necessary "two bits" per month that our membership agreed to for the purpose of maintaining a salaried chairman. Brothers on the Frisco, wake up and for the "Love of Mike" see that you have no "Short Horns" around you who are too stingy to pay their dues, and if they are too short to pay a dollar a month B. R. C. of A. dues, let them quit car work and go to driving a hack. Make room for the paid-up Brother, the Brother who is willing to help himself. The company prefers union labor, it's our duty to see that they get it.

Yes, the company prefers union labor when you show them that they can't have anything else. It's our duty to show them. The companies never gave the men anything that the men through organized labor did not force them to give. You don't

believe me? Well look at the section-men. That's enough?

Conditions on a railway system for a carman are just what the carmen make it. Brothers, you want to watch out for the fellow who spends his time criticising his local and joint protective board; his grand lodge officers and his organization in general. There is one of those fellows in every shop, always ready to point out some officer of our organization as "crooked." Watch this fellow, Brothers. Ten chances to one he is an "Emissary."

"Buzzing emissaries fill the ears

Of listening crowds with jealousies and fears."—Dryden.

And Brothers you must stop and consider that there are millions ready to be spent for the purpose of disorganizing labor to destroy that which we have taken years to construct.

The "Mediator" and its "Square Deal" clubs, this is an institution that wishes to win you over long enough for you to lose interest in your labor organization and to get you back to a dollar and a half a day, where you started from. When any one tells you the faults of your officers and of your organization watch him, he has an axe to grind.

A short time ago we were given a couple of hours off to hear an address made by an organizer of the American Employees and Investors' Association. The organizer made a very brilliant address, soliciting the co-operation of the employees to assist him in securing legislation that would be beneficial to the employer. He went on to say that the American Railway Employees' and Investors Association would never enter into a controversy between the railroad organizations and the railroad companies, and oh, lots of other nice stuff. I felt duty bound as a railroad man to comply with the organizer's request to assist in securing legislation that would be beneficial to railroads, with the proviso that "such legislation would not be detrimental to our own organization."

The true union railroad man does not approve of the "railroad buster," the tariff tinker, the demagogue, the fellow that gets a cinder in his eye and wants to sue the railroad company for \$30,000; the cattle man who wants to make his shrinkage claim pay the freight charges on his stock, or the mill owner who wants his wheat leakage claim to pay his freight charges on his wheat; or the fellow who misses his train and wants to sue the railroad. These classes wish to ship their freight free and they themselves want to ride free, and with the assistance of a few peanut politicians they are successful in securing legislation that will satisfy the thieving appetites of these parasites and impostors. So again I say every true Brotherhood railroad man has this class to fight, not only to fight but to put down and out and let them take the

full count. Why, simply because we, the workers, have to stand all these losses. What we want is business, lots of it; let the muckraker and demagogue be seated, but let business rise and stand. We need it and we must help to make it.

But we do not have to join the American Employees' and Investors' Association to gain these ends. We can do it with our own personal influence. When one of my brothers asked me could I indorse the American Employees' and Investors' Association I told him no. And if I as a local chairman, duly elected to look after this brother's interest, had told him that I indorsed the American Employees' and Investors' Association I would have felt as though I had sold out my brothers for the sake of honeying around the officials of the company.

My reasons for being opposed to the American Employees' and Investors' Association are as follows: First, the organizer who talked square deal to us for over an hour was a conductor on the Santa Fe. A short time ago one of our organizers went to Clebourne, Tex., and organized forty members into the B. R. C. of A. The next day the general car foreman discharged every man that joined the B. R. C. of A.; and of course the membership on the Santa Fe were not strong enough to accomplish much. Is that a square deal? I say if there is an employers' association that wants our membership to organize into a body to vote for them we should have at least in return a right to organize in our trade unions.

When our organizer, Brother Spelts, came to organize the carmen in Clebourne, Tex., the shops were not shut down so the carmen might hear him speak. No, not on your life; but still, in order to get a square deal we should have had this little token of co-operation between employer and employee. Don't you think so?

Brothers, I could go on and tell you something about the shed law in Texas, the air brake inspection bill and a few other laws the carmen went down in their pockets and paid for, and these laws meet with no co-operation, but in most cases are laughed at and ignored. So it just proves to you that in this struggle we are alone. It's your fight. A labor organization doing business with a railroad company is a business proposition, a real bread and butter proposition. So you want to place confidence in the ones you have elected to look after your interests, and just bear in mind there is at all times a movement on foot for the purpose of making you dissatisfied with your officers, your organization, etc. This, my brothers, is a move to disorganize you. Every brother should attend lodge and not miss a meeting, for it is there we are educated to be on the alert in the dark moments. The cool weather is coming on now and we should have big meetings. Get your Joint Protective Board chairman on salary, get him out on the road and let him organ-

ize your system solid, and let's remember that it was organized labor that lifted us from the trenches and set us on the hill-sides where we could breathe a breath of freedom. So when the emissaries come your way tell them that you are not taking on anything new today.

Yours without a struggle,
"SILVER SHORTY."

FROM A MEMBER OF WASHOE LOGE
No. 135.

Acequia, Idaho, Aug. 18, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Brother Carmen, we are now going to have the chance on November 5th to elect people who will work for our interests or people who will not. It is your duty as a union man to the rest of your brothers to know what you are voting for. It is your duty to study the platforms of the political parties and know where they stand in regards to the working man. It is your duty to vote for the welfare of the nation. You may have a friend on some ticket whom you might vote for, but don't vote for him if he will work against the interests of the workers. Brothers, don't listen to what a man says he is going to do, but look at what he has done while in office and at the platform which he supports. Study the platforms and vote for the interests of the laboring man.

Here is what they offer to you. Looking to the Republican party I find it under the heading "party of advance." What have they to offer to the workers after being in power fifty years? The platform says, "It will strive to enact necessary legislation to limit effectively the labor of women and children, to protect wage earners in dangerous occupations." The platform does not say they will do it but they will "strive" to do it. That is all they can offer to you. Now look back over their record and see what they have done for you. Look at their members who have been office holders ordering out the militia in Colorado and in Lawrence, Mass. See their pre-election promises to you broken by the thousands after you have elected them. Then they have the infernal nerve to say "the government of the people, by the people, for the people. Have you had enough? If not, vote it again. Who are the people? They are certainly not the workers, because Rockefeller and Guggenheim are furnishing the campaign funds. Would they furnish the funds if the party was working for the workers?

The "me" or Progressive party platform is made up of what the Socialists have been advancing for years, without the parts that will benefit the worker. The platform can be best described by two words, "hot air." This party being supplied with funds by Morgan, Perkins, McCormick, Flynn, and Munsey; yet they would like to have your support. Of course Morgan and McCormick and the rest love the workers. Mor-

gan expressed his love for them in the following: "D—n them, I'll show them." That is the reason Morgan and the rest would like your help to elect Theodore Roosevelt.

You will have to take Mr. Gomper's word for it that the Democratic party is it. I would like to know what great labor laws have been passed by the Democrats in the House of Representatives since the Democrats have been in the majority. Brothers, have they helped you any? Now that's funny. You helped to elect the present majority in the House, didn't you? Yes, and is that the reason that Ryan, Belmont and Taggart paid the campaign expenses? They must be very patriotic, better than the average when they do it and expect nothing in return. Oh, you say they do expect something in return. Well that seems strange that three or four people get what they want and millions of workers who did the electing get nothing. If you like to see three or four people get all they want in regard to laws entitling them to steal this fund that they will contribute to this campaign from the worker. Why, all you have to do is vote on November 5th. They will receive you with open arms, but be very careful if you don't, because they might receive you with closed "arms."

Now if my word is as good as Mr. Gomper's I will say what I think of the Socialist platform. It is too long to discuss here, so I will only say a few words, with the suggestion that if you would like to have a copy of it I will supply it gratis. The Socialist platform was made by the workers in the interest of the workers and is not being supported by any millionaires. So not being supported by them they cannot receive anything from us. Though even if it was they would receive only the benefits that are passed in the interest of all the people. The Socialist party is headed by workers who understand the wants of the workers. The Socialist party wants votes, but they do in no way want you to vote their ticket unless you know for what they stand. Study it and know what it stands for, and we will not have to ask you to vote it. Now I will show you why you should vote for Taft if you don't believe that the workers are entitled to any relief. It was in 1893 that William H. Taft, the present occupant of the White House, earned his title, "Injunction Bill." He is the same person that issued an injunction against the workers during that railroad strike. He is the person that the presidents of the unions that have joined the Federation sent their appeal to, to use his influence to terminate the present strike for which we have been out nearly a year. What did he do? He just simply ignored them. So if you wish to help put the unions on the blink vote for Taft.

Now for the person that had me going for a while—Theodore Roosevelt. He believes in unionism, that is what he says

anyway. But I wonder if he does. While President he issued that now famous gag rule, viz., the rule that civil service employees cannot become active in politics and that they cannot organize for their protection. Roosevelt is the person that signed the Dick Military Law, which can conscript every able bodied man in the United States into the state militia. It is the law which says that if you refuse to serve you can be court martialed and put to death without a jury trial. It is the law which says that the militia in one state will have to serve in another state if the President so desires in case of strikes. He is the biggest prevaricator, bar none, that ever lived. I would not advise you to vote for him, even if you were the lowest and meanest person in the United States. He is the person that ordered the government shops to run on an open shop or non-union basis. This is what the Chicago Inter-Ocean says of him: "Professing to be the foe of trusts and monopolies we see him prostituting the powers of the great office to which the American people, to their misfortune, elected him, for the strengthening of trusts and monopolies; that is Theodore Roosevelt, who is again seeking to be President of the United States." Brothers, I warn you that to vote for him you vote for an unhuman person that knows no right but his own.

Woodrow Wilson is in no way conscious that the workers are entitled to any help from him. Being governor of New Jersey he has in no way advanced an idea or law for the workers, nor will he.

Eugene V. Debs is a working man and understands what the workers want; he is put there by the workers and must do what they say; if he does not his resignation is already signed by himself and in the hands of the national executive committee of the Socialist party, and they can date it and send it in. He does not tell you what he is going to do. But what he will do if you send him a majority of workers to Congress, and he tells you so in the following words: "Workers, no one can break your chains but yourselves. I cannot lead you out of bondage, and I would not if I could, for if I could someone would come along and lead you back again. Liberty is not handed down from above. They who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." Eugene V. Debs is being supported not by millionaires, but by the workers like you and me. Brothers don't have it spoken of you as Mr. Buchanan of Illinois in the House of Representatives, said to Mr. Berger, "Is it not a fact in this country, where the working men have the ballot, their troubles are largely due to their own inactivity in politics, and if they would exercise their united influence in politics it would put them in the position of controlling any party for themselves." Mr. Berger replied as follows: "The party must be worth controlling, it must stand for what a certain

class or a certain group wants that party to stand for, and must be made up accordingly." Brothers, show them that you are not inactive, show them at the polls that you have studied their policies and their promises. Show them you know who is the friend of labor. Show Taft that he cannot issue injunctions or not recognize us when we appeal to him, show him by your ballots that you know him. Show Theodore Roosevelt that he cannot conscript you, that he cannot declare open shop and that you savvy his brand. Show Woodrow Wilson that we are American citizens, that we are just as good as he is, minus his professorship; that the workers can run the government. Show Eugene V. Debs that you know he is a working man, that you know he will work for you, that you will send helpers to Congress to carry out your laws. Brothers, vote for one of the workers; vote for your rights. Be men who know what your ballot is cast for, and remember, workers of the world, unite, you have nothing to lose but chains, and the world to gain.

Yours Fraternally,
JOSEPH D. BROGAN.

FROM A MEMBER OF SHREVEPORT
LODGE No. 244.

DeRidder, La., Sept. 14, 1912.

Editor Journal:

It has been some time since I had a letter in the Journal. Located here in the long leaf, tall pine timber belt, where I see but very little and hear less in our line of work. I certainly appreciate the Journal. I have just finished reading the September number, and I do enjoy it, for I find some good reading and some good arguments. Some have a great deal to say about how the Journal should be run, but I always thought that what was good for the mass and the Brotherhood would be good in print, and especially in our official organ, for there is no other way we can get it, as the trust papers will not print it, and it would be too costly to run a school of correspondence with each other to find out all these things. I think the trouble is that we have too many weak kneed ones, afraid to take the tit out of the vampire's mouth that is sucking our life blood away in the way of profit and graft with their political pull, etc. They are pulling hard now, and all can see it, but when the change does come, you will hear of some of these fellows committing suicide.

You say that Wall Street governs the money market. I guess they do, but I let's do a little figuring and see what the laboring man could do if he would. I do not know the exact number of laborers there are but we will put it at thirty million. Let them take all the money they have out of the banks. We will say it will average two dollars per head. There we have sixty million to start with, and then let all of

them put away two dollars per month; there we have sixty million more in one month. In twelve months we would have seven hundred and twenty million. Add the sixty million we had to start with and we will have seven hundred and eighty million, all this taken out of circulation. What effect would it have on business and how many banks would suspend business. Keep this up for ten years. Don't you think that some of the watered stock would get dry, and some of the paper now outstanding would depreciate some in value? And what we eat and wear would do likewise? Don't you think that the people would rule then? Don't you think that would be a good policy? Would it make any difference what political party was in power? You know that it is you and your money that is running the whole machine and pays all the freight, and after all you own nothing and get nothing more than you consume, and still you say it is all right, and that this is a free country, where the President and the supreme judges can get their wages raised, while the price on all you eat and wear goes up. That is legitimate, and has to be done, for they cannot get along without it, but on the other hand when you want to raise the price on your labor and the only thing you have for sale, and should have control of, what would you get? If you suspend work you get arrested, thrown in jail or in the bull pen and shot down by the thugs and militia, and are called undesirable citizens. That also is legitimate and they could not get along without it; nit. Then some will say don't say a word about it, don't publish anything in the Journal that will discredit this way of doing. Don't let the masses know anything about it, for they might wake up and realize their condition, make a kick or might want to make a change in the administration, or do something to change conditions. Don't educate them through the Journal, how, when and where to get their relief, muzzle all the labor Journals, and turn the trusts loose. That is the way to do it, is it? Think and act for yourself. Wake up and look around, for the old things are passing away and new things are taking their places, so let's come to the front and have a say in the way things should be done, and work a little for the masses, in place of all for the classes.

If you were down here in this timber belt, where there are so many big saw mills, and saw the conditions surrounding them, and how hard those timber workers are trying to organize for the betterment of their conditions, and how hard they are being fought by their employers, and the courts, you would change your minds about a few things. There is an old adage, "all is well that ends well," and "every dog has his day," how old will some of them have to be before they get their day, can you tell me? Truth crushed to earth will rise again.

Success to the Brotherhood of men and
the B. R. C. of A.

Yours fraternally,
J. D. HILTON.

**FROM A MEMBER OF RIO GRANDE
LODGE No. 216.**

Alamosa, Colo., Sept. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal:

I have never before had the pleasure of writing to our good Journal, but now that I have the time, the place and the stationery I will take advantage and attempt to make myself understood. Last Saturday night we had a special meeting for the purpose of initiating a class of new members. We had expected about twenty, but when the time came we managed to get seventeen brothers lined up. This I believe is a good showing for Alamosa. However, we are not stopping at that, but we are still right on the firing line and every new man who shows up on the repair track is asked to show a card up to date and if not able to do that, he is asked to make out an application and to get lined up as soon as he can get the money. The boys and myself here in Alamosa believe that every man who works in or about a car shop or repair track should belong to the B. R. C. of A., and we will surely enforce our belief here in the future. We also believe that if the boys at the various points in the country where they have a lodge would get after the men and line them up as fast as they come on the job it would be a great help as well as a pleasure. Do not let a man come and work among you for a month or six weeks before you find out where he came from or who he is, but look into his past and standing the first day that he is on the job. I am sorry to say that we had a scab here about a month before we were able to prove him such, but I am proud of the action we took when we did find out. This scab was named Brooks and worked for the Union Pacific during our trouble there, but as soon as we found out who he was it did not take us an hour to dispose of him, thanks to Brother DeHaas of Denver for his assistance. And while I am mentioning this, Brothers, I desire to say one word for him. In my opinion Denver lodge has a secretary to be proud of and the members of that lodge should take better care of him than what they do at the present time.

I do not want to fill the whole Journal with my poor writing, but it may be of benefit to some of our Brothers to know that the D. & R. G. wants carmen at Alamosa for heavy repairs, and I recommend it as a good place for a good man.

With best wishes to all the Brothers and their families, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
JOHN JORGENSEN.

**FROM A MEMBER OF BEAVER LODGE
No. 258.**

Mt. Dennis, Ont., Sept. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal:

It is with pleasure that I look forward to the receipt of my Journal, but reading as I do I am confronted with the fact that it is becoming more and more advanced in thought, especially the letters from the Brothers. Why is this so? Can it be that trade unionism has failed to achieve its purpose, viz., that of bettering the economic condition of the worker. Trade unionism is a product of capitalism and was born of necessity, labor realizing that it is only possible to meet the capitalist by combination. But today capitalism is not organized upon the basis of 50 years ago. It has perfected its organization, enlarged its fields of operation, become the sole employer in a single industry, and also international in its dealings; yet trade union is today the same as that of our fathers. We have not advanced, we use the same crude methods, the strike, the boycott and petitions to our masters for concessions. Should the worker strike today it is but seldom that he is successful, for by the fact that the master class has seized the reins of government by having both the political parties in his power. He is therefore able to control the judiciary, the militia and the police, these being essential to the master class in its fight against laborers. Yet what has labor accomplished upon these lines on this continent? Thus far we have fourteen trades unionists in Congress and one Socialist. In Canada one trade unionist. What can we hope to accomplish against the forces of capital? Yet it is the workers who have the majority vote at elections, therefore they are responsible for their present condition. Brothers, so long as trade unionism remains only an economic movement it can only remain partly successful. It must enter upon the political field and thus become the ruling class. The ruling class being the class in power. Today trade unionism is disorganized. Unfortunately we have an aristocracy of labor. As railroaders we know that should the lower paid worker strike your engineers and conductors do not help him to win, but remain loyal, because they have a schedule that has not lapsed, or because they have no grievance with the masters. Yet do the masters themselves quibble over such small factors? Certainly not. Should you strike against one firm belonging to the master manufacturers you strike against all, for each and every one will blacklist you. Both large and small they show a united front. They are determined. They are class conscious.

Brothers, soon there will be the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor; what will be the result? Petitions to Congress for the betterment of the workers, resolutions will be passed, speeches will be made, yet the cost of living will

increase while the condition of the worker will remain the same. It is not by speeches or resolutions or annual congresses that our condition will be benefited, but by action; action at the ballot box, political action. So long as we remain pure trade unionists our condition will remain the same, for should we receive an increase of pay it will not abolish profits, that we as workers have produced. Brothers, awake from your apathy. Your indifference is the cause of all your troubles.

Yours fraternally,

S. F.

FROM A MEMBER OF KICKAPOO LODGE No. 29.

Shawnee, Okla., Sept. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Just a word or two from No. 29, as I hardly ever see any write-ups from here.

I will say in regard to No. 29 that we are getting along fine and dandy. The State Federation of Labor held their annual convention here last month and it was a grand success. Many new things were brought up which we expect to carry out within the next year, so let every man do his share and help to keep the wheel turning.

We did not have any Labor Day parade this year as we were all busy with the Federation, but we were all invited to El Reno, Okla., where some of us went, and I want to say we sure had a good time.

Brother F. R. Rochell took us over the town and showed us the many sights. The parade was a grand success and was led by George Reeves, with a new B. R. C. of A. banner that shined like gold.

They also gave a prize of \$50 to the best turn out in the parade and you can bet we sure took that prize easily.

I will say a few words about Brother Rochell. He is one of those funny kind of men who keep his house locked all day but says that anybody who has a paid up card has a key to his door, so boys, you had better see if you are all O. K. before you knock.

We have had with us a tall specimen of humanity that most people call a scab. This thing hired here as an air man but he didn't know a Westinghouse triple from a New York. He was from the Katy, so you can't expect much else. We found out that he had been working at Denison, Texas. The first half day we made it so hot for him that he didn't show up for a few days. I guess he thought we had forgotten all about him, so today he enters again, but I want to say that when noon came he was ready and glad to wind up his little ball of yarn and get out as easy as he did.

Boys, I want to say a little on the good and welfare of the order. Let each and every member attend every meeting you possibly can and what you hear in the lodge don't tell all over the rip track the next day. What is everybody's business is no-

body's business, so be careful and think twice before you speak.

In regard to our Federation, some seem to think we would do better single handed, but I don't think so. I think that the stronger we get the better we will be, so boys let us boost not knock, smile not cry, speak kind not profanely.

Say, what about that vote that was spread all over the West. It was taken secretly, that is all true, and there wasn't many knew just how it went. Of course we heard it didn't carry and that is about all we knew about it. It looks like that you boys on the struck roads will have it all to win by yourselves, but stick to it kids, you will win some day.

I guess that I had better jump off for this time. Wishing you all success, I am,

Yours fraternally,

THE KID.

FROM A MEMBER OF SILVER LEAF LODGE No. 483.

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal:

After such a seige of Socialism in the Journal I will make an effort to discuss some of the fundamental principles of organized labor. Of course this discussion is no fault of our editor, he complies with the membership's wishes, but for the past few months The Railway Carmen's Journal has looked more like the "Appeal to Reason" than it has our dear old Journal.

Politics, in my opinion, is like a man's religion, it is one of his absolute rights. It seems to me that a report from Brother J. J. Gallagher as to how many lodges he has organized or how many grievances he has settled and what he has done monthly in return for his salary would, I feel sure, be more appropriate than his constant harping on Socialism.

I do not believe any political party should have the privilege of using the columns of our Journal for propaganda purposes. Personally I have nothing against Socialism, but politics is one thing and organization another, as its through the efforts of organized labor that we secure our increase in pay and better working conditions..

"Organized labor secures the home." I do not intend to attack any Brother's politics, but let us have a little more discussion on labor and a little less politics.

I should think that the Brothers should pay more attention to the enemy who lays ambush to strike us down and disorganize us, for instance, the American Railway Employees' and Investors' Association. A man cannot serve two masters, and I do not believe that a Brother could adhere to the principles of organized labor and be a loyal member of our grand organization and be a member of that association. The chairmen of all local protective boards should keep posted as to the movements of these capitalistic organizations so they can advise our Brothers in the local shops when

these oily tongued capitalistic representatives arrive. Of course I presume that some of our members have in an unguarded moment signed up with the American Railway Employee's and Investors' Association, but a lay member is not to be criticized, but in my opinion a local chairman who would endorse and assist in organizing such an association as this is not in my opinion any better than a common spy.

The Brothers who are familiar with the obstacles we met with at Austin when we were getting our shed law passed will readily agree with me that I am justified in my above remarks. One of our greatest weapons is the power of purchase. We should not only ask but demand the union label on all our commodities.

Well Brothers, Fort Worth has organized her second lodge. We are 100% strong, and have some of the most interesting meetings I ever attended. Brother J. H. Muse, our presiding officer is positive that 483 will in a short time be the pride of Texas. We extend a cordial invitation to all visiting Brothers. As the cool weather is coming on us now we are preparing to organize a Loyal Star as we feel confident that each lodge should have a ladies' auxiliary and while mentioning the subject it occurs to me that dear Sister Marie Ronemus is not receiving the necessary support that she is entitled to in this noble work. Brothers, we should give this cause more attention and assist those who are trying to assist us. At each meeting night let us devote a short time to the good and welfare of the Loyal Star.

The Frisco car shops are blessed with the best bunch of true Brotherhood men that I have ever had the good fortune to be with. They are all union men with a paid up card, and in case where we get one in and he won't come through and do the right thing and live up to the principles of F. U. & L. B. L. we lose no time in sending such fellows to the cotton patch.

We are fortunate enough to have with us as chairman of the grievance committee Silver Shorty, and anything that Silver Shorty don't get for his men is not in the contract.

Now Brothers, I hope that I have not offended anyone in my reference to politics, but I do hope to see the next Journal come out as it used to. I hope the Brothers will realize that in organized labor, if we can get the necessary solid organization that we should have, we can gain our point better by leaving party politics alone and looking more into the make up of the man that represents the party. Wishing the entire Brotherhood the best of success, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
D. B. HUGGINS.

FROM EL RENO LODGE No. 37.

El Reno, Okla., Sept. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal:

Well this is September 15 and it is getting cool. Cold weather is coming and the cold north wind will be asking us what we have done without summer's wages.

It has been a long time since I wrote to the Journal, but if the kind editor will spare me a little space I will try and make my letter as short as I can and write all I can think of. Work is good here now and we are working ten hours a day.

We had a nice time Labor Day in El Reno, but we did not have any speakers on union and organized labor. There were some here but they were on the wrong side and did not touch the labor question. When a man speaks and does not speak in favor of the working man he speaks against him one way or the other. They will tell you they are union men and will do all they can for organized labor when they are seeking some office, then after they get the office they will do all they can against organized labor. If a man runs for governor of any state or for President of the United States, he will tell you he is a friend to the working man, then after he is elected if the working people have any trouble with the big corporations they work for, no matter whether right or wrong, he will call out the militia to fight the working man and protect the man with the dollars and guard the scabs that take the places of the working man and rob his family of their daily bread. Just such rottenness as this has always been the case in every labor trouble. That is the way they are friends to organized labor. Take the Lawrence, Massachusetts strike, for instance. That was one of the most brutal outrageous things that ever happened. We have the best civilized country in the world where big police and military men are allowed to beat and club women who are about to become mothers, and prevent children from leaving the city to go to Washington to testify before Congress about the way they were treated. Now if the governor of Massachusetts had been a friend to the working people why did he let such brutal outrageous crimes as that be committed. The Daily Oklahoman, the largest paper in Oklahoma, published it that way, yet it is not a union paper, and after all of that when they were testifying before Congress Mrs. Taft, the President's wife, the Lady of the White House, witnessed the testimonials of the strikers and smiled. That showed her sympathy, don't you think so? Now if there had been any union principle in the heart of the governor of Massachusetts when this strike happened he would have said to Mr. William M. Wood, the president of the wool industry, "let these mills be closed until you settle your trouble with your employees," but no, he ordered the state militia out to guard the scabs and gave orders to shoot to kill. That is the

way he is a friend to the working people. It would not have been settled either if one certain man in Congress had not brought about and caused the settlement, viz., Victor L. Berger, (Socialist.) When he introduced a resolution in Congress to investigate the strike they got busy. It was easy to settle then. Oh, we have got the finest country in the world.

Well, I guess if Teddy is elected President our troubles will all be over. I have not forgotten what he said in regard to the McNamara case in Los Angeles, Cal. He said "it was grossly improper to try to create a public opinion in favor of the arrested men simply because the crime of which they are accused is one committed against a capitalist or a corporation and because the men who are charged with committing the crime are members of labor unions." You can see these very words in the Carmen's Journal for June 1911. on page 269, where it says, "Take Your Choice." You union Roosevelt men, look up your back numbers of the Journal and look on

page 269 in the June issue of 1911 and see for your selves if he is any friend of union labor. He never was and now he is too old to begin this late. You can't teach old dogs new tricks.

And another thing; when the Republican convention was in session in Chicago they fraternized in scab hotels, smoked scab cigars and read Hearst scab newspapers, and right at the time the news boys in Chicago were on strike. If a man wants my vote he must show that he is no friend to a scab. Roosevelt may fool some of the people, which he will and will fool lots of them, but he will never get my vote. How can a man be a friend to the working people and be backed by George W. Perkins, a millionaire of New York. Mr. Perkins of New York is a member of the Standard Oil Co., and at one time was John D. Rockefeller's private secretary. Now he is backing the Progressive party.

With best wishes, I remain.

Yours fraternally,

J. D. HELSUMS.

LADIES' CORNER

FROM A STRIKER'S WIFE.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am sure that the carmen and their wives give their sympathy to the wife of the departed carmen. You will always find the boys' hearts open to all in trouble, and their pocketbooks, also. Sisters, help us to hasten the day when men will add years to their lives by not having to sell body and soul to a corporation. And I glory in the sister's spunk who would rather be lonely than see her husband scab. Sister, there are many women in your position today. Can't we hear more from the carmen's wives? I would love to see letters from some of the women whose husbands are on the strike. Let us hear from you, even if it's nothing more than a grouch. It will do your system good to get rid of it. I don't think the editor will mind, and I would like to hear the truth of the situation.

Well, comrades, I hope that the man who so long has fought the money bags will be let down now. Just because he tried to give the two brothers a square deal in our United States courts is no reason for us to turn him down now. If you have never deep down in your heart, felt a hate towards the class that is today oppressing the working class, then you have the right to send the rest of us up the road. I think that the trial has shown us that the whole thing has been a frame-up. And I hope Mr. Darrow will be with us and fight for us as long as he lives. He is educating a great many people; he is teaching them to observe how the working class is being ground down.

Say, boys, do you know that the Labor Council in Los Angeles refused to indorse the candidates on the capitalistic ticket? As to the Progressives, well, we know who is at the head of that. I think there are a lot of us women who still remember what T. R. said. The only way I would like to punish him and his kind is to make him support 10 or 12 children on \$2 a day, or working 10 or 12 hours in the coal mines. I don't know whether the coal miners are classed among the skilled crafts or not, but from what I have learned they certainly take their lives in their hands when going into a mine. Just see how many of them are killed, and then what becomes of their families? Why aren't there more mothers' pension bills passed? My respects to Judge Porterfield for having it passed in his state. I always thought that most of the fat men belonged to the trusts. I wonder what induced him to get it in his state. I see where H. Neil of Illinois says that more than half of the wife deserters were raised in institutions. My parents always did scoff at the institutions. Now, what will some of those people do when they lose their fat jobs and have to go to work? Are people really beginning to see what Raphael meant by his great painting? Is the divine beginning to awake in womanhood and demand that which belongs to them? Why is it that now men are beginning to see what a grand human race is possible by giving the mothers a chance? It is when men don't have to sell body and soul to the corporations, when they demand decent living conditions that they may sit down and dream in

their old age of the great things they have helped to make come to pass. Let us do everything possible to put old age where it will be revered. Let us have schools that teach our little folks something worth while. Did you know that there is a village in New York called Gloversville where they teach the children in school to make gloves? Instead of giving them a chance to learn a good trade they keep them at a poorly paid nasty glove making business. Everyone in Gloversville must pitch in and help at that trade.

Oh, I wish that every woman who has a chance at the ballot box next election will help to abolish such conditions. Girls, it's not half as hard to learn some of the junk we were taught in school; I mean politics. Nor do you have to spend as much time with it as some of the things talked of in these Browning clubs. If you study up the Socialistic platform it won't be such a problem to try and make one dollar do the work of ten. Not that one dollar can do the work of ten, but we often wonder which of those ten ways is the most necessary.

Well, our boys are still out. It will be a year the 30th of September. Let me tell you one thing. If you saw one of your family crippled for life as so often happens when a man works for a railroad company, or if you saw them go down that road where men are daily entering, that white plague called by doctors a living death, you can not but admire the boys for striking. We want pay so a man can, at least once a year, get a chance to recuperate. We want the men to be spared to their families. And we want them to work under more safe conditions. The best doctor that the S. P. has ever had in Los Angeles told me that the great majority of railroad men are either crippled or travel the road of the white plague if they stay with the company any length of time. Of course the boys in Los Angeles are put into jail if they go on the firing line. The young man wants to be honest and pay his landlady, and the married man has his family to look after. It is pretty hard to find work in Los Angeles. So many people are lured out here. They sell all, or give away what they can't sell and come out here and are up against it. That, of course, makes scabs. Why, one man I met a few weeks ago from Montana was surprised when I told him that he would find good use for the woolen blankets his wife refused to get rid of before coming out here.

A great many Easterners wonder why there are so many "For Sale" signs in Los Angeles. I mean tacked to the little homes. and, to tell the truth, I never did see so many "For Sale" signs in all the 25 years I have been here. Well, I think a great many people want to get away from here because of the epidemic scare. And now come along some of the big leading business men and say it is a false alarm. Some claim only two children have died of it. They claim it is spinal meningitis that has caused a num-

ber of deaths. Of course the rich don't have to sell their homes in order to get out of here. They can afford to go away until the coast is safe and then come back. And the low wages are driving out those who can afford to get away. But then, there are plenty coming in who expect to be rolling in wealth just by working hard. But it does surprise me to see how very ignorant some of the working class are. Why, some of the people are so surprised when they hear that there is a strike on the S. P. and they imagine the boys have just been rolling in wealth while working for the railroad. They don't think of the two yearly lay offs there have always been. Not that I blame the people. We heard such glowing lies about Portland and when we tried it up there why it was far worse. Of course we were strangers (up there), but I don't know what we would have done if we had had a large family. We never would have been able to get away from there. Here we have at least a kind hearted groceryman who has been trusting us. And then there are people who wonder why the boys have struck. Why, don't you know that the strike is only a divine striving after the ideal? Isn't it time for us to get over the idea of going through a hell on earth in order to get to heaven? If we can't learn how to make a bit of heaven here on earth for ourselves and others, how would we feel, if suddenly called by our Master tonight.

Dear reader, are you sure that if you were called tonight that you could face your Master? Have you or are you doing all in your power to help yourself and those less fortunate than yourself? Haven't we too long been in the position of the old woman in the shoe, who didn't know what to do? Isn't it time we are learning? Do you think you would give one of your children all and starve the other child? How much less would our great Father do such a thing. God helps those who help themselves. We don't need to spend so much time cussing or praying if we have a mind. And now don't be selfish, help your wife so you can learn together. Is she busy? Well, we all are. I know what it means when you have some one about the house just big enough to get into trouble. Not even my cook pots are safe. Why, I believe if he got hold of his father's socks they, too, would go into the frying pan. I know there is patching, mending and the weekly slop with the washing. You men aren't in it when it comes to work. And it's your fault, too. If we had a big municipal laundry it would not cost a fortune to have the washing done. But what's every one's business is no one's business. If your wife has no chance at the ballot box, let her get ready for it. She will soon get a chance for it. It would be a pity if she could not go to the polls without being insulted. That would look mighty bad for you men. No woman is too nice to vote if she wants to help her less fortunate sister who comes here and don't

know the American language or customs. You may blame the women for working for less wages while out in the industrial struggles. She has to live. And whose fault is it? Who is paying her? Look at some of the places called homes. Do you blame women for refusing to stay in them? And if you are a single man, why not get your sweetheart interested in the economic problem, or maybe you have a sister. I think a great deal of trouble has been coming from poverty. When families understand what is causing so much friction among people who are working hard and still don't seem to make any headway, then we will accomplish something. And the corner stone must be laid while the boys and girls are at home and in school. I am sure there are some studies that can be cut out, and more useful ones substituted. I know I have the children on my side when it comes to that. Some of the big department stores here in

Los Angeles want high school girls to work for them. And the wages they pay are not enough for any girl to live on. They want her father to give her food and clothing after keeping her in school all those years. Don't worry, Mr. Money Bags knows how to get the work out of you. If father gets enough salary to pay his daughter a little every week, and keep her out of the store and factory, mother can teach her the art of housekeeping and home making. And some day some nice boy will thank the girl's mother for the great blessing that has come into his life, instead of going to the divorce mill. Once we get rid of this horrible child slavery and give the men that job and demand men's wages there won't be any men walking the streets wishing that God would take them away from earth, their families included.

Yours as ever,
A STRIKER'S WIFE.

OFFICIAL

To All Members of our Brotherhood Located in the State of Texas, Greeting:

Brother W. K. Choate, Secy.-Treas. of the Carmen's Legislative Association of Texas, notified me that he has received letters from a majority of the Texas lodges to the effect that they have voted to adopt the by-laws for the government of the Carmen's Legislative Association of Texas.

Now, Sections Nos. 1 and 2, Article 3, of these by-laws read as follows: "The financing of this Association shall be in accordance with Section 69 of the Grand Lodge Constitution. All money shall be collected by the financial secretary of each lodge in this state and forwarded to the General Secretary of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, with the per capita tax, quarterly."

Section 2. "The regular dues of this Association shall be 30 cents quarterly, per capita, for each member in good standing with the B. R. C. of A. in this state."

Brother Choate notified all lodges in Texas that they were expected to send all dues to this office after April 1, 1912, and all owing before that date should be sent to Brother Choate, 809 Moore avenue, Terrell, Tex.

I have not received any money from any Texas lodges in dues as yet, but according to instructions received from Brother Choate, on behalf of the Carmen's Legislative Association of Texas, and by virtue of Article 3, Sections 1 and 2, referred to and quoted above, also Section 69, page 26, of our Grand Lodge Constitution, it is now up to all our Texas lodges to send to this office 10 cents per member, per month, for this Legislative Association, beginning with the month of April.

For further information in connection with this would ask all members or secretaries of lodges, or anyone interested, to correspond at once with Brother W. K. Choate, 809 Moore avenue, Terrell, Tex., and he will be pleased to answer all letters, and give all information in connection with this very important Association, and its work.

Fraternally yours,
E. WM. WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

IMPORTANT!

The following circular letter relative to the subject matter of the circular dated June 25 referred to herein, has been mailed to all lodges interested and is herewith published for the information of all members. To the Officers and Members of all Organizations Affiliated with the Federation of Federations.

Greetings:

Following up the circular issued under date of June 25th, the Executive Council submits the following report, a careful analysis of which will explain many things, and should also cause some of those who have been so free in criticising the undersigned, to fully appreciate how unjust they have been.

The result of the vote taken as per the action of the Federation convention held in Kansas City, April 15th, was opposed to a general strike by a constitutional majority of 451. In addition to the vote failing of a constitutional majority, we wish to state that approximately 40 per cent of the membership that should have voted either for or against the proposition, failed to vote, this despite our effort to get a full and free

expression from the members directly effected, we would have been in a most peculiar position had those voting cast a majority in favor of strike by such a small margin, with such a percentage of our members not expressing themselves either for or against a strike.

The secret ballot has demonstrated its value beyond any question of a doubt in dealing with matters of such magnitude, because of it, your officers were able to handle the situation in a manner that gave us the same result that a vote to strike would have; we were able to indicate to the employer that in all probability a general strike would result if they failed to adjust the strikes now in effect. It made it possible for us to learn that the employers were in one of two positions. First, that they had no jurisdiction or authority to force the Harriman, Illinois Central and M. K. & T. officials into a conference as they claim; or second, they wanted us to strike.

We herewith incorporate copies of all communications exchanged between the General Managers and the Executive Council.

May 8, 1912.

Mr. W. A. Garrett, Chairman,
General Managers Assn. of Western Roads,
Helser Building, Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

The officers who signatures and titles appear attached hereto, acting for the membership of their respective organizations and by the authority of a convention held in Kansas City, Mo., April 15 to 23, inclusive, desire to enter into arrangements for a conference between the General Managers Association of Western Railroads, or the duly authorized representatives of said association.

The object of this conference to be the bringing about of a settlement of the strikes now in effect on the M. K. & T., Illinois Central and the roads generally designated as the Harriman lines.

If it be the disposition of the railway managers, or those whom they represent, to enter into negotiations for this purpose, we are of the opinion that the first great step will have been taken in establishing a more universal and permanent peace between the railroads and the men employed by them, which result will be of mutual benefit to all concerned.

Back of this request there is a real desire on our part to be of such service as we can in bringing about a complete understanding, and an understanding that will practically eliminate strikes and their attendant losses.

We believe that the time has arrived when both employer and employee must recognize that each has rights which must be respected.

Trusting that your association will see the possibilities of a meeting of this character and that this communication will receive your serious and favorable consideration, we remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Signed by all members of Executive Council Federation of Federations.

P. S.—Address all communications to A. O. Wharton, room 305, Howard building, St. Louis, Mo.

In reply to the above, Mr. Garrett sent the following letter addressed to all members of Executive Council Federation of Federations:

Chicago, Ills., May 21, 1912.

Gentlemen:

Acknowledging receipt of and in reply to yours of the 28th inst., advising your desire to bring about a conference between the General Managers Association of Western Railroads, or their authorized representatives, and officers of the various organizations to whom this letter is addressed, for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the strikes now in effect on the M. K. & T., Illinois Central and the roads generally designated as the Harriman lines.

This association is entirely without knowledge of, jurisdiction, or authority, in the matter referred to and can take no action in the controversy between the railroads mentioned in your letter and their former employees. By order of the Executive Committee,

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. A. GARRETT,
Chairman.

To which the Executive Council replied as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., June 26, 1912.

Mr. W. A. Garrett, Chairman,
General Managers Assn. Western Roads,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Acknowledging receipt of your favor dated May 21, which was in reply to a com-

YOU EXERCISE Your Own Mind WHEN YOU ASK FOR AN Advertised Article

Therefore, insist on getting what you ask for when making a purchase. The dealer who substitutes relies on his ability to make you change your mind. He will give you what you ask for if you refuse a substitute.

Substitute articles pay him a larger profit; that is why he tries to change your mind. When your mind is made up, keep it so by insisting on getting what you want.

Accept No Substitutes

munication sent you under date of May 8, by the undersigned officers, we have duly noted contents, and regret that the Association of Western Railways assumes to be without knowledge of, jurisdiction, or authority to arrange a conference for the purpose as outlined in communication previously sent you.

Since the exchange of the communications above referred to, we find ourselves in a position, which to us at least, appears to have altered the situation to the extent of warranting that another effort be made to arrange a conference, with the object in view of bringing about a peaceful solution of the labor disputes now going on, and the maintenance of peace in the future.

We believe that a conference will at least prove beneficial, even though we may be unable to accomplish all that we have in mind. It is our desire to place a number of matters squarely before the Association of Western Railways, matters that have to do with the future as well as the present.

A desire exists on our part to bring about a more premanent and stable condition of affairs. We believe that the Association of Western Railways should be interested in this proposition to the extent of meeting the undersigned in conference, if not, then they must be considered responsible for any subsequent action on the part of the employees, who have thus been denied an opportunity of presenting their side of the question.

Trusting this communication will receive your favorable consideration, we remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Signed by all members of Executive Council Federation of Federations.

P. S.—Address all communications to A. O. Wharton, room 305 Howard building, St. Louis, Mo.

In reply to the above the Executive Council received the following:

Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1912.

Gentlemen:

In reply to your favor of the 16th ultimo asking for conference with a view of 'bringing about a peaceful solution of the labor disputes now going on and maintenance of peace in the future.'

The Association of Western Railways cannot undertake to hold such a conference, being without knowledge of, jurisdiction, or authority, in the matter referred to, as stated in my letter to you of May 21, 1912.

The association has no original jurisdiction, and cannot negotiate differences between its members and their employees, nor can it undertake to act in the capacity of arbitrator or mediator, as suggested in your letter, or to in any way enter into a dispute existing between the employees of any railways and their employing companies unless all parties to such dispute should agree and request that the matter be so handled.

By order of the executive committee.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) W. A. GARRETT,
Chairman.

Our communication to Mr. Garrett, dated June 26th, was couched in terms plainly indicating that a refusal to arrange a conference would result in bringing about a very serious situation. This had the same effect that an ultimatum would carry with it, and served its purpose to the extent of our learning that a strike of all the Western roads would not have changed their attitude. The membership must realize that this gave us a great advantage; we forced them to declare themselves without their knowing whether we had a strike vote or not, but for the secret ballott this would not have been possible.

Our striking brothers and their families have sacrificed and suffered much in this struggle. Those of our members who have experienced the hardships in these bitter labor wars in bygone days, must surely realize the absolute necessity of contributing to their support.

This strike is for the preservation of our organizations, and was caused by the railroad companies discriminating against our members and refusing to meet the employees in joint conference, and is therefore not a strike of our own seeking.

We know these struck roads are in bad shape, their engines and cars are running in an unsafe condition, wrecks, breakdowns and boiler explosions are of frequent occurrence, their stocks have depreciated in value and business decreased also, and their claim department has accumulated business enough to keep them busy for years to come.

While all this is true, we call your attention to the fact that the revival of business on other roads has taken many of our members from the picket lines, and at other points a dangerous indifference prevails, while at many other places very effective work is being done.

We are not condemning or criticising anyone, but stating cold facts. We have this to offer by way of suggestions. It would take approximately seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) per month to put pickets on the struck roads and keep them there, and every man who is not an effective picket should be released and sent to a job, if possible. Men who are not willing to do active work should not expect to share in the benefits that should go to the loyal ones, who are doing the actual work.

If we are going to win the strikes let us get down to a business basis, and make a more determined and systematic fight henceforth.

If every working member of the affiliated crafts on lines running west of Chicago will contribute \$2.00 per month to the strike fund, we can put new life into these strikes, re-organize and make the picket line much more effective, and we cannot do this without the financial assistance of the rank and file.

It will do no good to condemn your officers, they obeyed the voice of the member-

ship when they issued the call to strike. Your officers can direct the work; suggest to you what should be done and how to do it, but only the rank and file can do the real work and furnish the physical and financial support. You are only deceiving yourself if you think otherwise. When we succeed in perfecting the Federation of Federations, we propose, with the intelligent co-operation of the membership, to prevent just such conditions as we now find ourselves confronted with. Our future is in our own hands. Our movement cannot be stronger than its weakest link. We must have system, discipline and organization if we expect to succeed, but right now we must be men. Meet the issue as we find it, and if the necessary funds are forthcoming we can establish and maintain both an effective and aggressive picket line, we are willing to go the limit in our efforts to assist in fighting this battle to a successful conclusion, but every officer and member must do his full duty.

There is no question about the righteousness of our cause, there was never a righteous cause without its enemies, ours is no exception. The railroad emissaries are with us continually. They are in our meetings. They are there to serve their masters. The various circulars and anonymous letters issued are sufficient evidence of this fact, and you need to be both cautious and determined. We feel confident that inasmuch as the membership declined by their vote to strike in sympathy with their brothers, they certainly will not refuse to do their duty toward relieving the distress of those who are now fighting in this worthy cause.

We request each local lodge to hold a summoned meeting on receipt of this circular and notify your respective Grand Lodge officers, just what you are willing to do.

If you are willing to contribute \$2.00 per month we can finance the strike; helpers and apprentices \$1.00.

Send all moneys direct to the general secretary-treasurer of your respective organizations.

The magnitude and influence of these strikes ought to appeal to every man whose heart throbs in the interests of the emancipation of the wage earners and a broader humanity.

Trusting that the membership will give the contents of this letter their serious consideration, we remain, with best wishes,

Faternally yours,

M. F. RYAN,
General President.

Federation of Federations,

A. O. WHARTON,
President.

JOHN SCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer

Martin F. Ryan, General President Brotherhood Railway Carmen.

J. A. Franklin, International President Brotherhood Boltermakers and Helpers.
J. W. Kline, General President Blacksmiths and Helpers.

Wm. H. Johnston, International President International Assn. Machinists.

M. O'Sullivan, General President, Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance.

John J. Carrigan, Grand President Brotherhood Railway Clerks.

J. T. Kinsella, General President International Assn. Steamfitters and Helpers.

George F. Hedrick, General President Brotherhood of Painters.

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Agreement Between Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway Company and Employees of the Car Department.

Rule 1.—Hours of labor. Nine hours will constitute a day's work. For inspectors, safety-appliance men, air-brake men, oilers, and others whose work requires their services every day in the week, twelve hours to constitute a day's work. When these men are required to work meal hour they shall be paid for time worked. Meal hours to be between 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., and 11:30 p. m. and 1:30 a. m.

Rule 2.—All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half time, this to include Sunday and national holidays. National holidays to consist of New Year's Day, January 1; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Decoration Day, the day designated by the state to be observed; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, the first Monday in September; Thanksgiving Day, by proclamation, and Christmas Day, December 25. When a holiday falls on Sunday, the following day to be observed, this is to include men working at night, except inspectors, safety-appliance men, air-brake men, oilers, cleaners and others whose duties require their services every day in the week, they to receive straight time for Sundays and national holidays, except when called for services other than their regular assigned work, in which case overtime will be paid; also, excepting unskilled labor. Car men called or notified after whistle blows shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

Rule 3.—The established working hours for each trade on day or night shifts for commencing and quitting work shall be the same at their respective points; this not to include men employed on running repair work. Running repair work means work which does not require more than three days to complete, time to commence at 7 o'clock a. m., after arrival of engine.

Rule 4.—The heating and sanitary conditions of shops and round houses will be given best possible attention. Ice water will be furnished where procurable.

Rule 5.—Applicants for employment shall only be expected to file application as to ability and address of relatives.

Rule 6.—Car men will enjoy the same privilege in connection with free transportation as granted to other employees of the system, and all dependent on them for support.

Rule 7.—When attending court as witnesses for the company carmen will receive two dollars (\$2.00) per day for expenses and pay for time lost. The company will furnish necessary transportation and will be entitled to the certificates for witness fees in all cases.

Rule 8.—The company will in no way discriminate against any car men or committee of car men who, from time to time, are elected to represent the car men or apprentices.

Rule 9.—Should it become necessary to reduce expenses the full force of car men shall be retained and reduction made in working hours until the hours have been reduced to forty hours per week. Should any further reduction become necessary the force shall be reduced and the last man employed shall be the first laid off.

Rule 9.—Laid off men shall be given preference of re-employment, seniority to prevail. When the hours are increased all men laid off will be re-employed, if available within five days after such increase. Ratio of apprentices to be maintained; this does not refer to men temporarily employed.

Rule 10.—Men who have given continuous, long and faithful service in the employ of the company, and have become unable to handle heavy work to advantage will be given preferences of such light work as they are competent to handle, when it is available.

Rule 11.—When it becomes necessary for car men to work overtime they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize the time. Overtime will be equally distributed as nearly as possible. Record will be kept, calling men in rotation.

Rule 12.—Carmen to relieve carmen regularly assigned to outside points will receive overtime at road rates for the first three days, and after three days regular shop rates to apply. Overtime to commence from time leaving home station.

Rule 13.—When employees are sent out on the road they shall be allowed time and one-half time from the time they are called until they return, they to pay their own expenses. Men will be called as nearly as possible one hour before leaving time and will deliver tools to shop upon their return; this not to apply to employees called for regular derrick trains.

Rule 14.—Five days' notice will be posted in the shop by the company before any general reduction in force is made, and at least twenty-four hours' advance notice will be given of reduction in hours.

Rule 15.—There shall be one apprentice for the shop, and in addition not more than one apprentice for every five carpenters. Regular apprentice shall serve four years, this time to be divided as nearly as possible as follows:

Six months, passenger trucks.

Six months, rough work in shop.

Three months, platform and steps.

Three months, laying off in mill (only).

Six months, engine work.

Twelve months, outside passenger car bodies.

Twelve months, inside passenger car bodies.

Note: Where passenger cars are not repaired, apprentices to be used on best class of work. If within one year an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade he shall be discharged. A regular apprentice shall not be under sixteen or over twenty-one years of age when employed. Carpenter apprentice shall not be required to work on regular night shifts. No apprentice shall be allowed to work overtime or on night shifts for the first three years of his apprenticeship, unless to complete a job started on during the day.

Rule 16.—When vacancies occur, carmen employed by the company will be given consideration for promotion; proficiency, character and seniority to govern.

Rule 17.—Carmen working nights will be given preferences for day work when a vacancy occurs, if they desire the position.

Rule 18.—In scrapping locomotives, when it is the intention to use parts thereof, these parts will be dismantled by mechanics or apprentices.

Rule 19.—When a carman has a grievance, he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with the foreman, general foreman and master mechanic; if not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he will then place it in the hands of a committee of employees, who shall try to settle it with the master mechanic. Failing to do this the committee shall place such grievance in the hands of the district committee, composed of employees, for adjustment with the superintendent. If an adjustment is not then reached, such grievance shall be turned over to the president of the federation and executive board, if necessary, for final adjustment.

Rule 20.—If a carman is discharged—he thinks unjustly—he shall have the right to appeal to the master mechanic within three days after his discharge; if then not satisfactorily adjusted, the grievance should be taken up as per Rule No. 19. If a carman is found to have been unjustly discharged, he shall be re-instated and shall be paid for time lost.

Rule 21.—Committees representing carmen will be given leave of absence and passes over the lines of his company upon proper request.

Rule 22.—Carmen leaving the service of the company will receive their pay within twenty-four hours, if possible.

Rule 23.—All work on cars, wood or steel shall be done by carmen and their helpers. Work now being done by engine carpenters will be considered their work.

Rule 24.—When carmen are called on to fill the place of other carmen receiving a

higher rate of pay, for a period of three days or more, they shall receive same rate of pay as men performing such work.

Rule 25.—Regular derrick crews shall receive straight time from the time called until their return to home station, board to be furnished by the company. Derrick crews called and relieved shall receive pay for not less than two hours for each call.

Rule 26.—Except in cases of emergency, road work on cars not required of train crews shall be done by carmen.

Rule 27.—Car inspectors will be paid on an hourly basis except at points where not more than two inspectors are employed; this not including chief inspectors.

Rule 28.—Wherever practicable repair tracks shall be locked with special lock furnished by the company and only the foreman of the work permitted to handle the same. This action will not relieve employees from protecting themselves with blue signal.

These rules and regulations and also rates of pay effective June 1, 1912, shall remain in force until revised. Should any change be desired by either the management or carmen at least thirty days written notice is to be given.

Approved: L. B. FERGUSON,
H. B. HEARN, Master Mechanic.
Superintendent.
For carmen,

FRANK ROBINS, Chairman.
W. R. WINBERRY, Secretary.
M. C. REED, Vice-Chairman.

Note: An increase of one cent an hour, we are informed, was also secured in addition to the above rules and regulations by all the trades interested, viz., carmen, machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers.—Editor.

JOINT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE FEDERATED TRADES AND THEIR APPRENTICES AND THE GEOR- GIA & FLORIDA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Rule 1.—Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. Working hours for day force, between 6 a. m. and 5 p. m., night force, between 6:30 p. m. and 5 a. m. All mechanics shall commence work at the same hour.

Rule 2.—All time worked after nine hours or after shop bulletin hours, shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half time. Time and one-half time shall be paid for all work done on Sundays and the following national holidays: New Years Day, Washington's Birthday, April 26, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day. When a holiday falls on Sunday the following day will be observed. Mechanics called or notified after the whistle blows shall receive pay for not less than five hours.

Rule 3.—There will be one apprentice to each shop and not more than one to every five mechanics. Apprentices will not be

employed under 16 years of age or over 21, and they are to have a common school education. They are to serve a period of four years of 300 days each, bulletin shop hours, and at the expiration of their apprenticeship, if retained, will be paid the minimum rate of their respective shop. If within 12 months an apprentice shows no aptitude to learn the trade he shall be dismissed. The ratio of apprentices shall be maintained at all times.

Rule 4.—Apprentices will not be allowed to do road work, except when accompanied by a mechanic. No apprentice will be employed at an outlaying point where mechanics' tools are not installed, or be allowed to work overtime or on night shifts for the first three years of their apprenticeship.

Rule 5.—Heating and sanitary conditions will be given best possible attention. Ice water will be furnished from April 1 to November 15, to cover bulletin hours.

Rule 6.—Applicants for employment as mechanics shall only be required to file application as to name, age and address of nearest relatives. Thirty days to prove a man's ability.

Rule 7.—Men who have given long and faithful service in the company's employment and have become unable to do heavy work to advantage will be given preference of such light work as they are competent to do, and shall be paid the same rate and shall not be discriminated against. Such man or men will be expected to continue to perform faithful and loyal service to the extent of their ability.

Rule 8.—When vacancies occur mechanics will be given consideration for promotion, proficiency and seniority to govern. Mechanics working nights will be given preference for day work when vacancies occur, if they desire. Employees effected by this agreement will be given the same privilege in regard to free transportation as other employees.

Rule 9.—Employees attending court for the company will be paid for time lost, free transportation and \$2.00 per day for expenses. When in his home town no expense will be allowed.

Rule 10.—The day to pay off will not be later than the 20th of the month, and the company will pay off during working hours. In case the 20th falls on Sunday the following day will be observed as pay day.

Rule 11.—The company will not in any way discriminate against an employee who shall serve on a committee.

Rule 12.—Should it become necessary to reduce expenses, the full force will be retained and reduction be made in working hours, until the hours are reduced to forty hours per week. Should any further reduction be made the last man hired shall be the first laid off, and in rotation thereafter. Men longest in the service of the company will be given the preference of re-employment.

Rule 13.—Five days notice will be posted in the shops of the company before any reduction in force is made, and when it becomes necessary to reduce working hours, notice to that effect will be posted before the whistle blows on the day previous to the day when the reduction becomes in effect.

Rule 14.—When an employe effected by this agreement has a grievance he shall make a personal effort to adjust same with his foreman and general foreman, and if not settled in this manner satisfactorily, he shall then place it in the hands of a committee of employes effected by this agreement, who shall try to settle it with the master mechanic. Failing to do this the committee may appeal to the superintendent and general manager, in which event the chairman shall present a written request for same, furnishing the names of the committee and the shop each represents. Transportation will be furnished, leave of absence arranged for and date of conference set.

Rule 15.—If a mechanic considers he has been unjustly discharged he may appeal to the general foreman and master mechanic within thirty days after he is discharged. If the matter is not satisfactorily arranged he may appeal higher, in accordance with rule 14. If it is decided he has been unjustly discharged or suspended he will be reinstated and paid for time lost.

Classification and rates of pay for machinists, etc., etc.

Classification and rates of pay for boilermakers, etc., etc.

Classification and rates of pay for blacksmiths, etc., etc.

Classification and rates of pay for sheet metal workers, etc., etc.

Classification and rates of pay for carmen.

Men employed in the maintenance, construction, repair, inspection or dismantling of steel frames or wooden cars, such as car builders, car repairers, men working on lever cars and warehouse trucks, car and engine painters, planing mill men, cabinet makers, truck builders, car air brake inspectors, car oilers and their respective helpers, or men employed in any capacity in the maintenance, construction, repair, inspection or dismantling of steel frame or wooden cars, and men employed on engine cabs, running boards, tender frames and trucks, shall be considered carmen under this agreement.

Article 2.—All inspectors and their helpers whose duty requires their services every day in the week shall be paid straight time for Sundays and holidays. Eleven hours a day shall be a days work for them. They are to have an hour for lunch between 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Inspectors required to work over 11 hours per day will be paid for this time at the rate of time and one-half time.

Article 3.—No laborer will be allowed to do such work as required to be done by

skilled workmen. Freight car carpenters advanced to coach work shall be required to work one year on trucks and platforms before being allowed to do body work.

The following rates will be paid:

Coach carpenters, upholsterers, bench carpenters, cabinet makers, pilot and cab builders, (lead man), shall receive 30 cents per hour

Air brake men, engine repair men, shall receive 22½ cents per hour.

Car repairers, 25 cents per hour.

New beginners without experience, 15 cents per hour.

Painters 27½ cents.

Wood mill foreman and millwright,

one man on salary.....\$75 per month.

Machine operator 25 cents per hour.

INSPECTORS.

Douglas chief inspector\$72.50

One helper 45.00

Hazelhurst, one inspector 62.50

Vidalia, one inspector 62.50

Midville, one inspector 62.50

Augusta chief inspector 85.00

Augusta, night inspector 65.00

Augusta, two helpers, per day..... 1.50

Moultrie, one inspector 60.00

Valdosta, one inspector (including pump) 65.00

All apprentices shall receive the same rate of pay as follows:

First year 12½ cents.

Second year 14½ cents.

Third year 16½ cents.

Fourth year 19½ cents.

The above rules, regulations and rates of pay shall remain in force until August 1, 1913, and thereafter until either party desiring a change gives the other party thirty days written notice.

For the G. & F. Ry. Co.

Approved: J. F. SHEAHAN,
W. B. DENHAM, Master Mechanic.
General Manager.

J. G. Green, for the machinists.

H. W. Powers, for the blacksmiths.

T. W. Mooney, for the boiler makers.

C. S. Burke, for the sheet metal workers.

W. M. Reaves, for the carmen.

J. M. Wade, for the car inspectors.

R. L. Cosley, general chairman.

Verbal agreement in connection with joint agreement between the Federated Trades and the Georgia and Florida Railway:

It is agreed that the agreement now being closed will be dated as of August 1, 1912, but the increases to be effected September 1, 1912.

It is agreed that the company will endeavor to handle the employes from the shop to the Douglas depot on the Broxton train when the schedule will permit without interference in the regular business.

It is agreed that the management will make effort to pay off not later than the fifteenth (15th) of the month for wages earned the preceding month.

:: OBITUARY ::

No. 423, Argenta, Ark.—Beloved wife of Brother F. E. Lamblin; died August 8, 1912.

No. 135, Sparks, Nev.—Brother Chris. Kirk, recording secretary; died September, 1912, result of injuries received at work.

No. 250, Lawrenceville, Va.—Brother James A. Wester; died July, 1912.

No. 409, Halifax, N. S., Canada.—Robt. J. beloved son of Brother H. E. Greenough, recording secretary; died September 4, 1912, of typhoid fever, age 25 years and five months.

No. 426, Oakland, Cal.—Brother Edw. Gleason; died August, 1912.

No. 187, Joplin, Mo.—Brother G. C. Baker of Carterville, Mo.; died August 3, 1912.

No. 82, Clifton Forge, Va.—Brother J. F. Seal of Selma, Va.; died August 28, 1912, of tuberculosis.

No. 146, Denver, Colo.—Brother J. H. Haley; died August 9, 1912.

No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.—Brothers A. F. Ainsby and J. G. Owens; died during July and August, 1912.

No. 365, Murphysboro, Ill.—Brother Fred Protsman; died August 31, 1912.

No. 390, St. Louis, Mo.—Brother Justice

Jones; died at Springfield, Mo., July 9, 1912.

No. 205, Salisbury, N. C.—Brother Max Marks; died August 5, 1912.

No. 84, Herington, Kas.—Brother Charles Ruthruff; died August 30, 1912.

No. 238, Childress, Texas.—Brother H. R. Reed; died of blood poison, August 29, 1912.

Expelled.

No. 493, Gallup, N. M.—Jose Gonzales; expelled August, 1912, for conduct unbecoming a member.

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Second General Vice-President, Alfred Chatrand, 375 Germain St., Montreal, Que.

Third General Vice-President, J. H. Speits, 4568 Tennyson St., Denver, Colo.

Fourth General Vice-President, J. J. Gallagher, 20 Prescott St., Readville Sta., Hyde Park, Mass.

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Worth, Tex.; M. E. Wilhelm, 425 North 2nd St., Richmond, Va.

JOURNAL.

W. J. Adams, Editor and Manager Journal, 505 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL COUNSEL.

Frank Comerford 905 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

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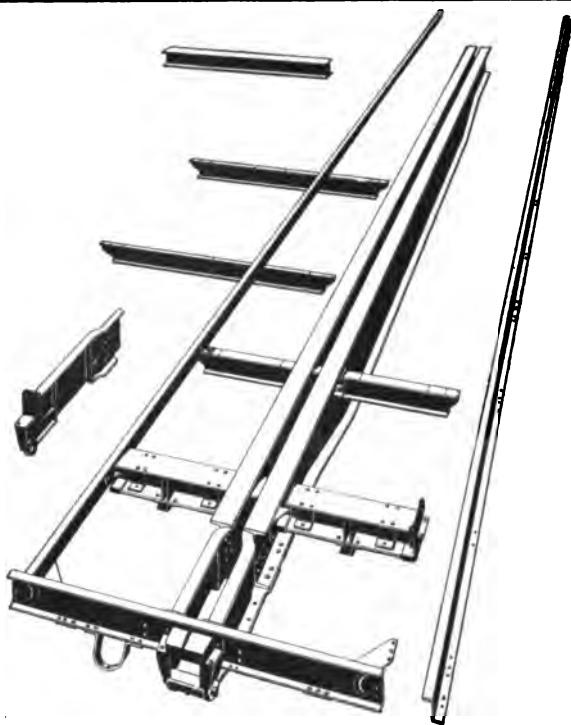
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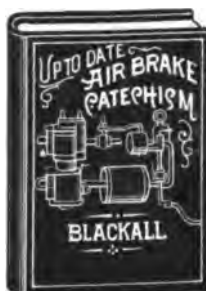
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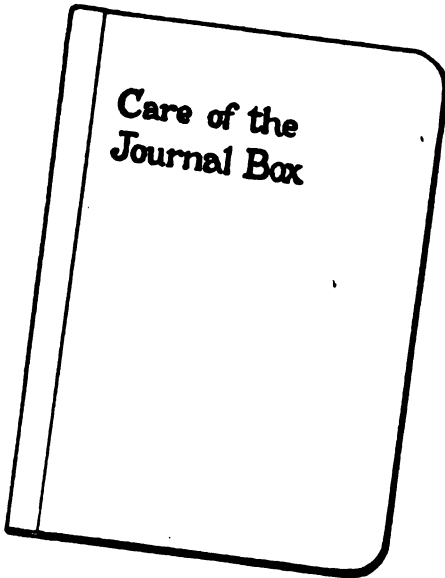
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By-Laws for subordinate lodges or other special printing will be furnished at as low rates as is consistent with good and careful work.

E. W. WEEKS, General Secretary and Treasurer.

TO RAILWAY CARMEN:

We invite an examination into the aims and objects of our Brotherhood. Its work is worthy the earnest attention of everyone interested in our craft. For Full Particulars in Regard to Organizing, Address.

E. W. WEEKS

507 Hall Building.

General Secretary and Treasurer.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MEMBERS CHANGING ADDRESS

Members changing address will please fill in the following blank and return to this Office, 505 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

From (Former Address.)

to (Present Address.)

I am a member in good standing of

Lodge located at

SIGN HERE

NOTE—Be sure to give lodge number and address. This blank is intended for members who have been receiving the Journal but have changed their address. Members who have never received the Journal must be reported through their financial secretaries, as they alone know whether or not they are in good standing.

BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA

Warning to Advertisers And the Business Public Generally

Protect yourselves from being defrauded. The Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is not sponsor for, nor interested in any souvenir or special programme or any other such deceptive publications of any kind whatever.

Realising that there is no more prolific source of dishonesty perpetrated in the name of organized labor than that involved in the publication of souvenir books, reviews and special programs by unscrupulous projectors who have victimized merchants and other friends of our Brotherhood in a most shameful manner, your Grand Lodge officers desire to make the following announcement, to which they wish it understood they will rigidly adhere until such time as their policy in this regard is either endorsed or repudiated by the membership represented by delegates at a regular or special convention:

A number of souvenir books, reviews or special programs having been recently published, in which the good name of our Brotherhood has been used without authority or sanction of any kind from either the Brotherhood or its Grand Lodge officers, thus impairing our said good name and bringing us into disrepute with the business public generally, in all parts of the country, as a poverty stricken and contribution seeking organization, thus injuring the interests of our members, besides injuring and deceiving fair minded business men, we wish it distinctly understood, that the only publication in which advertisements are received is our official organ, The Railway Carmen's Journal, and we have endeavored to impress this upon our membership from time to time through these columns, but apparently without avail.

However, we are more concerned with the present and the future than the past, and in order to be helpful in eliminating this cause of grievous complaint, we make the following announcement:

First—We insist that no lodge of our Brotherhood, or any person connected therewith, shall issue or cause to be issued any souvenir book, review or program, claiming that such book or other publication is issued for or on behalf of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America or any of its subordinate lodges.

Second—That any city chosen by a convention of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America to hold the convention following, shall not directly or indirectly, through any local lodge of our Brotherhood or any other medium, issue a souvenir book or similar publication claiming that such publication is issued for or on behalf of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America.

Third—That in the event of any such souvenir or kindred publication being projected or about to be issued, directly or indirectly, by any local lodge, person or persons in the city in which the convention was selected to be held, in violation of the letter and spirit of this announcement, your Grand Lodge officers will use every means within their power to have the city in which the convention is to be held changed to the one which received the next highest number of votes for that honor.

Fourth—That we will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law any person or persons who shall in any way issue souvenir books, directories, or other similar publications, in which the name of the Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America is used in any manner whatever, as publisher, owner or beneficiary.

Fifth—It is again emphasized most emphatically that The Railway Carmen's Journal is the only official publication of the Brotherhood, and is the only publication in which advertisements are received.

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RAILWAY CARMEN'S JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA.

Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor.

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W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

A SPECIAL REQUEST.

Owing to the apparent diversity of opinion prevailing among our members as to the wisdom of the policy adopted by the eleventh biennial convention, held at Atlanta, Ga., September, 1909, which placed the Brotherhood on record as favoring political action on the political field in addition to our present industrial activities as a labor organization, thus permitting the discussion of political and economic subjects in our Journal and lodge rooms, the editor has decided, upon his own initiative and for his own information, and guidance to request an expression of opinion from the membership upon this important subject. We therefore append to this article a blank form to be used by our members in individually expressing their opinion thereon by placing their cross opposite either the word "Yes" or "No" to the following proposition:

"Do you favor the discussion of political and economic subjects in our Journal?"

We therefore request every member, grand lodge officers included, upon receipt of this issue to cut out the attached form, make their cross in one or the other of the spaces, fill in their name, lodge name and number, place it in an envelope, and mail it to this office, addressed to W. J. Adames, Editor and Manager, 505 Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.

We have no ulterior motive whatever in making this request. We have, however, in addition to the many complimentary letters

congratulating us upon the great improvement in our Journal since this discussion started, received many letters of complaint from others opposed to the discussion of political and economic subjects in our columns, and hardly a day passes without some grand lodge officer in the field either directly or indirectly informing us that much dissatisfaction prevails in the territory he has just visited over the use of our Journal for political purposes, etc., etc. If you've a kick to make, now's your chance to make it. There's no need to take this matter up in lodge, although there'll be no harm done in doing so. What we want is for every member who receives a copy of this issue to cut out, vote and mail this blank to us individually and direct. Don't send it to the general president, the general secretary-treasurer or the office help, but send it direct to the Editor and Manager, 505 Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.

We mailed approximately 29,000 October Journals to as many members of the Brotherhood last month and expect to mail as many again this month. We should therefore receive as many as 20,000 votes on this subject within fifteen days after mailing this issue. We want your frank, unbiased opinion upon this subject and feel assured you won't disappoint us. Let there be no equivocation or evasion. And, mind, we want grand lodge officers to vote on this, as well as the rank and file.

Do you favor the discussion of political and economic subjects in the Journal?

Yes ☐

Member's Name

No ☐

Name of Lodge Lodge No.....

Located at

Town.

State.

A MAGNIFICENT SHOWING.

The International Typographical Union maintains its old age pension upon a percentage basis, each member contributing one-half of one per cent of his earnings, and each month the local union transmits to the international headquarters the percentage payments of the members. This system permits the International Typographical Union to arrive at the actual amount of money earned by the entire organization. In the report of President Lynch, submitted to the last convention at Cleveland, Ohio, the following interesting data was incorporated, showing the earnings of the membership and the increases as they occur year by year. For the year ending May 31, 1909, the aggregate earnings were \$40,293,738, with a membership of 44,921. For the year ending May 31, 1910, the aggregate was \$45,602,944, with an average paying membership of 47,848. For the year ending May 31, 1911, the aggregate was \$49,770,668, with an average paying membership of 51,095. For the year ending May 31, 1912, the aggregate was \$53,378,902, with an average paying membership of 53,807. The average earnings per member has maintained a steady increase likewise. The average earnings per member during 1909 were \$897. The average in 1910 climbing to \$953. In 1911 the earnings per member forged ahead until the average per member reached \$974, while 1912 showed another tremendous increase to \$992 per member per year. The International Typographical Union has maintained its existence by steady persistence and a strict adherence to a strictly trade union policy which has become so firmly engrafted into the ethics of the organization that it has ever kept an even keel in the industrial waters. As shown by the figures quoted, which are not arrived at approximately, but are accurate to the minutest detail, it is revealed that as an investment the International Typographical Union stands as one of the biggest dividend paying organizations to its members the history of this country or of any other country has ever seen.

HELP THE NEW MEMBER.

The new member in the Brotherhood is like the new man in any other walk of human activity. The new employee at car work must be made acquainted with the duties he is expected to perform. He would be very much discouraged if no one took interest enough to explain some of the demands of a position where everyone and everything is new and strange. So it is with the new member in the Brotherhood. Unless his initiation was sufficiently complete, which is seldom the case, to inform him of a few of his privileges, duties and obligations, he cannot be expected to display any very great interest in the affairs of the organization. The old adage that "Anything that's worth doing at all is worth doing well" applies unquestionably to the initiatory ceremony. The new member who

witnesses the initiatory work thoroughly given and feels satisfied with the explanation of all its preliminaries will have a desire to improve and inform himself further as to the rules and regulations of the order and the duties devolving upon him as a member. The more complete his knowledge is of these essentials the better member he will be. Look after the new member and make an effort to fully acquaint him with the exactions and privileges of the new responsibility he voluntarily assumed when he became a member.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS SHOW FOOD-STUFFS INCREASED 40 PER CENT SINCE 1890 — WORKING MAN HARDEST HIT BY INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

An average increase of approximately 40 per cent in the cost of foodstuffs between 1890 and 1912 is shown by two bulletins made public by the Bureau of Labor and the Department of Commerce and Labor. The cost of meat has gone up nearly 65 per cent. Increases since 1896 are as follows:

	Per cent
Smoked ham	2.7
Hens	3.8
Granulated sugar	6.0
Potatoes	7.6
Wheat flour	10.7
Pork chops	11.2
Pure lard	11.3
Strictly fresh eggs	11.8
Corn meal	12.7
Creamery butter	15.3
Sirloin steak	17.1
Rib roast	17.5
Round steak	18.6

The advance during the decade, comparing the price June 15 last with the average for the ten years, was as follows:

	Per cent
Granulated sugar	8.5
Strictly fresh eggs	26.1
Fresh milk	32.9
Creamery butter	33.3
Wheat flour	39.3
Pure lard	55.3
Hens	58.1
Sirloin steak	59.5
Smoked hams	61.3
Corn meal	63.7
Rib roast	63.8
Round steak	64.0
Pork chops	86.0
Smoked bacon	96.7
Irish potatoes	111.9

It is the working man that suffers, according to the report. Specimens of reports gathered from merchants all over the country prove this.

The investigation on which the report is based was made on fifteen of the most important foodstuffs in the working man's list of "necessities."

The desertion of the agricultural industries by the people is given by the report as the reason of the steady rises. Nine of

the fifteen articles show an increase of more than 10 per cent and bacon is the only article that shows any decrease, one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Coal also advanced considerably in some cities. The price on April 15 as compared with a year before, was higher for Pennsylvania anthracite, stove size, in 25 of the 29 cities from which reports were secured, and there was no change of price in the remaining four cities.

During the same period Pennsylvania anthracite, chestnut size, advanced in 25 out of 27 cities, and bituminous advanced in 17 out of 32 cities. The price remained unchanged in twelve cities and declined in three cities.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Under the above caption the following significant editorial appears in this month's issue of the Railroad Man's Magazine:

"The people, with traditional indifference, have apparently forgotten the wage dispute between the engineers and firemen and the railroads in the East. They have forgotten the splendid magnanimity with which the railroad men agreed to arbitrate with the companies. And they have forgotten the calamitous conditions that would have been had not these men agreed to arbitrate. Had the railroads been paralyzed by a strike, the East would have faced famine, and business would have atrophied.

But the railroad men have not forgotten, nor will they soon forget the very serious questions that the arbitration proceedings have raised.

The railroads say that they cannot afford to pay the increase demanded and make money. They claim that business does not warrant the increase. The men do not believe it. They will tell you that the roads are carrying more passengers and freight than ever, and that they are working harder. Has the capitalization of railroads anything to do with this?

Not many years ago, a railroad in the West was deemed desirable by a certain man who wrote his name ineradicably on the pages of railroad history. The road was a small one, but paid remarkable profits. Its equipment was of the finest; its men were well paid.

Before the railroad financier acquired control of it, it was capitalized at \$42,000,000. Immediately after he came into power, its capital stock jumped to \$92,000,000 without a single item of railroad construction having been added to that railroad.

Did it pay dividends then? It did, but only because its equipment was allowed to fall to pieces and its right-of-way to deteriorate to a condition that jeopardized the life of every worker and passenger that rode on it.

Could it afford to pay wages? No. Because it must first pay dividends on \$50,000,000 worth of fictitious stock.

Something is wrong if such things stand between men and fair wages.

Does promiscuous immigration affect the standing of the railroad worker—not the engineer or fireman, who must of necessity be of long training, but the section men and the track walkers?

Railroad men inform us that on some roads sections crews are discharged twice a year and supplanted by cheap foreign labor. They will tell you that some roads take men by the carload from Ellis Island and put them in the places of men who are serving faithfully and well.

The companies do this, we are told, because they think that within a few months the foreigners acquire some knowledge of our language and awaken to the advantages of the right to organize and to demand increases.

Something is wrong if inferior foreign labor is used to defeat the interests of American working men.

Should the railroad man—in this instance, the engineer and fireman—receive an increase? On some of the famous fast trains of America there are men earning as much as \$150 a month. But what of the conditions of their labor, and what of the vast majority of the men who have no star runs?

On some of these fast trains the fireman shovels as much as twelve tons of coal within three hours while standing on the plunging deck of a locomotive—a place where few men could stand without support. He must help the engineer to observe the signals. The slightest remissions are punished—sometimes by dismissal.

He may receive good wages, but what of the man on the extra list who may not earn more than twenty or thirty dollars a month? The president of one of the largest railroad brotherhoods in America declared that not more than two per cent of the men receive more than the normal wage scale; probably about forty receive it, and the rest are below normal, sometimes distressingly below it.

Something is wrong if the fact that a few men receive good wages is permitted to defeat a square deal.

Does nepotism operate against the prosperity of the railroad man? He will tell you that railroads which refuse to raise their salaries because, as they say, they are not making money, do not hesitate to create an office paying many thousands of dollars a year, perhaps because the son or nephew of this official or the friend of that official must have a good position.

It has been claimed that railroads are wasting money in this practice. Would it not be more fair to dispose of the parasites and look to the welfare of the men—the men on whom the successful operation of the road depends?

Something is wrong if favoritism and waste is to deprive the railroad man of his just compensation.

Do such wrongs really exist?"

All through the foregoing, it will be observed, the writer makes definite statements, which, judging from the knowledge of railroad matters he displays, he must know to be absolutely correct, then qualifies them with italicized paragraphs intended to convey the impression that an element of doubt exists as to the existence of the conditions he portrays. Expediency and policy no doubt accounts for the interrogatory nature of the entire article. "*Do such wrongs really exist?*" Why, of course they do. And he and everyone else with any discernment at all knows it. It is their existence in the most acute form that makes organization among employes on railroads necessary, and in all other lines of industry, for that matter.

A REMARKABLE PRONUNCIAMENTO OF BRITISH PRIESTS AND PREACHERS.

The following remarkable pronouncement of priests and preachers of Great Britain has just been made public.

We, the undersigned ministers of Christian churches of various denominations, desire to make this declaration in view of the widely circulated suggestion which has been made in the press and elsewhere, that the Socialism we believe in differs fundamentally from the Socialism advocated by the recognized Socialist organizations.

We declare that the Socialism we believe in involves the public ownership and management of the means of production, distribution and exchange, and is therefore essentially the same Socialism as that which is held by Socialists throughout the world.

Our Socialism is not the less earnest nor less complete because it is inspired by our Christianity. The central teaching of Socialism is a matter of economics and may therefore be advocated by all men, whether they be Christians or unbelievers; yet we feel, as ministers of the Christian faith that this economic doctrine is in perfect harmony with our faith, and we believe that its advocacy is sanctioned and indeed required of us by the implications of our religion."

(Signed)

James Adderley, (Hon.) vicar of Saltley, Birmingham.

W. J. Archer, assistant priest of St. Michael and All Angels, Smethwick.

C. Baker, vicar of St. Chad's, Liverpool.

Frank Ballard, D.D., M.A., B. Sc. (Lond.) Wesleyan Minister, Harrogate.

W. Schofield Battersby, rector Holy Trinity, Blackley, Manchester.

Cecil M. Bayliss, B.A., curate of All Saints, Portsea.

James H. Belcher, Unitarian minister, Plymouth.

J. W. Black, M.A., vicar of Launcell, Cornwall.

Herbert Bloye, Wesleyan Minister, Battersea.

George Herbert Bown, principal of St. Stephen's House, Oxford.

Walter J. Bull, Wesleyan Minister, Esk Winning, Durham.

William Busby, rector of St. John at Maddermarket, Norwich.

W. S. Calger, rector of St. Mark's Hulme, Manchester.

R. J. Campbell, minister of the City Temple, London.

C. T. Campion, M.A., St. Clement, Ordsall, Salford.

Ion Carroll, vicar of Huncote, Leicestershire.

F. W. Chambers, B.A., assistant curate, St. Savior's, Saltley.

Thomas C. Collings, chaplain, Street Hawkers' Union.

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G. Herbert Davis, curate of Saltley, Birmingham.

G. A. Deakin, assistant curate of St. Matthew's, Ardwick, Manchester.

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R. J. Dexter, chaplain of Dorchester Missionary College, Oxon.

F. Lewis Donaldson, vicar of St. Mark's, Leicester.

A. Dru Drury, priest in charge, St. Martin's, Plaitow.

Walter Duffield, Primitive Methodist Minister, South Shields Co. Durham.

Herbert Dunnico, minister, Kensington Baptist church, Liverpool, vice-president Liverpool Free Church Council.

G. Englebach, assistant curate, St. Thomas', Camden Town.

R. P. Farley, B.A., missionary, London Domestic Mission Society.

J. Mathieson Forson, minister of Crescent Congregational church, Liverpool.

G. R. Fothergill, assistant curate of St. Agnes', Bristol.

A. E. Frost, asst. priest, Palfrey, Walsall.

John Glasse, M.A., D.D., minister, Old Grey Friars, Edinburgh.

T. C. Gobat, vicar of St. James, Darlington.

Edward Gordon, asst. priest, St. Anne's, Derby.

Walter Burns Graham, asst. curate of Holmfirth parish church Huddersfield.

John A. Grant, curate of St. Leonard's church, Streatham.

R. Saunders Greeve, vicar of St. John's, Workington.

J. L. Haigh, domestic missionary, Hamilton Road church, Liverpool.

Aidan Hancock, B.A., priest in charge, St. Peter's, Friern Barnet, London.

George Waldegrave Hart, priest of the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield.

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Loftus Macnaghten, hon. warden, St. Patrick's Home for Lads, Chelsea.

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Arthur John Morris, rector of Church Kirk, Accington.

J. R. W. Mowbray, vicar of St. Matthias, Bristol.

John H. N. Nevil, M.A., vicar of Stoke Gabriel.

Conrade Neol, organizer of the Church Socialist League.

Cyril H. Norton, vicar of St. Jude's, Bristol.

John E. S. Otty, M.A., B.D., Congregational minister, Ossett, Yorks.

A. W. Oxford, M.A., M.D., formerly incumbent of St. Philip's, Regent St., W.

W. H. Paine, asst. curate, St. Mary's, Primrose Hill, N. W.

Francis A. N. Jarker, vicar of Waddington, Clithero.

Charles Peach, president Manchester District Association of Presbyterian and Unitarian Churches.

J. Arthur Pearson, Unitarian minister, Oldham.

George W. Phillips, vicar of France Lynch.

F. W. Pigott, asst. priest, St. Aidan's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Lister Pinchard, asst. priest, St. Jude, Birmingham.

Joseph Septimus Powell, asst. priest, Church Kirk, Accrington.

Henry Pritt, vicar of Little Lever, Bolton.

S. Proudfoot, curate, Halton.

David Pughe, Wesleyan minister, Welling-ton, County Durham.

Arthur S. Rashleigh, vicar of St. Agnes, Bristol.

David G. Rees, Unitarian minister, Bridgend, S. Wales.

W. C. Roberts, principal of Dorchester Missionary College, Oxen.

Arthur Ryland, minister of the New Church, Bisley, Stroud.

G. Coverdale Sharpe, Primitive Meth. minister, Barnard Castle.

R. H. Sharp, curate of Liverpool.

C. Stuart Smith, asst. curate of St. Mark's, Leicester.

Francis A. Smith, curate Stoke-on-Trent.

M. Bodell-Smith, minister, Mottram Christian church (Unitarian).

Joseph G. Soulsby, Primitive Meth. minister, Gateshead, Co. Durham.

C. William Steffens, A.K.C., senior curate, St. Thomas, Camden Town.

Ernest B. Storr, Primitive Meth. minister, Annfield Plain, Co. Durham.

Frederick R. Swan, Congregational minister, Huddersfield.

N. E. Egerton Swann, B.A., curate of St. Mary's, Paddington Green.

John H. Thompson, asst. priest of All Saint's, Highgate.

G. Preston Tonge, M.A., curate in charge, St. Paul's, Gt. Yarmouth.

T. M. Tozer, M.A., vicar of Ramsgill, Yorks.

W. Tuckwell, late fellow of New College, Oxford, and rector of Waltham, Lincs.

E. L. Weatherburn, M.A., asst. curate, St. Mark's, Jarrow-on-Tyne.

Alex. Webster, minister of Aberdeen Unitarian church.

Walter Weddel, Wesleyan minister, Davenport.

William Whitaker, B.A., minister of Park St. Unitarian church, Hull.

Father William, Plaistow.

T. Rhodda Williams, Congregational minister, Bradford.

Harry Youlden, Pembroke Baptist chapel, Liverpool.

William Younger, Primitive Methodist minister, Harrogate.

JOHN D'S WEALTH.

When it developed in the suit of Henry Clay Pierce against the Standard Oil Company that the fortune of John D. Rockefeller now amounted to \$900,000,000, students of statistics began to figure out just what that meant. The result is startling. It speaks for itself. This is the way it figures out:

John D. Rockefeller's wealth \$900,000,000.
Income per year at 5 per cent, \$45,000,000.
Income per day (Sundays included), \$123,288.
Income every hour of every day, \$5,250.

To get rid of his income Mr. Rockefeller would have to spend every minute of every day in the year \$87.50.

To the above from the Plate Printer we may add:

Had 411 men donated one dollar each per day to a fund, since the time Adam left the garden of Eden, to the present, that fund would not equal the wealth of John D.

Commencing with the birth of Christ, had 1,290 men donated to a like fund, that, too, would not measure up to John D.'s bank account. It would have taken 5,956 so contributing, ever since Columbus first sighted the western world; or 8,444 since the landing of the Pilgrim fathers; or 18,131 since the signing of the Declaration of Independence, to create that \$900,000,000. But all this contributing has been done in the last sixty years; and it has taken \$1 from each of 41,096 men, every day during that length of time; and now it requires the combined donations (\$1 per day each continuously) of 123,288 men to pay even 5 per cent dividends on his fortune.

When we consider that John D.'s fortune is only one of thousands that the laboring men of this country keep in running order, is it any wonder that the cost of living comes high?

THE CHURCH AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The following article, under the above caption, by John H. Hall, a trade unionist, who is now a minister, appeared in the *Christian Guardian* of September 4, 1912, a Canadian religious publication, and contains so much food for thought that we herewith reproduce it:

Apropos of the decision of the Church re Labor Sunday and your practical, timely, well-put statement of the question. I would like to see a section of the Church journal devoted to these letters from former "trade unionists in the ministry," two rules guiding the writers:

- (1) Actual practical experience with industrial conditions.
- (2) Actual personal relations with organized labor.

I think it would more than support your statements and would certainly convince prejudiced industrial workers of their wrong perspective relating to ministerial sympathy with organized labor.

May I briefly state a few particulars in my own experience?

I was born in Meriden, Conn., U. S., and taken to England at nine years of age, and had but four years' schooling there. Was errand boy at a grocer's at thirteen years of age, where I worked for a year. I then worked on the railway as a dray-boy, chain-horse lad and number-taker in the order named. I was then apprenticed to the silver trade and went on strike with other men of my trade soon after coming of age. For the following three years I lost several jobs because I "kicked" against unjust industrial conditions where I worked.

I came to Canada in 1905, arriving in Calgary that summer with some twelve dollars in my pocket. Owing to misrepresenta-

tions in England of agricultural conditions in Canada I arrived in a ranching district to work at agriculture—as I understood—farming the soil. The agent had been overwhelmed with similar applications for which he had no vacancies. I worked at Pat Burns' pork packing place as odd man for a few days piling cord wood, and I did odd jobs in several departments inside. An incident occurred there which is worth noting.

I was receiving hams upon an endless belt from the wash-house below, and when received I strung them on ham sticks, one each end, for hanging in the smoke house; in doing so I received a small splinter in my hand which caused pain. The cord wood had destroyed my finger nails, so I asked the foreman when he came round if he would abstract it for me. He replied, with all the dignity of an aristocrat, "Get on with your work; you're allowed Sunday for doing that." Being only a casual hand the work soon gave out. Work was scarce, so I travelled the whole town as a tinker, repairing all kinds of tin and copper ware, pans, bath tubs, eavetroughs, roofs, electro-plate and brooch pins.

Having secured enough money to pay my fare to Winnipeg, I entrained and arrived there with seven dollars in my pocket Saturday night. On Sunday I had late breakfast; I visited the public building of the city to feed my eyes and deceive my stomach and attended the Y. M. C. A., where I met a man who proved to be a friend. I secured board and room at his place of residence, apartments in Kale street, and paid five dollars (\$5) in advance for the first week's charges. After walking around the city for three days making inquiries for a job I tried the employment offices and secured through one of them, on payment of a dollar, a job as teamster on a scraper gang. That ultimately gave out and I started painting under a friend mechanic.

I started on the shingles with a broad brush usually used for kalsomining and strong shingle stain. I soon lost the surface skin of my face and hands through the combined efforts of the mixture and the reflected rays of the sun. I followed the usual grades in painting body, finishing, trimmings and inside work. Then, having secured sufficient money to pay my fare to Toronto, second class via Grand Trunk, I left town and arrived at Fort William on the morning of Labor day and had to wait until next morning for a boat.

I had breakfast about 10 o'clock, so that with another meal at 4 p. m., I could go through the day on two meals. I slept that night on a hay stack between Fort William and Port Arthur, passing through a field with water to the ankles to get there. Scooping a hole in the top of the stack I slept with my chin between my knees with a sensation of frost in my general anatomy.

Next morning I rolled out at daybreak. I hung around the outskirts of Fort William until it stirred with life. I was scared that

any moment I might feel a hand on my shoulder and be locked up for vagrancy. After breakfast I bought a loaf of bread, a can of corned beef and a bottle of lime juice water, on which I fed three times a day for the two days crossing the lakes. I slept at night on a broad wooden bunk with my hard-packed grip for a pillow. Arriving in Toronto in the forenoon, I crossed the lake to Hamilton for twenty-five cents and by 1 o'clock was applying at the Meriden-Britannia Co.'s factory for a job, but without success.

I slept that night in the Salvation Army's Men's Home—corner of Wilton and Shuter, I think—16 beds in the room in double tiers at ten cents a bed. I had an upper one. After listening to a row as to whether the light should be kept burning or not, and to the mutterings, moanings and groanings of several drunks, I tried to sleep. I was so interested all night in watching my trousers hung on the corner post of my bed, in the pocket of which reposed my lonely seventy-five cents, that my sleep was very slight. I was up before five and washing under a tap in the basement, without soap, and drying my face on my handkerchief—I daren't use the towel provided, I hastened outside as soon as the doors were opened.

I knocked round town for a day or two trying to secure a job, but in vain, in the meantime living on two meals a day, each meal consisting of half-a-dozen bananas at ten cents a dozen. At last I secured a job at a restaurant, agreeing to work in the kitchen for my board and a bed in the "staff" bedroom. The most dilapidated, ramshackle, ill-kept room in the house is usually reserved for the exclusive use of the "staff." But that night, though my feet sank into the dust on the floor, and though I brushed from the sheets an assortment, chief of which were tobacco ashes and cigar stubs, I was never more grateful to a loving, provident God for a bed to lie on and a roof over my head. My duties commenced at 6 a. m., with sandwich making, and finished about 9 p. m. with mopping the kitchen floor. In the meantime I washed dishes by the hour, peeled potatoes and apples, turned the ice cream freezer in the cellar, cleaned the cook's dirty, greasy, strong-smelling pans, gave an eye to the pies in the oven, and occasionally helped the proprietress with the broom and apron upstairs. All the above experiences were contingencies of the moment to me, and I ultimately secured a job with the Standard Silver Co., and I—well, I moved out of the restaurant. So much, sir, for practical personal experience with industrial conditions on the lower planes. Now for my relations with organized labor.

I joined the union, of course—the Brotherhood of Silver Workers of America—the badge of which is now among my treasures. I also represented my union on the floor of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council. About that time the Western Federation of Miners, a United States organiza-

tion, was having trouble owing to its officers being charged with conspiracy in dynamite outrages. A Socialistic paper of Kansas, the Appeal to Reason, was championing their cause. That journal, because of its extreme and to-be-regretted language in its socialistic matter, was denied the privilege of the Canadian mail service. The writer of this letter was the framer and mover of a resolution in which the council censured the postmaster-general for his action, and demanded the immediate reinstatement of the journal to the privileges of the Canadian mails. Other councils also took action, and within a few weeks the prohibition was removed.

The writer served on the council's deputation to the provincial secretary to protest, in the name of organized labor, against contract prison labor entering into competition with free labor. I was instructed by the other members of the deputation to draw up its report and present it to the council, which I did. The publication of the report caused the editor of the Trades Journal to request from me an article dealing with some phase of the labor situation. I positively declined, owing to my conscious incompetency, but under pressure I consented, and in the Labor day souvenir of that year there appeared an article entitled "Unionism, Defensive or Offensive." May I also state that during my latest pastorate I have been an active member of the local Grain Growers' Association. I am in strong sympathy with organized labor, agricultural and industrial, and in that attitude I but represent an increasingly large number of my ministerial brethren.

In my judgment the two great forces at work prejudicing the minds of the industrial worker against the church, as distinguished from Christ—there is no prejudice against Him—is, first, the palpable insincerity of professedly Christian employers and the gross insincerity of some of the paid agitators in the union ranks, whose sole stock-in-trade is vermilion descriptions of class distinctions and appeals to passion thus aroused, instead of sane, economic readjustment. The church, sir, on the whole, is indeed labor's champion, if labor will but give her a chance. But while responsible labor leaders make their chief weapons appeals to passion, which their own best element repudiate and all true reformers denounce, I fear we friends of labor in the church must stand aside sad-hearted and deploring our labor-imposed fetters. Again thanking you for your article, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JNO. H. HALL.

"SINS AGAINST LABOR."

During the closing hours of the last session of Congress Congressman H. Robert Fowler of Illinois delivered a speech in the House, with the above caption as his text. He dealt with the history of the movements of men and showed himself to be a student

of the labor problem. The closing paragraph of his address is herewith given:

"The next great task for labor is a struggle for an equitable division of profits. While complete relief cannot be expected to come all at once and everywhere at the same time, yet it may be attained more readily by the enactment of wise laws directing the course to be pursued by both labor and capital. The world owes a duty to labor which has not been faithfully discharged by legislative bodies in the past. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the time is now ripe for prompt action in this respect, for upon the success of labor depends the success of our institutions of liberty and learning. The mighty Roman empire crumbled and fell because of her abuse to labor. Her playhouses of crime lie in monumental ruins to remind the world of the magnitude of her sins against labor. Let us take warning from this sad example, and in the sweat of our legislative duties accord to labor a just recognition of its rights, so that it may have an equal chance in the race of life for prosperity and happiness. We owe much to labor. It is our staff of life. It is our storehouse of supply. Yea, more—it heard the voice of God in judgment against sin, and answered the righteous sentence in the sweat of its face for the adequate supply of human wants. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, labor found man in the jungles of barbarism and blood, conducted him safely through the winding, misty valleys of superstition and ignorance, pointed out the fruitful fields of knowledge, led him up the sober heights of judgment and reason, placed a crown upon his head, and transformed him into an intellectual and moral god."

"LABOR AROUSED, BUT NOT ENRAGED."

President John Tobin of the Shoe Workers' International Union delivered a notable speech with the above caption as his subject in Milwaukee, Wis., last Labor Day. Below are a few excerpts therefrom:

"Labor produces all wealth, but does not possess it. As long as the present misappropriation goes on, we will go hungry, while others roll in wealth.

"I have always been with the under dog and I have never deserted the workers, though I may have differed with them at times. I believe in contributing my share to the welfare of society. Some call that Socialism. What of it, as long as it brings the results desired?"

"Since 1890, I haven't voted anything but the Socialist ticket. In Germany to be a trade unionist is to be a Socialist and to be a Socialist is to be a trade unionist. It should be that way here, and then the difference between the two would be settled.

"There's no better place than Milwaukee to start a change. Milwaukee was the first city in the country to have a working man's administration. Never mind the fusionists—you have them in one camp, anyway. Whatever the mistakes of the recent admin-

istration in Milwaukee, if there were mistakes, they won't be made again. The reverse suffered in Milwaukee will do you more good than you know now. When you get hold again, it will be—good night—you will hold on.

"Politicians change color quickly—Democrats today and Republicans tomorrow and then—what do they call them? ('Fusionists' chorused many voices in the audience.)

"Every politician pictures himself as a friend of labor. Don't take advantage of the spasmodic or occasional friendliness of the politicians. Roosevelt is taking advantage of the present unrest in the country for his own personal advancement. He is no more working for what the toilers want than is 'Bill' Taft. It was the necessities of the politicians that caused the settlement of the recent car men's strike in Boston.

"There are nine trade unionists and one Socialist in Congress, but a great number of lawyers and politicians. They call these lawyer politicians statesmen, but they are not my idea of statesmen. I shall gladly trust our cause to the trade unionists and Socialist, rather than the lawyers.

"The employing class as a whole is opposed to organized labor. And the United States Steel corporation does not permit its employees to organize. If a protective tariff is necessary for the manufacturing interests, why is it that labor is not permitted to the same protection?"

"The so-called Taylor system of efficiency means more work for more money for fewer people. I stand for more work for more men for higher wages. Organized labor stands for the uplift of humanity—the betterment of all—rather than the annihilation of some.

"The battle for trade unionism should be continued until the workers rule instead of being the submerged class. The employers control the machinery of production because they are more class conscious than the workers. I am surprised that the workers live any length of time, the high speed at which they are driven. I don't know that you want to go to work tomorrow, but you must—to live.

"The difference between trade unionists and Socialists on political and economic questions do not indicate the triumph of the workers. Trade unionism and Socialism have got to come together to accomplish the things worth while.

"It is my firm conviction that there is no such thing as rapid transit to a solution of the labor problem or to the millennium, as it is most frequently called. This every day education and apparently slow progress of labor towards the goal of complete emancipation through the evolution from the present wage system to that future system of production and distribution which must inevitably follow the present haphazard, unequal and entirely unsatisfactory muddle of contradictions is necessary and even desirable to train the workers in the conduct of

their own affairs, industrially and politically, and without which education they would be outwitted and outgeneraled by the more crafty, whose interests it is to preserve special privilege and to deny to the workers the full fruits of their labor.

Mr. Tobin spoke for an hour and a half and his speech was interrupted by applause at frequent intervals. He took his subject from the textile strike at Lawrence Mass., last winter. "This was a case of labor enraged," he said, and while the workers got a slight advance in wages as a result of the strike, their work was increased.

"Labor enraged is dangerous not only to itself but to the whole of organized society and no matter what its pretensions or intentions labor enraged is a serious menace to itself and an absolute bar to progress. Labor aroused can act intelligently, systematically, constructively and successfully. Therefore, let it be not labor enraged but labor aroused."

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Are They Accomplishing All That They Should?

Of late the term "efficiency" has come into almost general use, as applied to production. We read of efficiency in this thing, and efficiency in that thing; and always looking to the reduction of the cost of production; never to the increase in quality.

Now, we would ask, are our schools efficient? Not in regard to the amount of work performed, but in the quality or kind of products.

Our school system costs more money than any other one single feature of our public life; and we believe the above question is pertinent. We will concede the fact that our system of public schools is a boon to millions, enabling them to secure a rudimentary education, when otherwise this would be impossible. But do we get all that we should get from our schools? Can we improve the quality of the product, making it more valuable to the purchaser? We think that we can, and should do so.

Our schools are factories; our teachers, the operatives; our school officers the management; and the education transmitted to the pupils, is the product. Prior to the settlement of America, and in fact for some time after that, there were practically no public schools; in fact, one of the early governors, appointed by the crown for one of the colonies, realizing that the strongest bulwark of the aristocracy was the ignorance of the masses, said, "I thank God that there are no public schools in Virginia, and trust there will not be for many years."

Only those who saw in the future no probability of being compelled to work for a living were able to secure an education; and this education was such as to meet the requirements of the leisure class.

As more and more of the young men of that day became financially able to secure

an education, the idea of creating a system of schools that should be open to all, and supported at public expense, grew rapidly; and the founders and supporters of the republic, followed by the former governor of Virginia, saw clearly that the safety of the institutions of the country depended upon educating the common people; and so the idea of a common, or public school system received the indorsement of the government.

This is an industrial nation; about 90 per cent of the males (yes, and almost 40 per cent of the females) enter the industrial ranks. In some station or other, nearly all become allied in some manner with one another of the three great branches of our industrial life, agriculture, manufacture and commerce, and yet the course of study placed before these people during their school days, is the same course (modified, 'tis true) as the one pursued by the aristocratic youth of four centuries ago. From the time the pupil enters high school, the course is not arranged to meet the necessities of his work in life, but only to prepare him for some higher school.

Only twenty-two of every one hundred who enter the grades go on to the high school, and only five of each one hundred who graduate from the high school enter any school beyond. Thus while only one and one-tenth per cent who enter the grades go further than the high school, the whole course is arranged for the benefit of this small fraction.

We have no criticism whatever to offer, to the course in the grades; there the training is along lines that will be useful in any vocation; but when the pupil enters the high school these branches are dropped and the pupil must take up chemistry, botany, or psychology, and must study these for one or two years. Just think of it: an hour or two each day, for nine or eighteen whole months devoted to the study of a language, or a science; then, perchance, it is dropped, and mediæval history substituted. No matter if the pupil cannot write a legible hand, or solve the simple mathematical problems pertaining to everyday life, or spell correctly the words used in common conversation or correspondence, they must qualify for entry to the university; ninety-five pupils must acquire a smattering of various things, which (being so meager) can be of no practical benefit to them, in order that five others may qualify to go higher.

In order that a boy or girl may add algebra and geometry to their knowledge of mathematics they must also learn of Ar-taxerxes, Mephistopheles, Ptolemy and a host of other ancients; must be able to describe the Grecian wars and conquests of centuries ago; trace the barbaric hosts in their invading marches, and follow Char-mange through the devious windings of his career. And though a pupil may not be able to name the governor of his own state, or any of the members of the President's cabi-

net, yet he must be able to trace the succession of British kings.

And while he may not be able to describe a single battle of the American rebellion, he must be familiar with Waterloo and Balaklava, and have Napoleon's invasion of Russia at his tongue's end.

But some one asks, "Would you not have our young people learn these things?" Yes, by all means, but not at the sacrifice of that knowledge that would be of more practical benefit to them in after life.

Ninety-five out of one hundred have no opportunity to use this knowledge after leaving the high school; and if they wish to enter upon any line of work other than manual labor, must needs take a course in some institution which does teach that which is of practical benefit.

Yes, it is nice to know these things. It is also convenient to own a motor car; but if a person was without clothes, and was to buy a motor car, when he could not get both the car and the clothes, we would advise him to first secure the clothing; then when circumstances permitted he could, perchance, secure the car.

Why would it not be better, in our schools, to first acquire that which will be of the most use in the ordinary affairs of life; then if inclination leads, and opportunity offers, we can pursue these other studies.

The introduction of manual training, agriculture and domestic science into our schools was certainly a long step in the right direction; but these branches are in their infancy, and are sometimes sacrificed to the older and less practical course.

If it is necessary to make a sacrifice, would it not be better to sacrifice those branches from which only five out of one hundred derive a practical benefit, and enlarge upon those branches by which the ninety-five may be benefited?

Then make special provision that the five could qualify for entry to the universities.

Can we not apply the principles of efficiency to our public schools, thereby raising the standard of quality instead of lowering the cost of the product?

W. F. D.

IMPORTANT.

The following letter from the president of the American Federation of Labor is self-explanatory. The attention of all members is directed thereto with the hope that they will be governed accordingly:

Washington, D. C.

It is but fair to the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company that all organized labor and friends of organized labor be fully advised that in the contempt proceedings instituted in Judge Wright's court of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was in no way a party thereto, that these proceedings were instituted by Justice Wright, that the company desired but could do nothing to prevent it,

and that in the appeal which has been taken from Justice Wright's decision to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia the Buck's Stove and Range Company is in no wise a party thereto.

All differences between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should in every way possible, show by their patronage and encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

No matter what the outcome may be in connection with the case now pending in the District Court of Appeals, labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all labor's friends and sympathizers.

Please give all possible publicity in every way to labor's present friendly relations with this company.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

According to reports sent out by the commissioner having in charge the Workmen's Compensation Bureau, the Washington state insurance system has succeeded beyond the most sanguine hopes of its friends and sponsors. "In this act one of the youngest states is giving the older commonwealths another example of the wise progressive law. The state's control over public utility corporations, giving the suffrage to women, eight-hour laws for underground miners and women wage earners, full crew law for railways, and other laws enacted during the past four years in the interest of labor, deserve full praise, and should not be forgotten in the triumph of our compensation act. The compensation law of this state has forty-seven compulsory classes or groups. All other states having laws of this character are elective or optional. From the forty-seven groups mentioned there has been paid into the accident fund \$791,483.57, from which in ten months \$503,144.68 has been taken for cash accident awards and reserves to guarantee pensions of widows and orphans. The compensation act has thus ushered in an era of publicity regarding the appalling maiming, dismembering, and killing of workmen in the mines, mills, and workshops of the state." The general feeling among the people of this state is that the compensation act is an unqualified success.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Wise is the worker who knows his own political party.

Our motto: Increased membership, more wages and better conditions.

A recent convention of preachers has repudiated hell. Needless to say they have never visited the plants of the steel trust and similar institutions.

If you do not attend lodge meetings do not criticize the actions of those who do. And if you do go to the meetings and say nothing, keep on going and saying the same thing.

The best way to appear ridiculous is to stay away from lodge meetings and go about criticizing the officers and members who do attend and by finding fault with what they do there.

In our last issue we credited Brother S. L. Dayton with the organization of Elkins Lodge No. 296, Elkins, W. Va., whereas, we are informed, Brother Geo. A. Nolte, Grand Lodge Deputy, should have been credited with it.

Through an oversight the "Technical Department" devoted to questions and answers on the air brake and kindred subjects is omitted in this issue. It will, however, be continued next month as usual.

For the honor conferred upon him by his election as delegate to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Rochester, N. Y., the editor is grateful and desires to express his sincere appreciation thereof.

You should insist upon knowing at all times to your entire satisfaction that all the moneys of your lodge are properly accounted for and that the board of trustees fully satisfies itself as to the correctness of the accounts of your financial officers and so informs the lodge.

Remember that unsigned communications for publication in the Journal can not be considered or given attention. As an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer it is essential that communications bear his signature, otherwise they can not be published.

The Chicago Evening World is the only metropolitan daily newspaper in the United States run by union men and devoted absolutely to the cause of labor. More than 250,

000 union men scattered all over the country appreciate this and support the Daily World with their subscriptions. Read their ad. in this issue.

A vigorous campaign should at all times be kept up by every member and lodge individually and collectively in the direction of gathering within our fold every eligible carman still outside our ranks. Constant vigilance should also be maintained to see that all such when once induced to become members, remain in good standing, as it is only by such means can we hope to make our Brotherhood what it should be.

Advance figures from the railroad commission of Texas show an increase in operation of all railroads except the Sunset-Central and Katy lines, which show a decrease in operation of 37 per cent. These lines have been operated at a loss, according to the report of the commission, and this must be correct, for the management of these lines furnish the figures with which this report is made. As our friend(?) from Battle Creek, Mich., says, "There's a reason."

It should be remembered that the bonding company in which your financial officers are bonded will not make good any loss sustained by a defaulting officer unless his books and accounts are examined, verified and audited as provided by law prior to such defalcation. The end of the present term is close at hand and it behooves all lodges to see that the provisions of the constitution in this regard are complied with by the trustees of each lodge before the new officers, soon to be elected, are installed.

At the general state election this month the voters of Colorado are to pass upon the proposition for placing playgrounds, recreation, neighborhood, and social centers, public baths, public libraries, and schools under the same authority, says the September number of the Survey. The proposed amendment also provides that except during school hours school houses shall be open to the people for the discussion of public questions concerning their civic, social, business, and political affairs. At present the conduct of the schools is regulated and controlled by general state statutes. Judge Ben Lindsey is the author of this proposition. An advanced indication of the way the people are likely to vote has already been given at the last municipal election in Denver. The people defeated by 10,000 majority a proposed amendment to the city charter to create a fixed board to take over the playgrounds, largely because it interfered with the plan of centralization.

Some members are severely criticising the editor for some of "the stuff," as they call it, he is publishing in the Journal now-a-days. He is also being severely criticised for some of "the stuff" he isn't publishing or refuses to publish. Well, what's the use of having an editor if he can't be censured once in a while. He has such a pleasant job and easy time of it anyhow that he'd die of overjoy if he wasn't censured good and hard frequently. Any editor that can't agree with everybody and can't stand where everybody else stands on all questions ought to get off the job. Don't ever commend the editor. The result might be serious. He might die of heart failure caused by shock or surprise. Any mutt can be an editor. It takes class to censure him.

The following new lodges have been instituted since last issue: Winnipeg Lodge No. 535, Winnipeg, Man., Canada, by E. Wm. Weeks, G. S. and T., and Alfred Chartrand, Second General Vice-President; Chapleau Lodge No. 378, Chapleau, Ont., and Empire Lodge No. 131, North Bay, Ont., by Second Vice General President Alfred Chartrand; Coffeyville Lodge No. 55, Coffeyville, Kas., reorganized by Grand Lodge Deputy W. H. Ronemus; Lake Lodge No. 385, Lake Charles, La., by Brother F. J. Iseringhouser and B. P. Lewis, Grand Lodge Deputy; Bridge Lodge No. 497, St. Louis, Mo., by Brother F. H. Knight; _____ Lodge No. 424, _____, by Grand Lodge Deputy Geo. A. Nolte, and Middle West Lodge No. 248, East St. Louis, Ill., by Brother E. Xander and B. P. Lewis, Grand Lodge Deputy.

What the organized workers of Canada think of war was clearly demonstrated by the vociferous applause which greeted Keir Hardie's statement at the recent Trades and Labor Congress held at Guelph, Ont., to the effect that arrangements were under way to declare a general strike of all workers in Great Britain and Germany for the purpose of holding up war supplies in case of belligerent activities opening up between the two countries. This will act as a more potent deterrent to the declaration of hostilities than the building of more warships or the increase of armaments by either country. The workers of both countries have no reason for hating and murdering each other. The ruling class, however, are not adverse to their spilling each other's blood, their only concern being the possibility of being on the losing side when the murdering is all over.

Before a large audience in Columbus, Ohio, recently, J. Keir Hardie, a Socialist member of the British parliament, among other things, made this significant statement: "I am told—I have not heard it yet myself, remember—but I am told that in some parts of these States, just as in some parts of Europe, there are men that are

Socialists who seek to belittle trade unionism or labor unionism. I say to you that the man who seeks to belittle the trade union is no friend of yours; that all the progress which the working class has made hitherto has been through their labor unions. The strike, my friends, has been the weapon; fear of the strike and the strength which union gives has been the weapon which has brought whatever improvement has been secured by the working class of the world. Therefore, do not let anyone mislead you into a belief that the day of the union is over. It is not over. It is the very foundation upon which the whole superstructure of industrial liberty will one day be reared."

To exemplify and cement more closely the entente cordiale existing between the working class of Great Britain and Germany, and to give further expression to the growing solidarity of the international labor movement, several British labor M. P.'s paid a visit to Germany recently. The party numbered about 40 and was under the guidance of Arthur Henderson, M. P. Among them were Geo. Barnes, C. W. Bowerman, Will Crooks, J. O'Grady, C. Duncan, G. J. Wardle and W. Hudson, all labor members of the British house of commons.

This is the second time that a tour of this kind has been arranged and is without doubt a powerful factor in the direction of international peace between the two nations, despite the solemn and pious assurances of many capitalistic jingoes who never do any fighting when there is any to be done, that war between Britain and Germany is now on. In the future the last word in regard to declarations of war is going to be spoken by the working class of the countries concerned.

It is very essential that secretaries of lodges should answer promptly communications from other lodges. Hardly a day passes without us hearing of complaints from members and lodges because of failure to receive an answer to an important communication addressed to some other lodge or member, and in some instances complaint is made that several letters have been sent without response. Every secretary should at least acknowledge receipt of all communications just as soon as received, giving the information requested if possible, without waiting for the regular lodge meeting. If, however, it is thought necessary to read and present any communication to the lodge at a regular meeting for action thereon, the writer should be so advised at once when acknowledging receipt thereof, which should never be overlooked. Then whatever action is taken when the letter is read and presented at lodge, whether any or none, the writer should be so informed as soon as possible. We all appreciate prompt replies to our communications and should therefore be always ready to accord to others the same

consideration we expect of them. If this practice was strictly adhered to by all secretaries, many of our new lodges and members who at present lose interest and in some cases fall by the wayside just on account of thoughtlessness and neglect in this regard, would be encouraged, enthused and built up instead of becoming discouraged, disinterested and disgusted as is often the case.

In an article under the caption, "Safety by Classes," the Coast Seamen's Journal, published in San Francisco brings to light many interesting facts. It has heretofore been understood that the chivalry of the sea had decreed that women and children should first receive protection, and that every man stood upon an equality with every other man, save the decrepit, in facing impending disaster. But the statistician has occupied his leisure hours making deductions from the Titanic tragedy, and as a result a London publication recently published some startling facts. It is shown that of the first class passengers there were 61 per cent saved, 36 per cent of the second class passengers were saved, 23 per cent of third class passengers, and only 22 per cent of the crew. Of the first class women passengers 97 per cent were saved; of the second class passengers 84 per cent, and only 55 per cent of the third class were rescued. All of the first and second class children were saved, while only 30 per cent of the third class children survived.

We have always since we assumed the duties of editor and manager some eight years ago, tried to edit the Journal in accordance with the wishes of the majority of our constituents, the membership of the Brotherhood. That we have not pleased all, we are well aware. We didn't expect to and, what is more, don't expect to. We try to please the greatest number, however, and to this end we have arduously, conscientiously and persistently given our best efforts, time and attention since our induction. There never has been a time, however, until now, that we have had any doubt as to whether we were doing this or not, hence our request, published in another part of this issue, for an expression of opinion from each individual member on the much mooted question of the advisability of publishing in our columns discussions on political and economic subjects. We trust every member will feel free to express himself through the medium afforded, so we can tell just how the membership feels in this regard and be governed accordingly.

Under the caption "Ties That Bind," the November issue of the Railroad's Man's Magazine, published by the Frank A. Munsey Company of New York City, publishes an excellent write-up of the inception and early history of our Brotherhood by Thaddeus S. Dayton, the ninth of a series on the

history of the great railroad orders of America which began in the February, 1912, issue of that publication. The following so far have appeared: Order of Railway Conductors, February; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, April; Maintenance of Way Employees, May; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, June; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, July; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, August; Railway Mail Service, September; Order of Railroad Telegraphers, October. Single copies, prior to the July number, containing these write-ups can be obtained direct from the publishers for ten cents each. Later numbers, for the regular price, fifteen cents, can be secured either from the publishers direct or any news stand.

The post office department officials are taking exceptions to statements which have been made to the effect that the new parcels post system which becomes effective the first of next year will increase the general post office deficit and that the burden of taxation now borne by the American people would be increased. It has been stated by these officials that this phase of the question has been thoroughly considered by the department, and that it was found, even by carrying parcels at a rate much lower than the express companies, the system can be made self-supporting. A further statement is made by the officials that receipts from the parcels post will be sufficient to aid in decreasing the annual postal deficit. Arrangements have already been made whereby parcels post packages may now be exchanged without limit of value of the contents of the parcels with Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, and Hongkong. Packages from these countries valued at more than \$100 must conform to consular certification or bond. Notification to this effect has been sent by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Curtis to all customs officers.

Brother J. E. Riley, 125 River street, Bainbridge, Ga., a member of Wiregrass Lodge No. 251, Waycross, Ga., is desirous of securing a position as car inspector on some road where he can secure better wages than he is receiving and shorter hours. He has worked thirty years in his present position and is only receiving \$60.00 a month for fifteen and sixteen hours a day every day in the month, with no prospects of any relief. He is getting up in years and feels he would like an easier job. He is still capable and able to work, but is afraid he will not be able to continue in his present position at his time of life unless he gets a change. He and his wife have no living relatives and no one to look to for support outside of his own efforts. His is only one of many thousands of cases similarly situated and is the inevitable condition old folks who have outlived their usefulness to

their employers find themselves in under the present competitive system. He has written several lodges in his immediate vicinity inquiring for work, but none seemed to take sufficient interest to have even extended to him the courtesy of a reply. Any-one knowing of any suitable profitable employment for this worthy brother is requested to communicate with him at the address given.

A settlement of the wage and working conditions controversy between the south-eastern railways and their employes was reached late on October 3, and the men, by the agreement signed, will receive an average advance in wages of approximately 10 per cent. The rules and working conditions on each of the roads remain substantially unchanged. About 13,000 employes, of whom 3,000 are colored, are affected. They include conductors, brakemen, baggagemen, flagmen and yardmen. The agreement will involve the roads in an increase in fixed charges for operating expenses of approximately \$1,300,000 a year. The settlement was reached through the efforts of the mediators designated by the Erdman act—Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp of the Commerce court and Dr. Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor. The roads involved in the controversy were: The Atlantic Coast Line, Alabama Great Southern, Alabama and Vicksburg, Central of Georgia; Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific; Georgia Southern and Florida; Mobile and Ohio; Northern Alabama; New Orleans and Northeastern; New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago; Seaboard Air Line; Southern Railway; Southern Railway in Mississippi; Tennessee Central; Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific, and the Virginia and Southwestern.

Fuel, a publication devoted to the coal industry, and issued at Chicago, in a recent issue commented on the success of the United Mine Workers in securing an increased membership in the anthracite fields. It was also stated that the anthracite operators in some parts of the region viewed with alarm the great increase in membership, but that the operators, as a general proposition, had decided that it was better for the United Mine Workers to organize the fields than any other organization, as the United Mine Workers have respected contracts and produced men whose integrity and ability has been one of the most brilliant pages in the world's labor history. In speaking of the changed viewpoint of the operators regarding organization, Fuel says: "The reversal of opinion among the big operators was largely brought about by the realization of the practical superintendents on the ground that a continuation of the old practices and hostility, would only tend to interrupt operations and renew the troubles that were so manifest before John Mitchell's organization came into the region. For this reason the mine superintendents are under orders not

to interfere with the organization of men. They are not encouraged to help it, but told to keep their hands off and live up to the contract, at the same time enforcing proper discipline."

In an address by Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow of the First Congregational church, recently delivered before the Central Trades Council of Washington, D. C., that gentleman made some forceful remarks well worthy of reproduction. He said:

"In the book of Ecclesiastics, chapter 5, verse 9, are the words upon which I wish to speak, 'The profit of the earth is for all.'

"There never has been a time when the profit of the earth has been used for the good of all. As interpreted in the light of history, the text would read, 'The profit of the earth is for the few, and it is the function of the many to cultivate it for their benefit.'

"The world always has been willing to welcome the imperialism which governs the many for the enrichment of the few, but it looks with suspicion upon any man or party who ventures to suggest that the 'profit of the earth is for all.'

"We have hardly taken the first steps in the matter of a just distribution of the wealth of farms, and forests, mills and mines. Coal and steel barons, copper and cattle kings, railroad and steamship magnates have no divine right to a monopoly of all the good things of earth, and yet they seem to have them quite completely under their control.

"Not always will thousands of boys from 9 to 14 toil in coal mines under conditions that would sap the strength and vigor of grown men; not always will little children toil amid the noise and dust of our great factories; not always will underfed and underpaid women labor in sweatshops, stitching life and soul into garments that are to be sold over bargain counters. And all this to enable a few men to amass millions for which they have no real use and from which they can derive no adequate enjoyment."

We take pleasure in calling attention to the statement of the General Executive Board giving the result of the referendum election taken in September in accordance with sections 8, 9, 10 and 11, Grand Lodge Constitution, for delegates to the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor, to be held this month, which is published elsewhere in this issue. The small number of lodges, out of the total number in good standing, reporting returns on this election, and the comparatively small number of votes cast, is discouraging to the friends of the initiative and referendum within our organization, but as stated in our last issue the referendum is new to our membership and we are in hopes that in time, as its advantages become known to the membership, that more interest will be

taken therein. While referring to this subject it may not be remiss to mention that in March of next year another referendum vote will be taken, as to whether the Brotherhood will meet in general assembly in Milwaukee, Wis., next September, when we trust more interest will be taken therein than heretofore. There are many reasons for and against holding a convention this year, one among the many in favor thereof being that we will more than likely have sufficient money on hand in that fund to hold one without the necessity of levying an assessment, than we have had since our last convention, held in Atlanta, Ga., nearly four years ago, and as there will be only three more issues of the Journal published before this vote is taken, therefore only three opportunities to discuss this matter, we would like to hear from our membership thereon. As this is a very important matter we trust there will be a free and full discussion thereof in order that our membership, or at least the voting portion of it, may be able to vote intelligently thereon during the month of March, 1913, as provided by law. See present section 7, Grand Lodge Constitution, page 7 in its present form.

In discussing the proposition of the advisability of holding a convention next year, as suggested elsewhere, it should be borne in mind that the only purpose, under our present laws, for holding a convention would be to elect officers and initiate changes to our constitution. See section 8, lines 21 to 40, page 8, Grand Lodge Constitution, which reads as follows:

"This Constitution and the local rules contained therein can be amended or altered at regular session of the Grand Lodge by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. But all such amendments shall be presented in writing to the General Secretary and Treasurer at least thirty days before

the assembling of the Grand Lodge, bearing the seal and signature of the proper officials of the local lodge presenting them and published in the official Journal the month preceding the assembling of the Grand Lodge.

"All amendments adopted by the convention shall be submitted by the General Secretary and Treasurer to the Local Lodges for approval or rejection within thirty days after the convention adjourns. The vote upon the same to be returnable to the General Secretary and Treasurer within sixty days after said convention. A two-thirds vote of the members voting shall be necessary for the adoption of such amendments."

It will thus be seen that a convention under the law at present can only perform the function of at least five local lodges, no two being in the same state, territory or province, in initiating legislation, consequently the advisability of holding a convention hinges upon the question as to whether the needed changes to our laws and the discussion of other matters relating to policy, etc., is of sufficient importance to warrant the expenditure of such a large sum of money required to hold a convention. There is, however, we are informed, approximately \$22,000 in the convention fund at this writing available for this purpose only, and estimating on the basis of our present membership for the next three quarters, there should be an additional amount received and available through the regular channel, of \$8,700, making the total amount available for the holding of a convention next year of \$30,700. If our membership remains as at present and we retain our present number of lodges in good standing, it may require considerably more than this. We trust these and other considerations not mentioned but which may occur to others of our membership will be carefully weighed and considered when discussing this important subject. Let us hear from you.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE UNREST OF LABOR—HEALTHIEST SIGN OF THE AGE, DECLARES JEROME K. JEROME.

Jerome K. Jerome, the novelist and humorist, delivered a brilliant address on "Labor Unrest" a short time ago at the Cambridge University Liberal Club. He declared that the unrest of labor was the healthiest sign of the age. Discussing the minimum wage, he said:

"They tell you that if you grant the minimum wage to one trade the time will come when you will have to grant the minimum wage to all, and, between ourselves—I hope it will go no further—I am inclined to think they are right. For some workers the mini-

mum wage has existed since the beginning of human industry.

"The human laborer in 1912 is after all only demanding what has been acceded to without question in the case of the ox and the ass since prehistoric times. I never heard a farmer suggest that the price of corn per bushel being what it is he is quite unable to give his horse more than half its proper rations. The horse has a very effective way of insisting on his minimum wage. The horse does not go out on strike, he just lies down and dies, and the farmer finds it cheaper—whatever may be the state of the agricultural market—to accede to his demands.

"Practically speaking, the farm laborer does get his minimum wage. He can't live on 12s. 6d. a week and bring up a wife and six children. It can't be done. Charity has to step in and make good the difference. Where the minimum wage is not paid—the wage that enables a man and his family to live—the charitable public has to make good the difference. It is a good thing for the charitable public. It is good for their morals. It is good for their hope of a future reward.

"But it is bad for the laborer. It turns him into a pauper. It robs him of his self-respect. It is bad for the employer. It makes him, also, nothing else than a pauper, going around to the charitable public, cap in hand, whining, 'Help me to pay my wages. Have pity, kind gentlemen on a poor employer of labor.' It makes the employer also a pauper, and if it doesn't it ought to rob him of his self-respect.

"In future a business that can only exist by the starvation of its workers will have to be suppressed as a public nuisance.

"The unrest of labor is the healthiest sign of the age. Blind in itself and maddened by injustice, labor can, like Sampson of old, shatter the temple in despair, bring the whole social structure down in ruin and in dust. But given hope it will build up, not destroy."

SERIES ON AMERICAN SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS—THE PROBLEM OF THE CITY.

By Charles Stelzle.

It requires a fool or a philosopher to prophesy what a generation may bring forth, and one may be about as trustworthy as the other in the matter of venturing an opinion as to the future of the city. It was a titled statistician who reasoned that a city's food supply could not be brought from a greater distance than 35 miles, because this was the traveling limit of cattle, and that this fact would set the bounds of a city's growth. Sir William Petty argued that if London continued to double its population every 40 years, while England doubled its population only once in 360 years, obviously the men on the farms could not possibly supply the city with provisions, as in his day, it required one man on the farm for every man in the city. The trouble with Petty was that he based his conclusions upon the supposition that all the factors involved would remain as they were. This is a common fault with many modern sociologists.

Malthus, the great economist, said that the time would undoubtedly come when it would not be possible to supply the world with sufficient food because, while the population was growing in geometrical proportions, food could be produced only in arithmetical ratios. How was he to know that a famous President of the United States would one day seriously discuss the question of race suicide, and that another man, whose name has become almost equally famous, would invent a wonderful harvesting ma-

chine which has revolutionized agricultural life and practice.

The problem of the city is by no means a modern one. Nevertheless, the factors which make the city of the twentieth century possible are of recent origin. The same causes which account for the rapidly growing American cities are responsible for the growth of the cities in foreign lands, for the problem of the city is world-wide. The modern city is the product of the newer civilization. It is the outgrowth of economic and social conditions from which there is no turning back.

In 1800 there were six cities in the United States with a population of 8,000 and over, as follows: Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston and Salem, these cities having a combined population of about 200,000, or less than the total population of Portland, Oreg., which ranks twenty-eighth among the cities of this country. In 1910 there were 2,405 places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in the United States, which were counted as "urban" or "city," having a combined population of 42,623, 383, or 46.3 per cent as against a rural population of 49,348, 883, or 53.7 per cent of the total population.

Men live in cities because they can drain vast areas of surrounding farm lands of their products. Petty's 35-mile limit no longer holds. London today eats grain which was grown in Manitoba. The milk supply area of our great cities covers several hundred miles.

Whatever other causes there may be—and there are many which we cannot enumerate—the social factor is one of the most important with reference to the development of the city. The city provides better educational facilities than does the country. Recreational life is more advantageous. Standards of living are higher. The hours of labor are shorter. There is a better opportunity for social life. These have a strong tendency to draw the country man to the city and to keep the city-bred man there. The cities will unquestionably dominate the nation. What is to be the character of the city in 1920 when it will govern all the people? What will happen when the city out votes the country?

It seems almost incredible that the grossest forms of immorality should be protected in the first city in America through unscrupulous police officers who are commissioned and maintained to eradicate the evil, but this has come to pass because we have permitted a corrupt ring to gain control of our municipal life. The average citizen is concerned only when the evil somehow creeps over into his lot. He is not at all interested even though the corruption is eating out the heart of the city's life, provided that it does not seem to injure him. This is one of the gravest perils of the city.

We have permitted land speculators to build our cities for us—men who are interested in their own gain and nothing else. The greatest peril of the city is not the

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tenement dwellers. The greatest peril is the smug, self-satisfied middle-class, which is quite content with itself and with things as they are. They act as clogs in the wheels of progress. These are the people who must be aroused to a sense of their own personal responsibility.

THE CHILDREN'S FATHER.

A prominent woman was talking with motherly pride of the good qualities of her eldest daughter and with that soft light that comes into the eyes of a good mother and wife on occasions where her pride is touched she said: "You see, I gave her the right kind of a father."

This woman had, when she was very young, been married to a man much older than herself, but he was a man of many fine qualities and attainments; a man who always worked in the interests of those less able to bear the burdens of life than himself and his children were still very young. But the quality of the man is shown in the reverence in which the woman who had known him best of all the world held his memory.

But that is not the point. It is the woman's statement that she had given her daughter a good father. That is the greatest gift any woman can give the child she brings into the world, and yet it is the last thought of the girl looking towards marriage. Of course, every girl wants the man she marries to be all that he should be, but she doesn't exert herself over much to find out that he is.

In fact, too many women about to enter the married state permit their affection and their emotions to perform the functions of judgment and, unfortunately, for far too many of them, they have a day of awakening. Even the known vices, small though they may be, are likely to be overlooked, if they are not condoned by the girl who is about to be married. She argues something like this: "If I can put up with them it is nobody's business." And so she marries with the partial hope in her breast that when she is his wife she can "reform" him. It is a pretty good gamble that if a man won't do a thing for love of a woman before he marries her he won't after she is irrevocably his. And so we find women eating their hearts out through disappointment at their failure.

If most girls would stop to think that marriage in most cases presupposes the advent of children in the home and the future

and the welfare of these children in life largely depends upon the kind of "father she gives them," she would not be so ready to make sacrifices for the man she thinks she loves.

A woman will suffer every kind of inconvenience, sacrifice and abuse at the hands of the man she marries, but the last straw is reached when his indignities extend to the children, or when his shortcomings bring the deprivation and suffering to them. And a woman never hates a man quite as much as when she realizes that he has inveigled her into giving her children a bad father.

Some may think it indelicate for the girl about to wed to think out the problems of possible motherhood and all that, but it is the only rational thing for the prospective wife to do. If more girls did this there would be fewer unhappy homes, few broken homes and less work for the divorce courts, because there would be greater circumspection on the part of men. Of course, the man of right type doesn't want to blight any life, and long before he thinks of marrying he is trying to curb whatever unsatisfactory tendencies he may have. Such a man deliberately sets out to find the kind of woman who will be the "right kind of a mother" for the children he expects to have. And so we are pretty likely to find an ideal home established when he does marry.—Katherine Kip, in Knickerbocker Press.

BE A MAN WHEN A MAN.

So you are 21?

And you stand up clear-eyed, clean-minded, look all the world squarely in the eye. You are a man!

Did you ever think, son, how much it has cost to make a man out of you?

Someone has figured the cost in money of rearing a child. He says to bring up a young man to legal age, care for him and educate him, costs \$5,000. Which is a lot of money to put into flesh and blood.

But that isn't all.

You have cost your father many hard knocks and short dinners and worry and streaks in his hair. And your mother—oh, boy, you will never know! You have cost her days and nights of anxiety and wrinkles in the dear face and heartaches and sacrifices.

It has been expensive to grow you.

But—

If you are what you think you are you are worth all you cost—and much, much more.

Be sure of this: While father does not

say much but "Hello, son," way down in his tough, stout heart he thinks you are the finest ever. And as for the little mother, she simply cannot keep her love and pride for you out of her eyes.

You are a man now.

And some time you must step into your father's shoes. He wouldn't like you to call him old, but just the same he isn't as he used to be. You see, young man, he has worked pretty hard for more than twenty years to help you up! And already your mother is beginning to lean on you.

Doesn't that sober you, Twenty-one?

Your father has done fairly well, but you can do better now. You may not think so, but he does. He has given you a better chance than he had. In many ways you can

begin where he left off. He expects a good deal from you, and that is why he has tried to make a man of you.

Don't flinch, boy!

The world will try you out. It will put to the test every fiber in you. But you are made of good stuff. Once the load is fairly strapped on your young shoulders, you will carry it and scarcely feel it—if only there be the willing and cheerful mind.

All hail you, on the threshold!

It's high time you were beginning to pay the freight. And your back debts to father and mother. You will pay them, won't you, boy?

How shall you pay them?

By being always and everywhere a man!
—Utica Advocate.

Victims of Environment.

By Margaret Scott Hall, in the Carpenter.

Ah! the world is full of sore-footed men Who need a slight lift every now and again.

There is pathos and tragedy in the enforced poverty of the average working man. High prices and the exorbitant cost of living is responsible for the abnormal amount of privation among the poor. Behind all this, who and what is responsible for the necessities of life to be priced beyond the reach of multitudes of hard-working families? If monopoly is the cause, then it should be called to account. If the tolling people suffer from its methods, why do they, as a majority, tamely submit to the continual rise in the cost of living? The majority should rule.

On every side, wherever we may look, necessity skulks. Boldly, in the presence of all the abounding and shocking extravagance of wealth, want pursues its prey. Arrogance and pride scornfully flaunt selfish indulgence and foolish waste in the face of hard-pressed poverty. Increasing pauperism is a national calamity. Regardless of the thousands of involuntary paupers being added to the charity list every year, wilful waste and unnecessary "splurge" characterize the general social conduct. This waste and heartless show does not give happiness to those guilty of such indulgence. Criminal idleness and the environment excessive wealth creates are not conducive to generosity, sympathy or consideration for others.

Those who indulge in the idiotic stunts of fashion, to which some of the over rich stoop in their eager efforts for new amusements, are really more to be pitied than blamed. They are a natural product of the abnormal times and the unaccustomed and excessive accumulation of wealth, and it has

affected their minds and swelled their heads. They are victims of their environment just the same as the chronic stockade lodger is of his. His early life was spent in a hand-to-mouth, rough scramble with other gutter children for the refuse of the trash barrel. No courtesy or kindness could be expected of either class, and both are creatures of circumstances.

Trouble comes often and stays long, haunting, haunting and hounding humanity from the cradle to the grave. To circumvent or avoid this factor of human experience is a problem and a part of life's program. Some troubles are inevitable. Poverty is the one form of trouble most familiar to the human race. For the majority of our American population poverty is a disease that nearly always becomes chronic and is well-nigh incurable. Like some other repulsive diseases the civilized world is waging war upon, this may be inherited or acquired.

Born in poverty, a child has small chance for ever getting away from the misfortune. His infancy is usually attended by want and misery in proportion to the acute or mild stage of poverty's disease afflicting the family. In a very few years the little children cannot help themselves to better conditions. They are at the mercy of necessity and the world is about to awake to its responsibility for their welfare. On the other hand, in the homes of the rich other little children come who are just as helpless and unaccountable for their environment as the laborer's children are for theirs. These poor little children of the rich do not know that the poor little children of Poverty Row are offered up as daily sacrifice to the god of Mammon, and they do not know this human

sacrifice obtains much of the lavish indulgence and criminal extravagance of Easy Street. The few pampered and spoiled children of the rich and the many defrauded and despoiled children of the poor, like their elders, are victims of environment. Oppressors and oppressed are born as well as made, and in the line of least resistance it is only natural for us to accept our fate unconditionally and without question. Men are born into and grow into their mistakes, and to change their opinions much must be unlearned and traditions outlived.

But the spirit of brotherhood can work miracles. It can reach every extreme of human experience and bring to bear the harmonizing influence that is to improve conditions for all mankind. This reflection of infinite love will confer the benediction of industrial peace; it will soften the hearts of the selfish with sympathy; change avarice into generosity, scorn into pity, and hate into loving charity.

The happiest thing in living
Is the happiness of giving.

It is a good thought that helps us to be more conservative in our criticisms, more humane, just and tolerant toward each other. We do not know what sort of training or environment causes the reprehensible conduct we find obnoxious, but we are inclined to believe with Elbert Hubbard that "To know all would be to forgive everything." The heaven of good is at work for the harmony of all classes. Thousands of men are idle and prospects are not encouraging, but, even with unfavorable conditions to deal with, the people as a whole truly desire civic righteousness, industrial peace and social justice. There is still patriotism enough surviving to express faith in the integrity of the nation's management and hope for the better times so long predicted.

Out of the shadows of the night
The world is rolling into light—
It is daybreak everywhere.

GOOD ADVICE.

J. L. Sullivan, the secretary-treasurer of the Bartenders' and Walters' Union, is noted for his ability to explain his thoughts in a manner that leaves no misunderstanding as to his intentions, and our members should carefully read and bear in mind his comment and good advice regarding the management of local unions. He says in the September issue of their Journal:

"The same old six-of-one and half-a-dozen of the other policy persisted in by the management of commercial enterprises generally lands such concerns on the 'junk' heap of business failures. If that be true, and there is little to be said to the contrary, for innumerable instances can be cited to prove the contention, then it should be of considerable importance to the management of any business institution, and heed should be taken of what some call 'the finger of destiny.' Trade unions, ours not excepted, begin operations with, at times, rather crude

and unbusinesslike methods; some, unfortunately for the progress of the general movement, imitate the commercial enterprises referred to in a previous sentence, they persist in employing obsolete ideas and methods, and it is astounding how they manage to continue an existence.

"A labor union is as much a business institution as any commercial enterprise coming under the head of business, and is just as susceptible to failure when poorly directed or illy managed; that pointed fact should be borne in mind all of the time, for despite the natural inference gained by noting the remarkable amount of indifference displayed by members of trade unions, the union was never instituted that can attain anything tangible where proper attention to management and reasonable co-operation of members is lacking.

"One of the great base ball strategists says: 'If you want to win you must everlastingly be on the watch for the psychological moment, and when that comes grab it with both hands and take advantage of it.' Another base ball general says: 'Mix 'em up; don't give 'em the fast high inside one too frequently, for they may get "next" and drive the horse-hide into the next county; change your pace; get out of the rut and do the thing which will bring home the bacon.' Base ball is one of the best every-day examples of skillful organization that our folks come in contact with. In the game as played today one can see instance following instance of skillful attack and magnificent defense, there is seldom an exhibition of apparent disorganization; the members of the opposing teams are on tip-toes watching and waiting for the opportunity to do their share, and if they show more 'bone' than 'brains' it's back to the bushes for them. A local union is not unlike a base ball club; there are many points of similarity; the successful union, like the winning ball club, changes its pace, gets out of the rut, and its members never permit an opportunity to slip by which could be taken advantage of for the benefit of the organization.

"If your local union is using ancient ideas and obsolete methods the chances are that the absentees imagine the chairs and tables are taking up the tasks and helping do them. As well expect a bunch of base ball bats to win a championship without the aid of players. Attend the meetings of your union; if the union lacks the 'punch' to make it a winner, it's up to you to hop right into the game and help change methods, cut out the old six-of-one and half-a-dozen-of-the-other policy; bring your organization up to date, turn the hose on the fossils, substitute live wires for burnt out fuses, oil up and go forward."

THE EFFECT OF OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Victor L. Berger, the Milwaukee Socialist representative, has introduced an old age pension bill into Congress.

This bill declares that all persons over

sixty years of age, who have been residents in the United States for sixteen years, and whose average weekly income does not exceed \$6, shall be entitled to a pension of \$4 a week. If the income from other sources is over \$6 but under \$9, the pension will range from \$3 to \$1.

If enacted into law, this measure would have far-reaching effects. It would remove the fear of old age from the minds of working people. It would brighten millions of homes in rural districts as well as in the cities. It would prevent much destitution and reduce the squalor, disease and crime that are the result of destitution.

It would necessitate an increase of taxes, but restrict the sphere of private benevolence. It would do much toward solving the unemployed problem by withdrawing large numbers of elderly people from the field of industry. It would enable the workers to command higher wages, firstly, by relieving the labor market, and secondly, by making it possible for them to bargain more successfully with the bosses.

Mr. Berger estimates that approximately three million people would be entitled to pensions under this bill. If only one-sixth of these quit their jobs upon receiving a pension, that would mean 500,000 fewer persons fighting for employment. That would make it easier for the younger men to secure jobs. It would also make it easier for them to command higher wages. The less competition they have to meet the more independent they can become. Furthermore, if the old members of a workers' family receive pensions, the worker himself will not be so hard pressed. He need not accept the first job that turns up, nor need he cling to a job that galls him because there is only nine dollars between him and poverty. He can insist upon better conditions, he can hold off for better terms, he can stand up for his rights more ably than he has ever stood up for them before.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of the Railway Carmen's Journal, published monthly at Kansas City, Mo., required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

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W. J. ADAMES,

Editor and Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1912.

Chas. A. McCrum, Notary Public.

(My commission expires April 12, 1916.)

(Seal)

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RAILWAY CARMEN'S JOURNAL. 505 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A government pension is worth more than its face value to the working class. Its benefit extends beyond the amount of bread it will buy. It confers many indirect benefits that are not visible to the naked eye, not least among which is peace of mind. It may even enable organized labor, at times, to win doubtful strikes.

Politically, the party that champions old age pensions will inspire the gratitude of large numbers of working people, gratitude that will be expressed in the form of votes. The Socialist party is fortunate in being the first to introduce such a measure into Congress.

Socialists, trade-unionists, and all public-spirited citizens should co-operate to bring public opinion to bear upon Congress in behalf of this measure.—Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Journal.

THE DETRACTOR.

He works in the dark. God's sunshine never penetrates the atmosphere of his machinations. He shuns the light with as much aversion as a white slaver shuns publicity.

He feeds prejudice, nurtures jealousy and breathes poison into the ears of the unthinking and gullible. From his depraved mind emanates the slander that slurs motive and sears the soul of those who are endeavoring to make the world better. His warped mental apparatus precludes broadness and makes him measure others by his own standard. Suspicion hatches in his cerebral cavity like flies on a scavenger dump.

He rends the home, obliterates affection and robs the child of parental love, its natural heritage. Through his treacherous slander impulsive men take the gun route and weak women find solace in carbohc. He resurrects the corpse of yesterday and hurls it into the path of tomorrow. Devoid of conscience, he assails character as ruthlessly as a hold-up man robs his victim.

He infests every group in society. Honor and truth are words foreign to his vocabulary. No woman is true to her trust or man decent, according to his distorted imagination. In a garden of roses he sees only the thorns and transforms it into a thistle path.

In a labor union his prey is the earnest men who are active in the cause. No officer is honest in the mind of the detractor; no motive good. Graft is his whisper to the inexperienced and graft is re-echoed with mechanical precision from mouths governed by phonographic craniums.

He is the morbid creature who stays away from meetings and explains a delayed contract by the inference that the committee was "fixed."

He is the loud shouter at the wet goods counter on so-and-so "getting his;" he doesn't blame him so long as there are suckers who stand for it.

He is the snake who sneaks to the gallery of a meeting hall, secrets himself from the view of honest men, and hisses insult at an

officer who has given his life to the uplift of his fellow man.

He cowers at exposure and slinks like a cur when truth corners him with his perfidy. He is the last word on cowardice, and all that was ever said on treachery he is—and more. Fortunately he is a few among the numbers that make for the world's advancement.

He has no place among red-blooded men. The day of tolerance of rotten timber in Amalgamated ranks is waning. The purging process cannot be applied too soon in our local divisions.—The Union Leader.

CAUSE OF LABOR UNREST.

Wages Paid Are Too Small and Work Dull and Uninteresting

In a symposium on the labor question, contributed to by some of the foremost statesmen, philanthropists and preachers of England, Sidney Low has the following to say:

Labor, speaking broadly, is discontented for two reasons. It does not like its work, and it is not satisfied with its pay.

Let us face the fact fairly. Most work, especially that done by the toiling multitudes of men and women, is arduous and uninteresting, if not actually disagreeable. How many people do—or can—really enjoy their work?

The vast majority of those who constitute the rank and file of the army of labor—not workmen in the technical sense alone, but clerks, male and female shop assistants and others—perform dull or wearisome duties because they must. There is no other reason. Do you suppose that a man likes shoveling muck into a cart all day? That a young woman takes pleasure in thrumming at the keys of a typewriter from 9 in the morning to 6 in the evening?

And the mischief of it is that very often the individual engaged in these dull tasks is educated and does think. The temper of labor, as Mr. Wells rightly says, has changed. We have given the workman an education which is not much inferior to that of his "betters." We complete it when he leaves school by the cheap press, the the-

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ater, the free lecture, the public library, the franchise. In the old days there was an outward and physical as well as a clearly marked intellectual distinction between "master" and "man," between the so called brain worker and the day laborer. The "gentleman" was taller, straighter, fairer than the artisan. He washed thrice daily, and the other did not wash at all. He spoke in a different dialect and had finer manners.

Today the workman has his bathroom and cultivates personal hygiene. He has read books and dealt with ideas. Not long since I foregathered with a porter at a London terminus, and we discussed the late railway strikes. He looked like a particularly athletic, well set up, clean living young university graduate. He talked of Marx and Ruskin and told me the strikes were only the tendency of evolution and the resultant of social forces acting in the industrial

sphere. But this, you may say, is an exceptional man, who will rise. I doubt it.

In the past there were two mighty influences to keep workingmen "in their places," which we may call faith and fear. They believed that their "betters" had a natural right to superior ease and wealth in virtue of the real superiority conferred by birth, education and character. Even if the poor man resented this inequality it was useless for him to struggle against the divine ordering of things. He submitted, partly because he thought he ought, partly because he knew he must. Both sentiments are weakening. The workingman no longer recognizes a superiority in the employing, propertied and administrative classes commensurate to their opportunities and emoluments. Parliament and collective bargaining have given him new weapons. If we are to deal effectually with the unrest of labor we must take account of these ideas, be they right or wrong.

Darrow, the Enigma.

Clarence Darrow is a riddle. The American people have not yet worked it out; but there is no disputing the fact that year by year more and more of them grow interested in the Darrow Enigma. A fighting non-resistant; an advocate of the law defending labor leaders accused of terrorist methods; a passionate lover of liberty, brought to the very gates of the penitentiary, Darrow has appealed to the imagination of an ever growing public, until today he challenges national attention.

In a short sketch it would be impossible to do more than suggest this personality. Moreover, it is a personality which seems more elusive the more it is studied. Like life itself such a varied nature baffles analysis. Like life itself it offers tares with wheat, the rainbow of bitter tears with shining joy, the thorns with the flowers. Also like life, in all its inconsistencies this nature is consistent, ever unfolding in a logical development.

To the critic, small and irritable, Darrow's faults blot the entire page of his history. Little men, virtues, faults and all might crawl through the hole-in-the-fence left by one of Darrow's peccadillos. As for his blazing virtues, such little critics creep away blinded by them, to seek the comfortable darkness. Human, all too human, this man has suffered much in his individual life: Depending upon the public for the chance to do his public work, his career, too, has been injured by the carping of venomous critics. Yet here he is at fifty-two still laying about him and attacking with victorious blows the mighty powers which ever threaten Justice, Liberty, Fraternal Love.

Darrow was born in the Western Reserve

of Ohio of a father who gave up the ministry to run a country store that he might "feel surer of what he was doing." At nineteen young Darrow taught school and later had one year at college, which was "all he wanted." Early in the twenties he went to Chicago to study law, and there he has built up a brilliant reputation at the bar, serving at one time as corporation counsel for a great railroad, but later preferring the defense of such men as Debs, Kidd, the anthracite coal miners, and Moyer, Haywood, and the McNamaras. Also the artist and the philosopher were growing apace, through these years, in this many-sided personality. Evenings, Sundays and vacations were spent in delivering lectures, writing essays, stories and novels, and furthering every form of movement tending to ameliorate conditions for the poor and oppressed. No one can begin to understand this man who has not heard him speak in private, intimate conversation and public lectures and orations—who has not read his writings from the earliest to the latest. The ideas he utters today were rooted in his boyhood when his susceptible nature was under the influence of Garrison, Kelley, Foster, Pillsbury and other devoted abolitionists who inspired him with ideals of liberty and fired him with bitter hatred of tyranny.

Fully two-thirds of Darrow's time has been given to preaching or practicing his doctrines of Justice, Democracy, Liberty and Love.

For eighteen years the law firm of Altgeld & Darrow, on Clark and Randolph street was to the poor and outcast of Chicago a lighthouse to wrecked mariners on a turbulent sea. And after Altgeld died Dar-

row shouldered his partner's burdens with his own. His office in the center of six squares of the richest district of the city bounded by the fashionable Michigan boulevard, the famous Auditorium Hotel, by the wealth of Marshall Field & Company, stood out the one protest against the tyranny of the Money Power.

Twelfth floor! The elevator man knows. That was where the flagging is worn by the ceaseless tread of rough-shod feet of the poor and the heavy-laden. They come from every dark corner, seeking in the proud and cruel metropolis the one gleam of beckoning hope. The bench of Darrow's outer office was always crowded by men in overalls, their arms in slings, by women huddled in shawls and threadbare clothes, wan-faced, waiting for Darrow. "He'll fix you up," their friends had promised.

And out he would come to them, one by one, the novelty of helping the weak and unfortunate long since worn off. He was just going on because "someone must help these people." His tired eyes took in the long waiting line; his great chest heaved a sigh; he smiled to them in turn, a pitying smile, and beckoning the nearest, slouched back to the inner room to add new cares to the bent shoulders' burden. One of his younger partners would sometimes protest: "My God, we are overwhelmed with important matters. You can't see Darrow." But the people knew better and waited, and Darrow only whistled a puzzled note or two before deciding that the "important matters" must wait, rather than the poor.

The sight of those wan faces and warped and mangled figures, the tales he heard, the bitter wrongs which were unfolded in that inner office have sunk lines of pain, pathos and revolt in the face of the great lawyer. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these my children, ye have done it also unto me." Their experiences became his experiences, plowing up his soul and springing into expression in his writings and speeches.

Darrow's theories and sympathies have been expounded in pamphlets and books, which are unique in the literature of our time. In "A Persian Pearl and Other Essays," he discusses with a poet's insight, "Omar Khayyam," "Walt Whitman," "Robert Burns," "Realism in Literature and Art," and "The Skeleton in the Closet." "The Skeleton in the Closet" is a favorite phrase of Darrow's, symbolizing the secret in almost every life, which enables us to understand the frailty and sufferings of others. Remembrance of our own skeletons will wipe out the spirit of vengeance, of bitter judgment of others, will make us sympathetically understand the McNamaras and even "criminals" of less noble mistakes than theirs. "An Eye for an Eye," another of Darrow's books, communicates the psychology of a murderer and makes one feel the injustice of capital punishment. "Resist Not Evil" advocates Tolstoi's doctrine of non-

resistance. In "Farmington" he voices the sense of failure which comes to most men at one time or another. "All my life," it concludes, "I have been planning and hoping, and thinking and dreaming, and loitering and waiting. All my life I have been getting ready to begin to do something worth the while. I have been waiting for the summer and waiting for the fall; I have been waiting for the winter and waiting for the spring, waiting for the night and waiting for the morning, waiting and dawdling and dreaming, till the day is almost spent and the twilight close at hand."

But it is not in his written works, but as an orator that Clarence Darrow finds his best expression. After the office door was closed upon the routine of daily life, in the evenings and Sundays, he would tuck the loose notes of a favorite theme into an overcoat pocket and scurry off, late, to teach Tolstoi from the platform of any church or lecture hall to which he was bidden, or to meet some eager group and discuss the deep humanity of Robert Burns, or to agree with Henry George "as far as he went" at a Single Tax gathering, and with Carl Marx, "modified," to an angry audience of orthodox old-school Socialists. He will talk till long past midnight to a handful of Jews in the Chicago Ghetto with the same ardor with which he addresses a theatre full of well-dressed attendants of the Ethical Culture Lectures. He will dwell lovingly on the Bonnie Brier Bush tales with a half dozen friends in the park, or clash swords in quick anger with the host at a fashionable dinner party. He will "line up" with the inmates of the County Jail, where once he delivered his famous lectures on Crimes and Criminals. There is no such thing as a crime, as the word is generally understood. I do not believe there is any sort of distinction between the real moral condition of the people in and out of jail. In one sense we are all equally good and equally bad. We do the best we can under the circumstances. There is only one way to cure so-called crime, and that is to give the people a chance to live. There is no other way." And in "Resist Not Evil" he had written: "We do not blame the dwarf for his stature, the deaf because they cannot hear, the blind because they cannot see. The felon is my brother not alone because he has every element of good that I so well recognize in myself, but because I have every element of evil that I see in him.

"How great a difference is there between making a sharp deal with your neighbor; getting more from him than you give him, and taking outright what is his? Yet one is business and the other is felony. Why should the man who kills another in the heat of passion be dealt capital punishment while owners of factories who kill men and women by unsafe tools, are justified?"

Darrow's fame as an orator is widespread. His name is one to conjure with wherever an audience is wanted. Whether Darrow

was to speak or not, his name was always announced for a program designed to draw a crowd. And especially the poor would flock to hear him. The man's love of the people is the intense passion of his life, and the poor know.

Let us follow the crowd to a great meeting at Cooper Union, New York, where Darrow has been advertised to speak.

The huge hall is crowded to the ceilings and hundreds are turned away. The chairman introduces the man who has become beloved as the "Great Defender" of the leaders of the masses, and Darrow rises modestly and simply to all his great height. For fifteen minutes the crowd applauds and waves and cheers and cries out in wild acclaim: Darrow! Darrow! Darrow! three cheers for Clarence Darrow. A ten thousand voiced roar of applause and appreciation of "the only Clarence Darrow." And the man standing there waving them to silence with such modest deprecation is clearly moved by their greeting, to the depths of a sensitive soul. He stands there simple and plainly dressed as any working man, indifferent to personal appearance and the conventional trifles of life, he ponders larger issues. He has been described in the *St. Louis Mirror*:

"A man of more than average height, with well rounded limbs and body, a deep chest which drops into a general bearing of relaxation while the whole frame ambles with toes kicking up in the process of walking. On the broad shoulders a round head, delicate at the back, but marked in front by an oppressively full brow, which overarches the face like a crag. Underneath the brow, eyes of gooseberry size and color, which roam restlessly or else assume a fixed expression as if looking through a stone wall or into the secrets of fate; a sallow, leathern-like complexion with felsh hanging loosely over the cheeks and jaws and shot through with heavy lines, a varying expression, at times lowering into saturnine sorrowfulness, at times melting into smiles and wreathed in good nature and irresistible charm—a rounded boyish face."

His voice is a wonderful instrument, always musical and ranging from the winsome tone of kindly intimacy to a trumpet blast calling to arms for revolution.

He begins with incisive, epigrammatic, moderate sentences always. And the scathing sarcasm, bitter denunciation and rousing appeal toward which he rises, are concerned not with persons, but with principles. He is a lover of all men. He is a fierce hater not of any man, but of inhuman qualities found in men, of any form of hypocrisy, pretense, tyranny or cruelty.

In a typical speech he develops many sides to his nature—in turns something of the unassuming child, the panther, the lynx, the lion, yet always compassionate, hating no one unless while he is an oppressor or conventionally observing the letter of the law while outraging the spirit. Against

tyranny and hypocrisy he ever hurls a great storm of invective. His words rumble and toss, crash and flash and go muttering off, leaving behind an overwhelming sense of awe, a fresh vision through the clouds of some old superstition or dark wrong. And after the storm comes the rainbow—tears and laughter and a calm, philosophic peace. His audience weeps with him, laughs through tears at his irresistible wit and humor, and comes away tied to the man, Darrow, heart and soul, thinking of him ever after as "Clarence," so intimately have they shared his great experiences, so completely has he won their affection.—Exchange.

THE UNIONISM THAT FAILS.

Independent and Weak National Organizations Are Worse Than Useless.

During the past month the Banner received a communication from a well-known member of a railroad brotherhood in which he deplored the fact that in a certain railroad center in the Province the boiler makers had left the International Union and formed an independent organization. The reason given for such action was that owing to the big strikes in the States they had been assessed on an average of a dollar a week in addition to the ordinary dues, and felt unable on the rate of wages they received to maintain such a drain, and had therefore formed an organization of their own, and with lower dues and no assessments found it far easier to induce non-unionists to join.

In answer we would state that there are only two kinds of unions in existence, those who are strong enough numerically and financially to do things and win results, and those who are unions in name only and have neither the ability or the resources to make good, and which from their very nature and composition are doomed to failure.

You can't get something for nothing out of a Labor Union any more than you can out of any other legitimate business proposition. The only unions that have ever won results in America are affiliated with the International movement. Independent organizations have always proved farcical and visionary and have generally been just about as substantial as a shadow on the fence.

With the monster combinations that exist today to crush out the spirit of independence among the workers it is worse than foolish for men to withdraw from strong organizations to form cheap concerns that have no possible chance of making good. If it were not for the powerful international bodies there is not a boiler maker, machinist, or worker of any of the mechanical crafts employed on Canadian railways today who would be earning the rate of wages he does at the present time. If every boiler maker in Canada was organized in low due, national or independent unions, and a big strike was forced on them, they

would simply be unable to finance it, they would either be starved into abject submission or have to depend on the generosity and charity of the international unions for contributions to win their fight and help them out.

The smaller an organization is numerically the larger must be the financial contributions of the members to maintain an effective treasury.

A Labor Union without substantial financial means is worse than a joke, it is a crime, and the experience of national and independent unions in Canada have been of such a uniformly disastrous nature that it hardly seems credible that sane individuals could be found at this late day who would be so easy as to essay to emulate such folly. Cheap unions have always proved to be jokes, and how men endowed with average intelligence can be induced to believe that they can really do more than play at organization on a skimpy fifty cents per month is utterly beyond our comprehension. The arch of Trades Unionism from its earliest inception is marked with the wrecks and failures of low due and cheap John institutions that might possibly flourish during times of peace, but which have lamentably failed in the hour of stress and storm.—The Industrial Banner.

THE VETERANS OF UNIONISM.

Union labor in our country has come to an age where many of its members in looking back to see its starting point, lost in the distance and the intervening turns in the road it has traveled. Only the pathway ahead is visible—with what obstacles to surmount and difficulties to overcome need not be considered here.

In this connection comes the thought of those whom we are leaving behind and the work they accomplished of which the present member is a beneficiary. Do we appreciate their labors, and do we honor the fathers of unionism? Their faithfulness to an obligation taken on entering the union, their devotion to its principles, choosing not to follow the line of least resistance, braving the dangers that beset the pioneer—do the younger members stop to consider what has already been won for them, and that they start in union life safe from many foes the veterans have conquered, and that they reap where others have sown?

Some of the older organizations, in their collective capacity, have taken action that recognizes an indebtedness to the veteran member. Pensions are granted, dues are remitted and scales are adjusted to meet their necessities and the requirements of economic conditions. Referendum votes by the majority have often brought this about, and the organization as a whole is given due credit. But many an individual member has yet to realize his obligation to the work and sacrifice of the men who have founded his organization, and fails to heartily offer the plaudit, "Well done!" Too often selfish in

thought and action, he beholds naught else in others.

Unions were not always equipped as we find many of them today, and fewer workers had learned in the school of experience of their benefits, hence were not affiliated. Members contemplating strike could not begin the struggle in the confidence of financial aid from an international or local treasury. Sick, accident and death relief came only from voluntary contributions, and were uncertain. Lockouts and ill-advised strikes or other causes brought on disaster, and left the organization crippled in membership and purse. Against greater odds than those of today did they contend for the rights of the worker to organize for collective bargaining with the employer, and for the ascendancy of human over property rights. But that old—perhaps gray-haired—member of your union struggled on in faith, and always "carried his card." Some were more active than others in the militant work, but these needed the co-operation and the ready aid their less gifted but ever faithful brother could lend, and all are entitled to share in the regard of the younger membership. Stubborn has been the adversity union labor has encountered. But a bright star has been its beacon, and these older members have built on a sure foundation. Now we behold the fruits of their fidelity, their patience, their efforts—in every local, in every central body, in the structure of every international among older unions.

Today we build on the foundations they have laid, and great is the responsibility for those who sincerely desire the success of their organization—that they add not the wood, hay and stubble that shall perish when every man's work shall be made manifest and tried by fire. Changes must come, and it is not the plea that labor's policies must be as the laws of the Medes and Persians, yet the traditions, customs and the kindly counsel of these old members is not to be lightly cast aside. Too often do we see youthful enthusiasm scornfully reject the advice of an elder unionist—and too often with disastrous consequences. Age does not imply absolute perfection, but gratitude for the work of union labor's veterans is nought but their just due.—Labor Clarion.

HOSTILE TO UNIONS.

Steel Trust on Record as Opposed to Labor Organizations.

The congressional committee which investigated the United States Steel Corporation under a resolution adopted May 4, 1911, that had been strongly urged before congress for several sessions by the American Federation of Labor and other reform associations, has completed its report and presented it to congress.

It is urged that members of congress be requested to supply applicants with copies

of this remarkable document for use in trade union and central union libraries. From it these truths are gleaned: "A most important economic fact brought out in this investigation which has too often been overlooked is that the true measure of a man's work is the production per man per day and not the mere amount of wage paid. This important fact should never be lost sight of in the all important question of cost production."

The committee states that on June 17, 1901, six weeks after the Steel corporation was organized and began operations, Charles Steele, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., brought forward the following proposition at a meeting of the executive committee of the Steel corporation, and the president was instructed to convey it to all the presidents of the subsidiary companies. This resolution was extensively discussed, and it clearly and emphatically displays the attitude of this corporation toward labor, especially organized labor. Mr. Steele's proposition reads:

"That we are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor and advise subsidiary companies to take a firm position when these questions come up and say that they are not going to recognize it—that is, any extension of unions in mills where they do not now exist; that great care should be used to prevent trouble and that they promptly report and confer with this corporation."

All of the evidence collected by the committee clearly shows how American laborers felt after they saw the attitude of the trust following this declaration. They considered they were not wanted in the works of the United States Steel corporation, and the process of filling their places by hordes of laborers from Southern Europe began swiftly and has continued up to the present time. These foreign laborers were almost entirely from agricultural localities. They knew absolutely nothing about the manufacture of iron and steel, but they were serviceable to fight the American labor unions.

In response to this attitude of the steel trust toward American labor the committee impressively reports that "the result is that 80 per cent of the unskilled laborers are foreigners of these classes. With the guidance of a skilled American foreman such a crew can work out results in unskilled labor production."

The profits of this system of employment go to the Steel corporation, while the displaced American workman shifts as best he can. The committee also says that the daily lives and conditions of living of these laborers show conditions undesirable and far below what is ordinarily understood to be the American standard of living among the laborers of our country. Some of the details are revolting, both as to sanitary and moral conditions. Taking the ordinary family as a unit, the wages paid, even if the

head of the family is constantly employed, are barely enough to provide subsistence."

THE UNTRODDED WAY.

The man who follows the untrodden way often grows sore of foot and lonely of heart. Whether it is in the primitive wilderness or through the jungle of established wrongs and customs, the way will be thorny and rocky and beset by cunning savagery. And even those who are to follow after and enjoy the blessings of the healthier, happier way often jibe and rail at the lonely man of faith breaking the new road. And yet with all the opposition and hardship and loneliness, there is a zest in walking the untrodden way. There is a thrill of high purpose and a lure of faith unknown to the plodders on the dull road of Let-Us-Alone. Even the hardship of it calls to the man willing to work; the battle of it stirs the man whose courage is ready to defend the weak and the needy; and the originality of it lures the man of imagination. Sometimes the snug man in the coolness of his own shade tree pities the toiler on the unbeaten track. But he sees only the outside hardship of what seems a thankless task. He never knows the satisfaction of a grim purpose fought to the finish, the thrill of the bugle call far ahead on the untrodden road, nor sees visions, in his weariest hour, of throngs who shall come after, singing the songs of a truer freedom, and gathering the fruit that grows along the better way of life which he has found for them.—Collier's Weekly.

A FAIR CATCH.

The annual concerted robbery known as the bazaar, was in full swing.

There was one hero there—a young man, who had strolled all round, and so far bought nothing. Nor did he intend to do so. But a determined looking young woman tackled him as he passed her stall for the second time.

"Won't you buy a nice cigarette holder?" she asked winningly.

"Thanks, I don't smoke," replied the brave youth.

"Or a pen wiper? I worked it myself," she added softly.

"Thanks, I never write," he repeated again sadly and solemnly.

"Then here's a nice box of chocolates. Her tones were getting colder.

"Thanks, I don't eat sweets."

Then a grim look came over her fair face, as she produced a plain wooden box from the back of her stall.

"Sir, she said cuttingly, will you buy this box of soap?"

And the young man, with a sickly grin, paid up.

Some people love to hear themselves talk so well that they would lie awake listening when they talk in their sleep if they knew they were doing it.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

The internal situation in Mexico is so profound, and the antecedent causes and conditions of such long standing, always now and forever to remain troublesome, unless properly and thoroughly settled, that intervention should be the last thought of the people of the United States—at least we should wait until the representatives of European powers become so urgent as to leave us no choice, or until the people of Mexico themselves demonstrate that they are unable to maintain a government, two contingencies both remote and improbable.

I make this statement from personal knowledge of conditions in Mexico, obtained by extensive travel, much inquiry and close observations there in the early part of the year 1907. Shortly after my return I wrote of the military despotism and political tyranny I had observed in the country, and of the approaching trouble, already visible in the twilight of unrest. Events have justified those "conclusions."

Intervention by the United States is likely to be fraught with such dire consequences to us, that I feel impelled to add my little in remonstrance to immediate action, hoping that the future may be so good to us as to render such action unnecessary.

We already have Cuba and the Philippines on our hands, coming to us as fortunes of war; the Canal Zone has forced us to take a hand in suppressing the turbulence of adjoining states; and, if we are to add Mexico, where can we stop?

Unlike England, whose colonies and possessions are peaceable and loyal as a basis of trade, the source of her wealth and greatness, our foreign possessions and relations are on a military basis, expensive to ourselves, acute with the people we are attempting to govern, and a constant danger of foreign wars and international complications.

The greatest trouble with us appears to be that our people do not know, or, if knowing, do not appreciate, what the war in Mexico is about. This is perfectly reasonable, because conditions in Mexico are so strange, and so far beyond our information and experience, that human credulity lacks the power to grasp.

In ancient times some exploring Greeks ascended the Nile to "the table of the sun," and, on their return, reported that they had been to a country where, at noon, the sun cast the shadows to the south. The world now disbelieved everything they had reported, because this fact was then so far beyond the knowledge and experience of the people as to be universally regarded as impossible.

The same thing occurred in Slam a couple of centuries ago, when the people were told by Europeans that, in their country, during a certain portion of the year, water became so hard men could walk upon it.

One traveling extensively in the unfre-

quented parts of Mexico is in the same case. Men will not believe what he reports, and, indeed, are excusable for not believing, because the surprises are so great, the traveler himself cannot at first believe his own senses, but must imbibe the impression slowly, and even then he feels as when awakening from a dream or reverie.

Had I dropped down on Mars, I could not have been as much surprised at conditions as in Mexico; because our telescopic studies of that planet have developed what we might expect; but, as to Mexico, we have been suffering rather from a lack of information than from misconceptions derived from literary fictions, improperly denominated histories.

One simply following the lines of railroad travel through Mexico might nearly as well remain at home, or better, if he is seeking information as to the condition of the country, for no impression at all is better than error. I visited a city of perhaps 3,000 inhabitants quite a hundred miles from the railroad, without wagon roads or wheel communication, and where the postoffice for all purposes was a cigar box. Why will people, civilized people, highly civilized people, seek and bear with such exile? The answer is, because of oppression.

If anyone objects to the emphasis I have put upon the civilization of the Mexicans, I want to taunt him with his ancestors, that, during the thousands of years our ancestors were warring savages prowling the woods of Europe, dressed in the skins of animals in winter and quite naked in the summer, the Mexicans were a highly civilized people, intelligent, considerate, industrious, happy, and that their present misery is due to centuries of oppression and outrage by the conquering Spaniards, accompanied by the perpetration upon them of all the crimes of that fanatically cruel and bloodthirsty race of marauding savages.

At the conquest, a handful of marauding, murdering, robbing, enslaving Spanish fanatics, outcasts at home, descended like a pack of ravenous wolves upon the peaceful, prosperous and happy fold of Mexico, plundering, robbing and murdering the people by the million, enslaving those not fortunate enough to perish in defense of their country, then applying torture, then starvation, and, finally, as if to make them suffer the last dregs of humiliation and drink the gall-and-wormwood of degradation, loaded them with their religion.

The consequences of these awful crimes remain to this day, and now we view the tremendous spectacles of a nation of 13,000,000 souls, the whole country of their residence and the government, enslaved, owned and dominated by a few of the descendants of the conquering and cruel Spanish savages, comprising much less than 1 per cent of the entire population.

"But, has not peonage been abolished?" Oh, yes, de jure but not de facto. The wages of a penny a day, now paid in many places,

are infinitely more advantageous to the landlord, as likewise disadvantageous to the laborer than peon slavery; and then, too, the land is still in the possession of the robbers.

As there are worse things than death, it necessarily follows that everything this side of death has its worse also.

The present war in Mexico, now in progress for about two years, is not for military ascendancy, but seeks an industrial and economic revolution.

Madero, as the successor of Diaz, has taken and now holds military possession, subject to a progressing revolution; but, in doing so, became, and now is, a military despot, a traitor to the cause he once espoused, and a betrayer of the people into the hands of their ancient enemies, so that, the people now are waging the same war against Madero they began against Diaz.

The people of Mexico are fighting for the land, for the land forcibly and wrongfully taken from them. They own it, are entitled to it, and should have it. The present Spanish descendant holds by a possession,

not a right, coming by inheritance founded on rapine, robbery, murder, slavery. He should be divested, and the land turned back to the people; and the people of Mexico will accomplish this, if let alone. Let them alone! The question must be settled, must be fought out, and now is the time to do it. "A wrong long continued can never become a right."

Our citizens can have no vested rights in Mexico; they have been officially warned for many months to leave, if they find conditions intolerable; and our government even went so far as to send a vessel to patrol the west coast to pick up any marooned there and unable to get away. If these people cannot bring away their property, that is wholly immaterial, because, if destroyed, indemnity will be forthcoming; and, if past experience of increasing values following destruction should be repeated, great will be the gain! Those still remaining, knowing the danger, if hurt, will be guilty of contributory negligence, and should not recover.

Texas Frontier Reminiscences.

By S. J. Adams, Member of Lone Star Lodge
No. 17.

LOS CUEVAS.

Leaving with us instructions to go to Redama, and there to await his return, the captain with McGovern started to Rio Grande City where he had some business to transact. At eleven thirty the next day, we rode in to Redama and were unsaddling our horses when McGovern galloped in to camp with a message in his hand which he frantically waved to attract our attention. Quickly glancing over the note, Robinson, who was in command, turned to us and said, "Saddle up, men, we have work to do," and at 12 o'clock sharp we were off and away for Los Cuevas, seventy-four miles distant.

At Lagana Prietas the captain had learned that a band of Cortina's men had crossed into Texas a few days before and that they were now headed for the river at Los Cuevas with a herd of stolen cattle. The captain calculated from all information he could obtain that the desperadoes would reach the river about 7 o'clock and his instructions to us were to meet him at the river opposite Los Cuevas by 7 o'clock by all means. From Redama to Lagana Prietas is fifty-six miles and there is no direct road. The country for about thirty miles is very rough, and there is no water between the two ranches. From Lagana Prietas to Los Cuevas is eighteen miles of deep sand along the military road, and there is no water between these two points.

At 6 o'clock we arrived at Prietas but our horses were so tired and so thirsty we were forced to give them a few minutes

rest. We rested for twenty minutes and then we mounted and again headed for Los Cuevas; but we arrived twenty minutes late.

The Mexicans had crossed the river and for the time were beyond our reach. They had crossed over with the stolen herd of cattle and our captain had been forced to stand by and watch them as they waved their hats at him and laughed almost in his very face. We were considerably vexed when we arrived because we were twenty minutes late, but we had ridden seventy-four miles through a rough and waterless country in seven hours and twenty minutes, and he was bound to admit that we had done all that men could do; for there are but few living men today who could stand that ride and there are but few horses that could carry their riders that distance under the same circumstances and be ready for service the next day.

But we were late. The Mexicans had escaped with their stolen cattle, and the captain was mad. We were hungry, of course, for we had eaten nothing since early in the morning, and the long hard ride we had just made would naturally make us feel the want of something to eat. So we dismounted, and having nothing with which to feed our poor tired horses we tied them to mesquite trees and proceeded to cook and eat our suppers. The captain had found a sheep somewhere among the Jacals (Hacals) along the river before our arrival. A big fat sheep, and this we divided

equally as near as possible among the thirty-one men. We had neither bread nor salt, but sheep meat cooked on the end of a willow stick and held in the flames tastes good to a hungry man. While we were cooking and eating our sheep, the captain was walking up and down along the bank of the river. We knew that he was dissatisfied, but we had no idea what he intended doing. We were not long however in finding out, for calling us in line after we had finished eating, he made us a talk.

Our captain, although a full blood Irishman, was not much of a talker. He had but little to say at any time, but when he spoke it was always to the point. In speaking to us collectively, he always used the term "gentlemen," he looked upon us as gentlemen and he expected each of us to so conduct himself at all times, as to deserve the name. "Gentlemen," said he as we stood expectant in line that night on the banks of the Rio Grande, "we came too late to intercept those thieving devils, but if they or the President of the United States imagine for an instant that they can rob the people of Texas right before my eyes and then laugh at me across that muddy old stream of water, and then hear no more about it, why they are badly mistaken."

"In yonder Robbers' Roost," continued he pointing to Los Cuevas, which sits on the point of a hill on the south bank of the river, "are the men we are after, and protected as they imagine themselves to be by both the civil and the military authorities which forbid our crossing this river, they laugh at us and defy us. Now, I am going to cross there tonight, some of you may want to go with me, and some of you may not, and I will be candid with you, if you go, there are a great many chances against your ever coming back. There are at least a hundred men in Los Cuevas tonight part of them Rurales, and you know that the Mexican Ranger can fight. "Now then," he continued, after drawing a line with a stick about six paces in front of us and the whole length of our line, "now then, every man who will follow me of his own free will and accord, cross this line, and if any man among you fails to cross, I shall not think hard of him."

He ceased speaking, and then with a yell, that an old confederate soldier might have envied, the boys sprang across that line, "I knew you would do it, every one of you," the captain said as he turned away with a sob in his voice. There was no ferry boat or other means of crossing the river at Los Cuevas, but we learned that two miles above the town there was small canoe owned by a Mexican boy, so marching up the river we took possession of this boat, and as three men could safely cross in it, we were soon on the southern bank, and standing on the soil of our enemies, in the land of the Montezumas. Our captain was planning to strike the town from behind,

and just at day light, held us for two or three hours before advancing. Sandoval, our guide, knew every cattle trail in this part of the country, but it had been several years since he had been in this immediate neighborhood, and in the meantime a small ranch had sprung up a half mile back of Los Cuevas, of which he knew nothing. This ranch, we afterwards learned, was called Cucharro, or the Spoon. At daylight we charged into this ranch, and as there were but eleven men in it they made but a poor fight, and were all dead in a very few minutes, for being in the enemies' country and knowing that no mercy would be shown us if we failed, we neither asked quarter nor gave it. Of course, the firing at El Cucharro aroused the people of Los Cuevas, and when we arrived at the outskirts of the town a few minutes later, it was to find not one hundred, but at least five hundred men with arms in their hands, ready to receive us, and at least fifty of them were "Rurales," or Mexican rangers. Our captain, seeing the hopelessness of an attack on the town, stopped us within about two hundred yards of our enemies and at that distance we fought them for about twenty minutes, killing, as we afterward learned, seven men besides a good many others wounded, and this without the loss of a man. Of course, we would have been annihilated in short order, but for the fact that the Mexicans believed us to be a decoy to draw them away from the town, and the protection of their stock corals in which they had taken refuge.

As nothing could be accomplished by a longer stay in our dangerous position, the captain ordered a retreat, and although Armstrong, Pitts Polly and a few of the others protested loudly against it, we turned our backs for the first time upon the enemy. Slowly we tramped back to the point on the river where our little boat lay, and lowly and cautiously the enemy followed us up, firing at us continuously, but at a safe distance. But when we arrived at the river, the hopelessness of our situation presented itself to us in a way we could not understand. The little boat could carry to safety but three men at a time, and with five hundred armed men close upon us and watching our every move, we knew full well that before half of our little band could cross over, they would rush upon us and destroy those who remained. There was then nothing left for us to do but fight, and this we were prepared to do; we could not have chosen a more advantageous position for a fight, for finding we could not cross the river we turned at bay, and while the low bank under which we took refuge, protected our bodies entirely, in front of us there was an open space fully two hundred and fifty yards wide and across this our enemies would have to come in order to reach us.

Standing under the low bank of the river with our sharp carbines pointed through

the little fringe of willows along the top of the bank, we waited for the death struggle which we knew must come. We could hear the enemy in the willow brush back of the opening in our front, but not knowing our strength they hesitated to attack us. Couriers were out scouring the country for reinforcements, and hundreds of men were coming from every direction to assist in our annihilation. After waiting for nearly an hour for the enemy to attack us, the captain crossed over in our little boat to send, if possible, a courier to Ringold, twelve miles away for help from the military post at that point, and just as the captain landed on the Texas shore a body of Rurales dashed out of the willow in our front and charged straight at us across the opening. Oh, it was a glorious sight, those superb horsemen charging down upon us in their dark blue uniforms, and with bright red sashes about their waists and with silver mounted revolvers in their hands. "Remember Goliad and the Alamo," was passed down the line by Armstrong. "Remember Goliad and the Alamo," was whispered from man to man, and then as Texans with the hatred of our fathers of the Mexican race, in our hearts, each man resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible. "Ready, aim, fire," cried Robinson when the Rurales were within fifty yards of us, and we fired straight at their faces. Several horses galloped away with empty saddles, but we checked them not. We could not stop them. We could see the whites of their eyes, and the gleam of their firmly clenched teeth and by heavens, it seemed they would ride us down in spite of all we could do. Then, dropping our carbines upon the sands at our feet, and flashing in the sunlight there leaped from out their holsters at our hips, sixty Colts revolvers, the simultaneous discharge of which was like the roar of the mighty gatlin. The Rurales could not stand it, brave as they were. Their horses were thrown upon their haunches almost above our heads: they wheeled, they flew, they were gone. No, not all of them, for nine lay dead upon the field, while heaven alone knew the number of their wounded. This was the last charge they made, although we fought them across the open space in our front all day long and all night and until 5 o'clock the next afternoon. And then two companies of the old Sixth United States Cavalry came to our relief with a gatlin gun, and a boat which would carry twelve men at a time back across the river. Up to this time in our lives we had cared but little for the flag of Uncle Sam, for we were the sons of confederate soldiers, but from that day on, not a man among us ever passed the Stars and Stripes without lifting his hat.

So we returned to our native land, and when the Mexicans charged down upon the position we had defended so well and when they cursed us and shook their clinched fists at us across the river, we did not even

laugh at them, nor return a word, but placing our arms about the necks of our faithful horses as they greedily ate of the rations so generously furnished us by the soldiers, we were willing to drop the fight for the time being and allow them to crow to their hearts' content. We had made a good fight and we knew it. We had killed twenty-seven men that we knew of. We had defeated Cortino on his own ground, and we had taught him a lesson he would not soon forget and this without the loss of a single man. We were satisfied for the time being, but we were not through with them yet, as they afterwards learned to their cost.

* * * * *

The Fandango.

To one who has never witnessed the "fandango," the native dance of the "Pelowe" or low caste Mexican, a visit to any of the large ranches of Old Mexico or southwestern Texas, particularly along the lower Rio Grande, would be very interesting. A circular space is cleared off about large enough for a one-tent circus ring. This is generally inclosed by a fence made of small bushes, weeds, coarse grass or any material of the kind that happens to be handy. In the center of this circular space a pole is set up in the ground, and about twelve feet from the ground on this pole a crosspiece is fastened on each end of which a lantern is hung. These lanterns, together with the bright shining southern moon, furnish all the light necessary for the festivities.

At one side of the ring there is invariably a little stand, where refreshments are sold to the dancers. Cigarettes, candies, nuts and mescal, a pleasant tasting, though poisonous Mexican drink, being the principal commodities offered for sale. When a gentleman (?) and lady (?) have danced as long as they care to, the lady is led up to this little stand, where she selects whatever happens to please her fancy; the gentleman, of course, paying for the same.

Enterprising Mexicans on the big ranches establish private fandango grounds, which often prove quite a profitable source of revenue. The music (?) is generally furnished by an orchestra composed of two old Mexican "greasers," one with a cracked violin, the other with the ever present (in Mexico) guitar. No one, unless it was a native, could correctly describe the dancing, for no one else could give it a name. It is not a waltz, a two-step, a mazurka, a schottische, nor any other kind of round or square dance, that any living white man ever saw. The lady and gentleman clasping each other closely in their arms and swinging round and round as one would in waltzing, dance a half "turkey trot," half Irish jig, round and round the pole in the center of the circle.

The dance doesn't look very inviting to an American, but when one "takes a hand"

he finds it much better than no dance at all.

After our long, hard fight and almost miraculous escape from Mexico at Los Cuevas, we returned to Los Russias, where the captain was forced to leave us, in charge of Lieutenant Chanders Robinson. A short time afterward he, having been called to Washington by the United States government to explain why it was necessary for him to invade a country with which the United States was at peace, destroying their property and killing their people. We never knew what explanation the captain gave, but we did learn that our little invasion cost our Uncle Sam three millions of dollars to indemnify those who were damaged and to appease the Mexican government.

Los Russias is a straggling village not more than a mile long, at each end of which there is quite a thickly settled little neighborhood, which gives to the village the names of Upper and Lower Los Russias. We established our camp in Upper Los Russias while in the lower part of the town a big fandango was in full blast. Every night in the week, of course, we attended the fandango—why not? We had been working faithfully, undergoing all kinds of hardships and dangers, and it was very seldom indeed that the opportunity of enjoying ourselves with the ladies (?) presented itself to us.

We had among us some little money and it is well known that as long as one ranger had a dollar he was ready to divide with any of the others, so, for about a week after the departure of the captain we attended the fandango and were having a glorious good time, when Robinson, for reasons of his own, issued orders that we must remain in camp and particularly to stay away from the fandango.

We didn't like it, and when we made up our minds collectively to do anything, we generally did it, orders or no orders.

So, the evening after our lieutenant had issued his instructions, three of us, Armstrong, Polly and myself, stole out of camp after dark and went on down to the fandango. We were all three dancing and enjoying ourselves when about 11 o'clock the lieutenant walked into the ring, and seeing us, he took out his notebook and pencil and without a word to us he wrote down our names, and turning about he left us to finish our dancing, which we did at daylight. The next morning, calling us up on our return to camp, he placed us in charge of a corporal, with instructions to clean up the camp. We didn't clean any camp, we couldn't see the necessity of it, so instead, regardless of the profane protestations of our corporal, we spread our blankets in the shade and went to sleep. But we were angry at Robinson for placing us under arrest and we made up our minds to get even with him.

That night we three by "moral suasion" induced thirteen of the other boys to join "the strike," that is, sixteen of us—and

there were but twenty-six all told, went to the fandango. Again we were having a good time and again Robinson appeared with his notebook and pencil. Our names were all taken down, and the next morning the whole sixteen of us were placed under arrest. Corporal Rudd was placed over us, with instructions to see that we cleaned up the camp.

But we didn't care whether the camp was cleaned or not. We were all tired and sleepy, so we sent Rudd about his business and went to sleep.

When Corporal Rudd reported his failure to get any work out of us, the lieutenant was greatly vexed, and he made up his mind that he would keep us in camp, so placing Rudd in charge of the other seven men, who up to this time had remained faithful, he instructed him to so place his men about the camp that no man could leave without being detected.

Having implicit faith in Rudd, and being satisfied that he had us carrolled for one night at least, the lieutenant retired into his little tent and went to sleep. But our lieutenant was reckoning without his host, as he had cause to remember before the night was over.

Under the leadership of Armstrong, about 11 o'clock that night we stole quietly out to the edge of the camp on every side, and before Rudd and his squad of sentinels knew what we were up to, we had captured and disarmed them every one, and hanging their carbines in the branches of mesquite trees, we marched them in a body down to the fandango.

Robinson afterward told us of his part in the affair. About 2 o'clock in the morning, he afterward told us, he was awakened by the most horrible whooping and yelling he had ever heard in his life, accompanied by volley after volley of revolver shots. Springing to his feet and grasping his gun, he rushed out of his tent and called for the guard. But no guard responded, while the shooting and yelling, which he could easily locate at the fandango, continued. Circling the camp in search of Rudd and his men, he found the carbines hanging in the mesquite trees, and concluding that the boys had deserted him, he came on down to the fandango, where a sight met his eyes he had never expected to see. For, being out of humor any way, and having drank up all the mescal our friends the Mexicans had, we had placed Rudd and his men in the center of the circle and we were making them dance by shooting at the ground just close enough to their feet to cause them to hop and skip around. The next morning the lieutenant moved our camp to Laguna, Calivasso, a little lake forty miles from Los Russias, and our fun was over.

Horse sense is the kind which keeps a man from mortgaging his home to buy an automobile.

Workmen Unite.

LEARN A LESSON FROM WORLD-WIDE LABOR MOVEMENT.

By Morris Hillquit.

The labor movement all over the world is, on the whole, uniform in its aims and weapons. As the movement itself was produced by historic necessity, so its weapons were forged for it in its involuntary struggles. But with all that, the movement of each country presents special and distinguishing features in the form of its organization and methods of action. In some countries, notably those of the Anglo-Saxon races, the economic organization of the workers predominates, in others, such as Germany and Austria, the political struggle is the paramount factor of the labor movement, and again in others, particularly in Belgium and in the Scandinavian countries, both movements are practically merged in one.

The labor movement of each country reflects the special economic and social conditions of the country, and the historical development and national temperament of its people. The movement of each country, in spite of its general uniformity, differs somewhat in character and appearance from that of every country, but in no case is the difference probably so great as it is between the labor movement of the United States and that of the rest of the world.

There are certain distinct and important features in the labor movement of Europe which are absent from our movement here.

The most notable of these features is the unity of the movement. The workers of Europe realize that the economic and political struggle of the working class are but two phases of the same movement, and what is more, they recognize that the distinction between these two forms of struggle is more artificial than real.

Whenever workers seek to reduce their hours of labor, or to improve their shop conditions by the strength of their trade organizations, whether by means of strikes or voluntary agreements, they are engaged in an economic movement; whatever they seek to attain the same ends by means of legislative enactment, they enter upon the political field. The difference between the two phases of the labor movement is one of form and degree rather than of substance and kind. The economic battles of the workers are usually confined to one establishment or industry, while their political struggles, as a rule, extend to their entire class or some important division of it. But both serve the same general aim—the betterment of the toilers; they are conducted by the same class of people—the workers, and they encounter the same opposition—that of the entrenched interests of the employing classes. They are both equally essential to the cause of labor.

The workers of Europe have long recog-

nized this truism, and have organized themselves politically as well as industrially. In some countries, such as England and Belgium, one organization, a labor party, performs both functions; in others the workers maintain separate organizations for the economic phase of their struggles, the trade unions, and a separate one for their politics, the Socialist parties. In the latter instance Socialism is frankly recognized as a wing of the labor movement equal in importance to that of individual organizations, and the closest harmony and co-operation prevails between them. A condition of antagonism between the trade union movement and the Socialist movement, such as sometimes exist in this country, is almost unthinkable in Europe.

Another distinguishing feature of the European workers is their class consciousness. But I do not mean class hatred. The "class consciousness" of the European workers is not based on a silly presumption that all workmen are good and all capitalists are bad, but on the recognition of the simple fact that the economic and hence also the political interests of the workers are different from those of their employers. They realize that the capitalist as such is necessarily concerned for his profit, and that this profit comes primarily and principally from the underpaid work of the employees. They realize that whatever improvements are to come into their lives will come not as the free gift of the employing classes, but as the result of the struggles of labor, of hard, persistent, well organized and well directed struggles. The European workers are more self-reliant than their American brethren. They have emancipated themselves from the tutelage of the ruling classes, they are the guardians of their own welfare. They would as little entrust their politics to their employers as they would their economic battles; they would as little seek to realize their political demands through the medium of the Democratic or Republican party as they would leave the conduct of their strikes to the National Manufacturers' Association.

Still another characteristic of the European labor movement is its spirit of international solidarity. The workers of Europe realize that modern industry, and that the struggles of labor are as world-wide as the organizations of capital. The organized workmen of all European countries practically constitute one great movement; they meet periodically in common council, act upon a common program and support each other loyally in their struggles. The American workers are practically isolated.

And finally, the European labor movement is distinguished from the American by

its greater idealism. The average American workingman sees in his trade union nothing but an instrument to secure for himself some slight and immediate material advantage, and unfortunately he is not educated to a higher and loftier view of the labor movement. The European worker, on the other hand, realizes that the labor movement, the great all-sided international labor movement, is a force that moves the world. He sees in it a power that will not only improve his lot from day to day, but one that is destined eventually to put an end to all exploitation of men by men; to wipe out poverty, misery, vice and all the untold social sufferings which today mar and blot human civilization. He feels himself a soldier of an army of 20,000,000 strong engaged in a grand war for the liberation of the toiling masses, for the ennobling of mankind. This consciousness inspires the European workers with steady courage and enthusiasm for the cause and battles of labor, and makes them invincible.

Within the last generation, they have gained great and lasting victories in all fields of their endeavor. While the two and a half million organized American workmen are still knocking at the doors of a hostile congress and hostile state legislatures year after year, asking for crumbs and getting stones, their European brethren have strong representation in the parliaments and municipal councils of every country—men of their own class and movement, voicing their demands in unmistakable tones and wringing concession after concession from their governments. The workers of Europe are cared for by the governments in cases of sickness, accident, disability and old age.

EMPLOYER THAT MERITS COMMENDATION—ATTITUDE DESERVES EMULATION.

Collier's, the widely known publication house, and the publishers of Collier's, one of the most widely circulated weekly publications in the United States, has been placed in an unenviable position not of its own making. P. F. Collier, the founder of the present business, was a pioneer in the field in supporting trade unionism, having recognized the unions in his establishment from the very beginning. It is also asserted upon good authority that at a meeting of employers many years ago to consider the requests of their employes for a betterment of conditions, Mr. Collier was instrumental in securing for the employes the advance which they asked, and further prevailed upon a number of publishers to contribute \$200 per week each for ten weeks to help the union men extend their organization to other publishing houses. P. F. Collier died on April 24, 1909, and has been succeeded by Robert J. Collier, the present head of the business.

In New York City there has been a refractory union of the International Brother-

hood of Bookbinders, and the regular organization has endeavored to induce this rebel organization to conform to the organic law of the international union, but without success. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders then took action in convention and warned the rebellious union that unless it complied with the mandates of the convention it would not be recognized as a constituent body of the international union. The local union refused, and the executive council of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders put into effect the mandates of the last convention of the brotherhood and informed Collier's of its decision. Collier's, true to its former course, recognizing only legitimate and bonafide trade union organizations, complied with the decision of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. In a statement issued by Robert J. Collier to his employes, the following is a summary:

"As far as I know, this is the first time there has been a strike in this house. For nearly forty years my father and myself have conducted this business on terms of friendship with our employes. It was his pride, as it is mine, that P. F. Collier & Son were the first publishers to recognize union labor; the first to raise wages; the first to shorten hours; the first to improve conditions of work. It seems strange that our first strike should be on no question of wages, or labor, or working conditions, and that it should affect only a small portion of our working men and women, but it is stranger still to find that it is a strike where the employes are fighting against union labor and the house is fighting for union labor. You men and women now on strike have no complaint against your treatment by this house, but you are willing to set back the cause of unionism throughout this country by rebelling against the deliberate rulings of the executive council. How can you expect employers to respect organizations of labor if you do not yourselves respect them? You have been warned by a convention of your own people that if you did not join the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders you would be considered non-union men. That decision leaves me no choice. This will be a union shop, and every man who works here must be a union man. If you choose to desert the cause of unionism for some selfish purpose, or because of ignorant leadership, that is your own affair. I shall close every department of this factory and keep them closed a year rather than break down this house's tradition of fidelity of the cause of union labor. Upon the large number of faithful employes who are still working I urge that they persuade their striking friends to come back to work; but I give them my word that there will be no retreat from this position. Collier's will remain a union shop."

A declaration of this character, coming as it does from the presiding genius of a large mercantile institution, is worthy of the highest commendation, and is a tribute to

the high-mindedness and sympathy of Mr. Collier. Unlike the ordinary circumstance of this character, which is usually taken advantage of to destroy the efficiency or not only the union involved, but of other unions, this instance, in itself, pays a glowing tribute to the publication house of Collier's.

THE PAID SPY.

Attorney Earl Rogers, in his speech before the jury at Los Angeles in defense of Clarence Darrow, declared:

"While I was employed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association I had a paid spy in every labor union in Los Angeles. I had detailed reports from each union."

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association furnished the money to pay the salaries of the spies, who, as members of organized labor, committed treason to their class for the Judas money of exploiters. The labor movement is fought from within and without.

The Benedict Arnolds of the working class are even greater enemies to the cause of industrial freedom than an Otis or a Kirby, for these men stand out in the open and in broad daylight wage relentless war against the principles of unionism.

But the traitor, garbed in the livery of labor and carrying a card in a labor union, while professing loyalty and allegiance to the organization that shelters his individual interests as a worker, betrays the membership for the "filthy lucre" that comes from the coffers of a master class.

The unions throughout this country are honeycombed with paid spies, who for dirty dollars throw away manhood and honor and become the servile lickspittles of combinations that know no justice that conflicts with corpulent dividends.

The spy is usually glib of tongue and is continually boasting of his unionism, and at the same time bellowing with indignation against every trivial matter that seems to impede the onward progress of the labor movement.

The paid spy, knowing in the innermost recesses of his debauched heart that he is a criminal, realizes that it is necessary for him to make a good showing apparently, in order that his fellow members may not entertain a suspicion of his treachery.

The fellow with the loud mouth who continually fights wrong with lurid denunciation and brimstone epithets, will generally bear watching.

Actions always speak louder than words.
—Miners' Magazine.

Horse sense means that you are possessed of sufficient gray matter to appreciate that you can only secure the full product of your toil by joining hands with your fellow worker. Join the Brotherhood now.

As we grow older time teaches us many lessons, the principal of which is that we have been fools all our lives.

THE SUFFRAGIST MOVEMENT IN RELATION TO POPULAR GOVERNMENT AS AFFECTING THE WAGE WORKER.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

Vice-President Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor, in an address delivered at Topeka, Kas., June 10, 1912, said that labor unions were the first to advocate the right of women to vote.

This causes a strange roaring in the ears of an old man. I can remember back forty years, when labor unions, at least as now organized in the great transportation and manufacturing industries, had not yet come into existence. Then woman suffrage was always a question for debate, on the affirmative and the negative, at every threshing, raising, husking, wood chopping, log rolling, brush burning, rabbit hunt, fox hunt, snooting match, flax scutching, quilting, sewing, knitting, apple paring and apple butter-bourning, among the women, as well as at every spelling, singing and debating society at every school house in the land. We did not in "them" days "way back yonder," have any of the things now called socials or tea parties.

Mr. Mitchell's statement must also encounter the fact that politics and religion have always been prohibited subjects to labor union people at their meetings.

To use a term of the schoolmen, I am afraid Mr. Mitchell, in his advocacy of votes for women, is speaking with economy, for effect, by allegations requiring proof, not by recitals of facts.

I do not wish to be understood as contending for first place with Mr. Mitchell in advocating votes for women; but what I have in mind is, the conditions to confront us, with the addition of woman's vote, as affecting popular government, or, what is the same thing, the influence upon the great mass of society and especially on the wage working classes.

The conclusions deducible from the facts of history applied to existing or impending conditions, in these latter days, constitute our only gift of prophecy. The past is instructive and the present important only as furnishing lamps to light the future. Guided by these aids we may proceed with our portent:

So far as the national political situation has been and now is, with man's vote only to be reckoned with, less than half a dozen, and sometimes only one representative of the great financial interests, formerly called Wall street, but now the money trust, centered in New York City, has controlled our national policies and politics, the election of our president, the making of federal appointments, especially those to the Supreme Bench, the formulation of tariff schedules, and all financial legislation in general.

What will be the effect of woman's vote, as respects this situation? In the light of a passing event, let us see: A few weeks ago the finest and most elegantly equipped

train ever made up rolled out of New York City carrying sixty clubwomen of the over-rich and political class, fitted out with 700 hats aboard, to San Francisco to attend the national convention of Women's Federated Clubs, a meeting, in view of the business transacted, altogether for political purposes.

Here seems to be a case too obvious to require the searchlight of history to determine the evident purpose and probable outcome; but simple sense, common sense, any kind of sense, is sufficient to enable us to see that an attempt will be made by the political women of New York City to control the vote of woman as that of man is now controlled and dominated there; and that, in the future, we will have two centralizing and dominating controls instead of one as now, two difficulties to surmount, two selfish interests to combat, two masters to serve, two tyrants to fear, two woes to suffer, where now we have but one, and the last may not be the least.

Because coming, whether I assist or oppose, by a sort of confession and avoidance, I am in favor of votes for women, but I deny and refuse all responsibility for the outcome of the new order of things.

In the great gush of enthusiasm over an apparent advantage gained or a supposed improvement instituted we would do well to stop and think. At twenty we speak of justice; at forty, of law; at sixty, of policy.

The present enlarged sphere of woman is only one of the great movements in the cycle of human events, in the life of the race; and, after all, is spontaneous and irresistible, so that no man, class or society of men can take any credit for the initiation or the issue, except as a drop of water helps to swell the overflowing stream.

Searching by the light of history, to determine what women in the future will do, we have only to take note of what women in the past have done. The approaching enlarged sphere of woman is not a new or yet untried experiment: Egypt, Rome and France, at various times, have furnished us examples, with the uniform result of reversed employments, women taking the place of men, and men women. The case seems so simple that, had we not the examples of history before us, we could still, by the application of well known rules and common knowledge determine what the result would be, that, if women take the places of men, the men must necessarily take the places of the women. On the same grounds and from principle we may also conclude that this condition must augment until the equilibrium of society is passed, and then this unnatural order will collapse in chaotic ruin. Such has been and such will be the end of every movement or order of society where the laws of nature and the necessities of the race are violated. Out of this general destruction will rise again the system conformable to the laws of nature: again will these laws be violated; again will general destruction impend; and so on in

the eternal round of human events, I cannot say progress because the movement is circuitous and always returns to make the circuit again and again.

HE SAW THE CAT.

"My friends," said a citizen to an able-bodied occupant of a park bench, "why don't you go to work instead of lounging here all day?"

"Harder to find work to do than to do it," was the reply.

"Nonsense; I don't believe you would work if you got the chance."

"Try me, captain, and see?"

"All right, are you willing to dig?"

"Yes, sir; if you'll pay me decent wages."

"What is your idea of decent wages?"

"Well," said the tramp, reflecting a moment, "two dollars a day."

"Two dollars a day!" exclaimed the citizen. "Isn't that a little steep for digging?"

"Not when I can make a dollar a day by begging. You know I can live cheaper as a beggar; one doesn't have to keep up appearances."

"All right," said the citizen, "come with me."

The tramp left his bench with a briskness that would have astonished those dainty people who wonder why park loungers are so averse to work. After a ride in the street car the citizen pointed to a vacant lot and said:

"There: I want to build a cottage on that lot, and I will give you two dollars a day to dig the cellar. Clear off the loose stones and then call at my office and I will pay you for what you have done and rig you up with shovel and pick for the rest of your work."

The citizen told the tramp where his office was, and left him.

"Sav!" shouted the tramp (with a few emphatic terms intended to be descriptive) as he broke into the citizen's office later in the day. "you are a nice specimen of a fraud, ain't you! That lot up there doesn't belong to you, and the man it does belong to drove me off. I want my day's wages!"

The wages were paid, and the tramp fell into a better humor.

"No, my friend," the citizen remarked, "that lot does not belong to me; but it has never been used, the owner does not intend to use it, it is a good place for a house, I can afford to build a house, and I want you to do as much of the work as you can."

"That's all right, but why don't you buy the lot?" asked the tramp.

"I can't afford to buy the lot and build the cottage, too, without giving a mortgage, and I won't put a mortgage on my house."

Then you'll have to go without the cottage," said the tramp.

"If so," replied the citizen, "you will have to go without the job of work; and I reckon that is what it comes to. I must rent a home instead of owning one, and you must

be a beggar instead of an honest working man, unless you are willing to take somebody's work from him by doing it for less."

"Begging is easier and more humane, and pays better."

"Do you see the cat?" the citizen inquired.

"No," replied the tramp, looking around the room; "I don't see any cat. But I'll tell you what I do see. I see that if you could build on that lot I should be earning a respectable living. And I'll tell you what I don't see. I don't see what right anyone who doesn't want to use that lot has to prevent you from using it."

"But," observed the citizen, gravely, "the other man owns the lot."

"What right has he to own it?" asked the tramp. "He didn't make it."

"I guess you see the cat."

"Is that the cat?"

"Well, it's part of the cat—a big part of her."

"Good day."—Ex.

Just a moment, please, before you get unduly excited about sending the army to Mexico to "protect American property."

How much property do YOU own in Mexico?

How many cattle ranches, mines and acres have YOU got down there?

Here's a suggestion we offer:

Let those who DO own this property in Mexico GO DOWN THERE AND DO THE FIGHTING—if it comes to fighting.

Why not put J. P. Morgan, Willie Hearst, Harrison Gray Otis, Taft, the Guzzenhelms and others, on the FIRING LINE?

Right up close—not back on a hill with field glasses.

Would there be so much talk of war with Mexico if it wasn't for the fact that they expect common people, who don't own a single ranch or mine in Mexico, to DO THE ACTUAL FIGHTING, at a few cents a day, and on rations of embalmed beef?

Hardly.—Spokane Press.

THE OUTCAST.

I walked abroad in the city, and it chanced, as I passed underneath the porch of the palatial hotel known to men as Menzies that I saw my sister, whose hair was loose, and hanging disheveled behind her.

Once it must have been beautiful, where it rested in lovely coils on a brow that was smooth, and which overshadowed eyes flashing with laughing innocence.

Her clothes hung in dragging carelessness on a figure all loose and shameful now, but once so different.

Her years might total twenty-eight at most. I noticed that in her efforts to advance she staggered fearfully, and from her lips proceeded maudlin speeches, meaning nothing. Like the monkeys, she gibbered. Could anything on earth, I thought, give one greater food for reflection, or provide a more fitting theme for sorrow.

She clung to the only lamp post which

happened to get in her line of advance, and swayed herself to an infernal, muttered, ribald tune.

The cabmen, with faces colored a hue more deep than lies in the depths of one pint, from their viewpoint in the cab box, hailed the fallen woman with jests brutal and unkind, which she could not understand. But quite suddenly the red faced men held their peace, as the door of the palace opened to allow a servant of One who was a carpenter; who knew sorrow and was acquainted with grief; whose friends are the publican and the sinner, and who found his chief delight in those who knew real virtue, and who numbered among his friends also Magdalene.

I observed him to be short of stature. His round, well fed body had long ago lost its symmetry and supported a face, round, sleek and glossy.

On the head rose up the modern tall hat, clinging tenaciously, as if to say, "I am on legitimate ground."

I observed the emissary of charity, as his eye fell on the ruined picture in front of him. He spoke not, although the eye grew hard, and his features assumed a wooden pose. Three or four seconds he looked, and pulling his coat around him, he crossed to the other side and passed away. What of the woman? She is sinking down unheeded. It is nobody's business?—Ecrease, in Melbourne Socialist.

IN MOTHER'S ARMS.

A Twilight Picture That Must Ever Linger in Our Memories

Do you remember how your mother used to take you on her knee at twilight, and, sitting before the red gleaming fire, tell you wonderful tales? With "Jack the Giant Killer" we climbed the tall, swaying bean pole; we wept with Cinderella midst the dust and crime of her ashes—with bated breath we leaped from the window to land—safe in mother's arms.

Ah, mother's arms! Close, warm, sheltering, if they could only be about us always what a wonderful charm we would possess to ward off evil. But they must loosen sometime, and then we stand looking back at the glowing crimson firelight memories and how we long for fairy tales and mother for just one evening more.

We cannot remember when first we knew there were no fairies. That came gradually. Little by little we learned—knew that the fragrant blossoms hid in their velvet depths no white-winged faeries—knew that the laugh of the brook, the wild, sweet echoing songs of the birds were not gifts of the good fairy, but just nature, and behind nature, that higher power that made the world and the glory thereof.

We know there are no fairies and yet deep in our own hearts we dream our own fairy tales of gold-streets cities, of far-stretching woodlands, of beauteous lowlands,

still plains, wonderful people. O, we love the dreams and the fairy tales, else at evening the little one with the tangled curls and warm, moist hands would not be so welcome to our arms.

And we sit in the firelight and tell the same old tales and lean our heads on the soft curls of the child and think—not of the tales, but of the one so dear who used to tell them to us many, many years ago.—*Women's World.*

A TOAST TO THE LADIES.

We are indebted to the Irish World for the following exquisite toast of Captain J. W. Crawford, poet-scout of the West. This gem is surely worth preserving.

Some time ago in Boston at a banquet one of the young ladies passed a glass of wine across the table to him with a request that he "drink a toast to the ladies." The poet-scout's hand and voice trembled as he said, after taking the wine from the jeweled hand, and looking into the laughing blue eyes of the young lady:

"Miss, this is a difficult task you have given me, but a soldier's duty is first to obey orders, and I shall try to drink a toast to woman—not in that, however, which may bring her husband reeling home to abuse where he should love and cherish—send her sons to drunkards' graves, and perhaps her daughters to lives of shame. No, not in that, but rather in God's life-giving water, pure as her chastity, clear as her intuitions, bright as her smile, sparkling as the laughter of her eyes, strong and sustaining as her love. In the crystal water I will drink to her that she remain queen regent in the empire she has already won, grounded as the universe in love, built up and enthroned in the homes and hearts of the world. I will drink to her, the full-blown flower of creation's morning, of which man is but the bud and blossom to her, who in childhood clasps our little hands and teaches us the first prayer to the great All Father; who comes to us in youth with good counsel and advice, and who, when our feet go down into the dark shadows, smooths the pillows of death as none other can; to her who is the flower of flowers, the pearl of pearls. God's last but God's best gift to man—woman, peerless, pure, sweet, royal woman—I drink your health in God's own beverage, cold, sparkling water."—*Exchange.*

"THE KNOCKER'S OBLIGATION."

I,, hereby solemnly and sincerely swear that I will report the business and proceedings of all meetings of this union to my employer as soon as possible after adjournment and publicly discuss the business of the organization with any person who will pay for the drinks; that I will violate the constitution whenever I think it will not be found out; that I will accept less than the union scale of wages, and work overtime without pay if it will make me solid with the foreman (I will also keep him

supplied with cigars); that I will never speak in meeting, but will also kick about everything that is done as soon as I get outside; that I will never keep my dues paid up; that I will vote against every assessment and never contribute to other unions when they are in trouble; that I will start insinuating rumors about all the prominent workers; question the honesty of the officers; cast my ballot against all union candidates for public positions, and will discriminate against all who are not of my nationality or creed; that I will never subscribe for a labor paper, nor will I advise anyone to join the union; that I will stand on the sidewalk on Labor day and make fun of those in the parade; that I will never buy goods bearing the union label if I can save a cent by purchasing products of child labor, sweat shops or state prisons; and that I will do any and everything that lies that I will do any and everything that lies labor movement. To all of which I pledge my most sacred honor—such as it is. The Kicker.—*Cert. 280, Div. 16, in The Railroad Telegrapher.*

MR. DOOLEY ON THE LABEL.

"I have that; I've heard nothing else fer th' last two months; but by that same token, what is this union label?"

"'Tis what th' polytishuns put on their cards at election time to catch th' votes o' the intelligent workingmin; 'tis what gives th' citizens belliance people hydrophoby; 'tis what gives th' scab manufacturer bad dreams."

"And who invinted it, Dooley?"

"Sure, the lhabor unions invinted th' thing, th' same as th' Chinamin invinted gunpowdher, and didn't have since enough to use it after they made it. All th' Chinamin cud do with gunpowdher is to make phirecrackers to creat a lot o' stink and noise. Shure de Japs showed 'em phwat to do with it whin they wint over to visit their frind Nick of Rushy. 'T has been th' same way with th' lhabor unions. They invinted a wipon an' thin kept on foightin' wid their hands, wid risolushens an' Lhabor day parades."

"An' do ye think, Dooley, 'tis a good thing fer th' terriers?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"'Tis th' yellow peril o' th' Manufacturers' Association. 'Tis th' first glimmering of intilligence th' wurkin' min have shown in twenty years. Why don't ye demand th' union label, ye Turk?"

"Have yez any whisky wid de union label en it, Dooley?"

"Oi have that same, an' 'twill make ye drunker an' keep ye dhrunk longer than any other kind."

"'Tis me for the union label iviry toime, Dooley."

The individual working man is absolutely lost in so far as the means of improving or maintaining his position is concerned in the modern mill, factory and mine.

WINNINGS BY ORGANIZER TERRY.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The many friends of William E. Terry, general organizer A. F. of L., will be pleased to learn that he was happily married recently to Miss Anna Horrigan, of Jacksonville, Fla. Organized labor of the city was well represented at the ceremony, especially the Sheet Metal Workers, for whom Mr. Terry had succeeded in securing an increase of 35 cents per day and a union shop two days before the wedding.

BLACKSMITHS ADVANCING.

The Blacksmiths have renewed their agreement with the Southern railway and allied lines, in conjunction with the federated shop trades on that system, by which working conditions were improved and an increase in wages secured for blacksmiths and helpers.

TAILORS PROSPERING.

Bloomington, Ill.—The tailors have organized new locals at Lawrence, Boston and Worcester, Mass. New agreements with increased wages have been made at San Francisco, Cal., Seattle, Wash., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., and New York City.

TIN PLATE WORKERS GET INCREASE.

Follansbee, W. Va.—The tin plate workers of this place have secured an increase of 3 per cent over their last year's scale. No strike.

MOTHER.

Most of all the other beautiful things in life come by twos and threes, by dozens and hundreds! Plenty of roses, stars, sunsets, rainbows, brothers and sisters, aunts and cousins, but only one mother in all the wide world.—Kate Douglas Wiggin.

The United States Commissioner of Labor has been studying the Lawrence strike. He reports that the average income per family during the busiest week in 1911, when the mills were running full time, was \$8.76 a week. And that doesn't mean the average individual wage, for in most families two or more members are working. Commissioner Neill concludes, after examining the records of 22,000 operatives in the cotton and woolen mills, that it takes the combined wages of a father, mother and three children to support a family in Lawrence and the other New England textile centers. Where the father alone works, there is bitter poverty, and father and mother together cannot earn enough to keep the family in humble decency if there are little children. Really, Uncle Sam will develop into a first class muck-raker if he keeps on. Commissioner Neill could, indeed, add a very interesting chapter, telling who are the beneficiaries of this system of organized greed. He would say in this chapter that great granddaughters and great grandsons of Revolutionary patriots

are lolling in luxury furnished by this blood money; that the toll of little children pays for the glorious gowns that clothe the backs of colonial dames and Beacon Hill beauties; and that there are pulpits in New England which shame the Master by taking toll from the hungry stomachs of the gaunt textile workers.

That child labor is still permitted in factories, mills and mines in some states, in flagrant violation of human rights and the protection of childhood, is a blot upon our civilization. The law which allows greed and avarice to prey upon the health and the very lifeblood of children for unnecessary purposes and the accumulation of wealth is a relic of the dark ages, of brutality and of the chattel slavery system.—Kansas City Federationist.

The Real Issue.

By William A. McKeever.

In our eagerness out here in the Middle West to herald to the world the magnitude of our corn and wheat crops, the superiority of our beef cattle and thoroughbred swine, and the tremendous productiveness of our domestic hen, we are prone to lose sight of the real issue, namely, the splendid crop of strong sons and fair daughters that the country is producing. In their joyous natures we behold at once the bright sunlight of hope and the beautiful bow of promise of our future greatness and glory. Drouths and deluges may destroy our growing crops, disease and degeneration may play havoc among our cattle on a thousand hills, and our treasured porkers in the alfalfa fields; yea, our boasted domestic hen may even occasionally cease her productive labors—all these calamities might conceivably come upon us each in turn, and yet our glory not be dimmed; provided only, that our growing boys and girls be so trained and safeguarded in the home, so educated and disciplined in the school, the church and the other institutions of the country, that they will develop into well-rounded, magnificent specimens of manhood and womanhood.

GOOD WORK WELL DONE.

Billings, Mont.—Through the efforts of the Trades and Labor Assembly men repairing streets and constructing street railroads have been granted an eight-hour day at \$3 per day where they formerly worked ten hours for \$2.40 per day. This equals a reduction in hours of 20 per cent and an increase in the hourly wage rate of 56 per cent.

No fledgling feeds the father bird,

No chicken feeds the hen,

No kitten mouses for the cat,

This glory is for men.

We are the wisest, strongest race,

Long may our praise be sung,

The only animal alive

That lives upon its young.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

VOTING FOR PRINCIPLE.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

Government requires, and the law permits, many things to be done as matter of public policy; and, indeed, we have a branch of the law, covered by both texts and decisions, called "public policy," but none on "public principle."

A principle, in the proper sense, is akin to a mathematical fact, often improperly designated a truth; but, in the loose sense, as ordinarily employed, means a deliberate, settled opinion, although falling short of a prejudice. In order of intensity, we have opinion, principle, prejudice. What the difference how, whether we vote for opinion, principle or prejudice? None, I imagine, so far as the result is concerned. A vote for opinion, we treat as light; one for principle, as deliberate; one for prejudice, as fanatical. Opinion, principle, prejudice are but degrees of a mental impression; as, cool, warm, hot. We are cool with an opinion; with a principle in mind, we become warm; and prejudice makes us hot. As cool, warm, hot are always relative, no marks on the thermometer can be made to designate the dividing lines, nor as to opinion, principle, prejudice, can we find beginning, middle or end, but only a progressing scale. From opinion arises thought; from principle, sentiment; from prejudice, fanaticism. Judgment comes at the end of all these, and fact lies still beyond.

This little study on words should, I think, teach us to avoid fine distinctions or classifications of feeling, and go, as quickly as possible, to the conclusion, the judgment.

If you vote for principle, as you see, you are not in the exercise of judgment at all, but are acting upon sentiment merely. Better, far better, that you should exercise your judgment, if you have any, and let go opinion, principle, prejudice.

Now as to the practical application of what I have said: Some people waste their lives in devotion to a principle, not knowing, and never once suspecting, that they are only playing to a caprice until they have become actually insane, but still fortunate enough to keep outside the walls of an asylum, although very annoying to their family and friends.

As customs, laws, governments can have no other or higher source than in opinion, we make a great mistake, when we single out a tenet, and there devote our efforts and our lives in a sort of worship, believing that we have found the absolute.

Look out, brother, I am going to throw a curve, and you may get hit! Some men have always voted, and seem inclined always to vote for a party that always has lost, and, in all probability, always will continue to lose, thus throwing away their lives and their efforts, to the great advantage and extreme satisfaction of opposing interests. Losing sight of benefits to be attained, they adhere to a "principle," a confirmed opinion merely, and more likely to be erroneous

than one of first impression, imagining that honesty of purpose requires them to do as matter of form what expediency should dictate as matter of policy, and thus die martyr to a sentiment, with death as their only glory.

Nursing, at the same time they are cursing, the fate that made them a drudge, men still elect to be a drudge!

ROOSEVELT.

Roosevelt had a dream the other night. He dreamed that he died and went to heaven. After St. Peter had shown him about and asked him what he thought of everything, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I like everything but your choir. Ought to improve that."

"Well, what would you suggest?" asked St. Peter.

"Well, first off, send for ten thousand sopranos."

"That'll be pretty hard," said St. Peter, "but if you say so, I'll do it."

"Then get five thousand altos."

"Yes."

"Then ten thousand baritones."

"Yes."

"Then you'll have a real choir."

"But how about the basses?"

"Oh, I'll sing bass."—Wheeling Majority.

RING OFF.

The telephone girls in different country exchanges were having a chat over the wires on the subject of dress. They were both going on the river on the following Sunday afternoon, and the discussion on what they should wear waxed interesting.

For four minutes, five minutes, ten minutes, the topic held their attention, and was still unexhausted, when an impertinent, impatient, imperative masculine voice broke up the conversational meeting.

Are you there? the voice yelled. Ar—you—there? Hallo! Ah, at last! Who is that speaking? Who—

What line d'you think you're on? demanded one of the girls, indignant and annoyed.

Really, came the weary reply, I don't know; but from the discussion that's going on I should think I'm on the clothes line.

PASS A GOOD THING ALONG.

When a bolt of sunshine hits ye—

After passing of a cloud;

When a fit of laughter gits ye,

An' yer spine is feelin' proud;

Don't forget to up and fling it

At a soul that's feelin' blue,

For the minute that ye sling it

It's a boomerang to you.

It is easy enough to be pleasant

When life flows by like a song,

But the man worth while is one who will smile,

When everything goes dead wrong.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

FACETIOUS

WHO WAS HE?

The proud father, to whom a college education had been denied, met his daughter at the train on her return from college.

"But, Helen," he said, "aren't you unusually fat?"

"Yes, dad," she replied, "weigh one hundred and forty pounds stripped for 'gym.'"

The father looked dazed for a moment and then demanded: "Who in thunder is Jim?"

Kidder—That fellow makes a living writing light fiction.

Kiddee—He doesn't look like a literary chap.

Kidder—He's not. He makes out accounts for the electric light company.

You don't have to visit the antique shop to discover that things are seldom what they seem.

Elderly Gentleman—Now, then, you naughty boy; I'll have you locked up! You know you're not allowed to smoke. You'll never live to grow up to be a man like me if you do that!

Promising Youthlet—If I'm goin' ter 'ave whiskers and a face like yours' I don't want to grow up guv'nor!

Don't try to live within your income. Make your income bigger than your living.

BROKE THROUGH.

Ella—He is said to be a very versatile young man. Stella—He is. One night last winter he started out to teach me to skate, and before we got through he was teaching me to swim.—Exchange.

When Governor Head was in office in New Hampshire, Colonel Barrett of the governor's staff, died, and there was an unseemly scramble for the office even while his body was awaiting burial with military honors. One candidate ventured to call upon Governor Head.

Governor, he asked, do you think you would have any objection if I was to get into Colonel Barrett's place?

The answer came promptly—

No, I don't think I should have any objection, if the undertaker is willing.

She (who has offered to hear little Jones's part in the coming theatricals)—Now what's your cue, Mr. Jones?

Jones (puzzled)—My cue?

She—Yes, what they say just before you come on, you know?

Jones—Oh, I see. They always say come on, you silly goat, can't you?

NOT SO FOOLSH.

Mike—"So, Pat, I hear ye're thinkin' of goin' to work on the Panama canal."

Pat—"I am."

Mike—"You'll find it very hot down there—as much as 115 degrees in the shade, so they tell me."

Pat—"Well, you don't think I'll be dom fool enough to work in the shade all the toime?"—Life.

Jock Russell was a farm servant. One day, when Mrs. Brown, the farmer's wife, went into the milkhouse she found Jock down on his knees before a milk boyne, skimming the cream off with his finger and putting it in his mouth.

Oh, Jock, Jock, she exclaimed. I don't like that.

Ah, wumman, replied Jock, ye dinna ker what's guid for ye.

COLD WAVE.

Nellie—They say mustaches are coming back. Mamie—Do you care? Nellie—Certainly. I think most men look much more handsome and knightly with them. Mamie—Well, of course, I suppose you know. I was too young to take notice when they went out of style.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SELF ACCUSED.

"Dou you remember that \$5 you borrowed of me a year ago?"

"I should say I did. I lent \$1 of it to Brown, and the skunk hasn't paid me yet."—Boston Transcript.

QUITE FRANK ABOUT IT.

"So you are going to marry Tom?"

"You saw the announcement, didn't you?"

"Yes, but"—

"It wasn't a fake."

"But, dearie—I never thought that Tom would be your choice."

"Tom ain't my choice. He's my chance. Have you any other questions to ask, darling?"

Darling decided she hadn't.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The best thing for saving coal bills is a bill file.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

A number of tourists were recently looking down the crater of Vesuvius. An American gentleman said to his companion:

"That looks a good deal like the infernal regions."

An English lady, overhearing the remark, said to another:

"Good gracious! Dig how these Americans do travel."

A LA CRIMSON GULCH.

"These greate nations," remarked Plute Pete as he thoughtfully folded his newspaper, 'have purty much the same idea that we have here in Crimson Gulch."

"In what respect?"

"They sort of take it for granted that the one that kin shoot quickest, straightest and oftenest is sort of naturally entitled to be considered boss."—Washington Star.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.

"The family in the flat next to ours have a phonograph."

"Have they any good records?"

"Yes; they have one record for six hours continuously playing and another of six hours and twenty minutes almost continuous."—Kansas City Journal.

DEFERRED DIVIDEND.

"Oh, mother! I just broke a window with my ball."

"Very well, Tommy; I'm busy just now, but if you'll remind me a little later I'll punish you."—Life.

What is a misdirected zealot, Uncle William?

A misdirected zealot. George, is a man who, when his house is burning is so determined to keep the flames from being fanned that he kicks his dog for wagging his tail.

NOT ATTRACTIVE.

Mrs. De Good—Why aren't you going to church? Mr. De Good—Last Sunday the roof leaked, and three or four drops went down my neck. Mrs. De Good—The roof has been repaired since then. Mr. De Good—Hugh! Then they'll be wanting money to pay for the repairs.—New York Weekly.

TART!

In the days when Mrs. George Cornwallis West was Lady Randolph Churchill she mixed considerably among politicians and political affairs, and one story told of her shows how she scored off Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the late Sir William Harcourt. They were chaffing her about some paintings she had done.

"But why not paint us?" one of them asked. "Where can you find more attractive models?"

"Impossible!" Lady Randolph exclaimed. "I could never paint you black enough!"—London Tit-Bits.

Decision of character will often give an inferior mind command over a superior.—Wirt.

SOMETHING LIKE THAT.

Teacher—The right to have more than one wife is called polygamy. What is it when only one wife is allowed a man.

Willy—Monotony, ma'am.—Lippincott.

LADIES' CORNER

FROM MRS. FRANK BAILEY.

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Since my last letter appeared in the Journal I have received letters from striking brothers from different parts of the country, some telling of their separation from home and family, some telling of suffering and anguish, but all breathing the same determination to stand firm and their loyalty to the B. R. C. of A. My heart sank within me as I thought of these brothers in their struggle and the approach of winter. As I read these letters I wished from the very depth of my heart that vain and useless wish that I possessed wealth. Not to give monkey suppers and dog shows, not to bedeck myself with pearls and diamonds for idle display, but to enable me to fill the coffers of these striking brothers with funds so as to enable them to hold out in their struggle till this fight is won. I hope that when the next Journal arrives we will be able to see that the strike is settled, that these brothers are reunited with their families and that they can face the coming winter with the satisfaction of knowing that they will at least be insured of an income to provide their families with the necessi-

ties of life. Because we realize that the struggle for an existence is always harder in winter when the fruit trees and fields are barren it makes it so much harder to secure the things needed for our existence, and when the cold pierces our bodies and we are unable to get fuel to keep ourselves warm the suffering is more intense. I hope the sisters everywhere where the Loyal Star is organized (and I wish the Loyal Star were organized everywhere) will take an interest in it and do all in their power to make the work of the Loyal Star successful. The time has come where we must stand shoulder to shoulder with those who are dear to us and who are called upon to provide a living for us, and in my estimation the Loyal Star presents the best opportunity for the sisters to stand by their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, and my heart is filled with inspiration as I read the letters of the strikers' wives in the Journal, how true and loyal they are how willing they are to endure hardship and suffering to stand by their husbands in their struggle, and the time is here when the masters must take into consideration the fact that men and women are prepared to stand together in the demands of their right.

While we should ever press on to reach the desired goal of the co-operative commonwealth, we should never neglect to stop by the wayside and help the unfortunate, and what better privilege have we than to realize the hope of the Loyal Star to build a home for the orphans and disabled or to look after and care for the sick and unfortunate as outlined in the July issue of the Journal. I wish I could do something to help along with this good work. I might, in the future, if I knew it was acceptable, and if I knew just where to send it, make a contribution towards the Loyal Star Orphans' Home fund. To be sure it would only be small, as the struggle of life is as great here as anywhere, but I would send it to show my good faith in the Loyal Star. In speaking of the struggle of life we remember that the time is fast approaching (it is only one month till election) when the workers will have the privilege to say who shall control their lives, and I hope that the workers everywhere, all those who are not disfranchised by being compelled to roam from place to place in search of work, will go to the polls and vote for the Socialist party, the only working class party in the field, the only party that is supported, controlled and financed by the workers; the only party that stands on a platform made by the workers themselves. Their candidates are men who know the struggle and hardships of the working class; they were born and reared and have labored in the ranks of the working class.

Not one of the presidential candidates of either of the three capitalist parties has ever done a day's work for wages or been on strike, not one of them has ever known what it means to hunt a job, not one of them has ever suffered with the working class.

We find this year a new party in the field to fool the workers. The candidate of the Bull Moose party has had seven years of office as President. Why did he not do something for the workers then? Instead of helping the workers we find that among other things he has issued one of the most

brutal orders against the civil service employees that could be imagined, which reads as follows:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments or independent government establishments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of the departments, or independent government establishments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

This order was issued when he was President and it is stated that as the result of this order hundreds of postal clerks have been killed by unsanitary conditions and the dreadfully long hours of work. Hundreds who have dared to speak against these conditions have been dismissed from the postal service. And now he comes to be the friend of the workers. I wonder will the workers be fooled into voting for him again. We find Perkins, the chief backer of the Bull Moose party, has declared what they will do for the working class when they are elected. Recently when one of his mills was investigated at Auburn, N. Y., it was found that the women employed worked under the most harrowing conditions in dark, ill ventilated rooms, with unprotected machinery, had to stand all day from 10 to 12 hours on slippery floors, at the average wage of \$8 a week. If he wants to do something for the workers I think it would be a good idea to begin at home and improve the conditions in his mills now. Why is it that 5,000,000 children in our country go to school hungry and millions of children are on half time in school? Is our government not able to provide school room enough to enable the children to avail themselves of the privilege of a few years' education? Must they be robbed of half of the time

HAVE YOUR FRIENDS SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Railway Carmen's Journal

AND SECURE OTHER SUBSCRIBERS

IT IS YOUR JOURNAL

See Premium Offer elsewhere in this issue

they have to acquire a little education? Surely their time is short enough as it is. If the workers do not rise in their might and vote for a change in the system, these children will only have a few short years at school when they will be forced out of school and into the mills and factories to help eke out an existence. We also see that of the 20,000,000 school children an expert in the employ of the federal bureau of education has learned that not less than 75 per cent need attention today for physical defects which are prejudicial to health and which are completely remediable, but which are not being remedied.

The old political parties talk loudly about conservation of our natural resources. Why not conserve our little children? I am a Socialist because I want to see the children shouting their joyous way to school, because I want to see the school buildings the finest in the nation, where every child can have the best attention, and the privilege of having the best education. I am a Socialist because the Socialist movement is the only movement that proposes to educate and elevate the working class in the interests of a larger freedom, higher humanity and a grander civilization. But, said a friend to me the other day, is it not a fact that Socialism would break up the home? To which I answered no, Socialism would not only not break up the home, but it would make millions of homes possible that are impossible now. When we consider the fact that there are millions of men who can not marry for lack of income thus leaving millions of women husbandless, who must compete for a job with the men, which further lowers men's wages, constantly increasing the number of men who dare not marry because of poverty, and forcing the wages of women to so low a point that millions are forced to choose between starvation and shame. Thus millions of homes are prevented and millions of people are tempted to sin because of the competitive wage system and when we consider the fact that there are 80,000 divorces granted a year under the present system we wonder what is becoming of the home and how anyone can mention the breaking up of the home to a Socialist.

Those that are turning to Socialism have read the tragic story of capitalism in the broken lives and the blasted homes of its countless victims and have set themselves to the task of destroying capitalist misrule, and to establishing a system of true brotherhood, justice, righteousness, love and real happiness: but these things cannot be realized under a system where there are millions of women and children in the mills and factories, where there are a round million tramps, 600,000 thieves and burglars, where our insane asylums and our jails are full, where insanity is increasing at a most alarming rate. All this is the result of a decaying social system which Socialism would abolish. We find that after a few months or at the most a few years of

experience the charity workers turn to Socialism. They go among the very poor to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and repair the injuries of ignorance and disease. They labor long and well and bring some degree of comfort to many, but when they aid one, ten more stand with outstretched hands. They reform the criminal only to find that when he wishes to earn an honest living he cannot find employment; they cure the sick child only to see it sent to the factory where it displaces its parents and so they turn to Socialism where they see that the children would be taken out of the mills and factories and sent to school, where the hours of labor would be so arranged as to give every able-bodied man the privilege to work at wages that would enable him to keep his wife and family which would make it possible for the women to leave the factories and devote themselves to their homes. The workers are the brains and brawn of civilization, they make the mills and the machines, they dig the coal and sweat by the fires, theirs is the brains and muscles which move and make all things, but the law is the capitalists to take from the workers the fruit of their toil. But the workers are coming to their own and we are going to elect some of our fellow workers to the legislative halls and to Congress, and we will have laws passed that will be beneficial to the working class, and we will also have our own judges, and we will declare the laws that benefit the workers constitutional, and the other laws will be unconstitutional. Then Socialism will be constitutional and capitalism will be unconstitutional. Yes, the workers are coming to their own and I hope they will show their strength in the coming election. This letter is getting long, but I do not expect to intrude into the valuable space of the Journal soon again, so I hope, Brother Editor, you will print this in the November issue of the Journal, and I hope you will get the Journal out in time so every one can read it before election, not because of this letter, but because of the wealth of other good reading matter which is sure to appear in the Journal. And now in closing will say with Comrade Bertha Kern:

Workers, unite! The battle cry has sounded,
Hear ye the voices of brothers in all lands,
Too long have ye by masters' threats been
hounded;
Rise up and find the clasp of comrade
hands.

Within the magic circle of that union
The Brotherhood of Workers of the World,
No power can break, no master can destroy
it,
Though every force against its gates were
hurled.

Then rise ye workers! Rise in all your
power,
Throw down your idols, and break the
galling chain!

The future calls ye to your destined triumph,
When ye shall take as wage the world ye gain.

Wishing all good luck to the B. R. C. of A. and the Journal, always striving for the uplifting of humanity, I am,

Respectfully yours,
MRS. FRANK BAILEY,
50 W. Bacon St.

Note—For Sister Bailey's information and others who feel so disposed as she, we desire to call attention to the Loyal Star directory to be found in the back of this and all issues of the Journal wherein will be found the name and address of the custodian of the Home Building Fund who is authorized both by this Brotherhood and the Loyal Star to receive donations to this fund.

Sister Marie R. Ronemus, the custodian, who is also grand president of the Loyal Star, will, we are sure, be delighted to give Sister Bailey or any others interested any information desired in connection with the Loyal Star or this fund upon application. Her address is 3223 Garner Ave., Kansas City, Mo.—Editor.

FROM A CARMAN'S WIDOW.

East Lake, Ala., Oct. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Well, dear brothers and sisters, it seems if you are ever to hear from Birmingham I will have to be the poor scribe. Nevertheless I will do my best. I sometimes wish that I belonged to Iron City Lodge No. 60, for if I did dear old No. 60 would have a letter in our noble Journal every month. Of course I can't go to lodge and therefore don't know very much to say, only I see a brother sometimes and judging from their happy, smiling faces, they must be getting along nicely.

Well, our state fair just closed yesterday.

It was a grand affair. It was on from the 3rd to the 12th and most everybody from over the state attended.

We have had an ideal autumn, but it began raining yesterday about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and rained most all day today, and now it is turning cold. Guess our pretty weather is gone for a while. Still we must not complain, for it has been such a beautiful autumn, so bright, warm and dry. I guess some of our Northern sisters have had snow already, and I think that would be nice, too, to have snow so early. Still we would think it strange here in our bright, Sunny South to see it snowing in September or even October.

I tell you sisters what I would like would be for one sister from every lodge to write a few lines every month. Let us tell each other what we have been doing. Let us fill the dear old Journal up with something good to eat, and if the brothers won't write, maybe they will read. I have been canning and preserving all fall. Have 105 quarts already up and 48 more to fill. Come on, now, and tell us something. If we can't go to lodge, we can cook and sew and write letters to the Journal, and that will do a little good. I know the brothers don't feel a great deal like writing after a hard day's work, so I guess we will have to pardon them, for you know we never feel like blaming them for anything, for they are our protectors, our bread-winners and our comfort, our all in all in pleasure and trouble, and we all know how good they are and that is sufficient.

Well, this letter is getting too long, so I had better close and slip out and let some one in that can do better.

Good luck to the B. R. C. of A. and L. S. of A.

Long live the Journal.

Most sincerely,

MRS. R. W. McFARLIN.

Widow of a Carman.

OFFICIAL

RESULT OF REFERENDUM ELECTION FOR DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21, 1912.

To all Lodges Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America:

Brothers: In compliance with section 10, Grand Lodge Constitution, we, your General Executive Board, after having counted the ballots cast in the referendum vote taken in the month of September for the selection of three delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, which convenes during the month of November, 1912, submit to you the following report.

Out of a total of 551 lodges in good standing, 173 cast their votes in this election. Out

of this, twenty-eight sent in their ballots by registered mail, as required by law. The ballots from thirty-one lodges were opened in the General Secretary and Treasurer's office, on account of the envelopes not being marked "votes," as per instructions of the General Secretary and Treasurer. Fourteen lodges that are not included in the above sent in the tally sheet, filled out, showing they had voted, but they failed to send in the ballots cast, therefore, could not be counted as having voted.

The ballots received that were not registered and those that had been opened in

the office of General Secretary and Treasurer were counted as legal ballots, because leaving them out would not have changed the result of the election. Several ballots were thrown out on account of being marked for four or more candidates.

The 173 lodges cast a total vote of 10,952, distributed as follows.

E. Wm. Weeks	2,783
W. J. Adames	1,737
Frank Paquin	1,275
F. H. Knight	594
John Spelts	994
J. J. Suthons	537
Jno. H. Walters.....	524
A. Truelove	299
Frank Hall	283
C. E. Cuttrell	85
A. G. Deeds	91
W. B. Hicks	240
J. M. Homler	248
J. A. Moore	253
Geo. A. Nolte	734
Irvin Petty	108
Jas. Vana	167

Brothers Weeks, Adames and Paquin having received the greatest number of votes cast, they are hereby declared elected, who, with Martin F. Ryan, General President by virtue of his office, will represent our Brotherhood at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in Rochester, N. Y., Monday, November 11, 1912.

We also desire to report that we have examined the books and accounts of Brother E. Wm. Weeks, General Secretary and Treasurer; Brother Adames, editor, and the printing plant at this, our regular semi-annual meeting, and are pleased to state were found to be entirely satisfactory.

FRANK HALL,
Chairman,
G. F. MOUNTS,
Secretary,
G. E. WEBSTER,
C. E. WHITLOW,
General Executive Board.

Note—A copy of the above has been mailed to all lodges in accordance with Section 10, Grand Lodge Constitution.—Editor.

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY.
TREASURER.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 22, 1912.

Editor Journal.

In another part of this issue will be found the report of our General Executive Board on the referendum vote taken to select three delegates to go with our General President and represent our organization at the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Rochester, N. Y. I desire to take this opportu-

nity to extend my thanks and appreciation to our membership for the very great honor conferred upon me, and I will endeavor to do my best, in co-operation with the other three brothers, to represent our order at that important convention with, I trust, credit to ourselves, and for the benefit of the entire organization.

You will notice our General Executive Board state in their report that they have audited my books for the past half year, also the printing plant, and the editor's accounts, and find everything satisfactory. This is very gratifying to all of us, for we have had quite a lot of work during the past six months, and it is a great relief always when the board examines all accounts and finds everything straight and clear.

I desire, at this time, to call the attention of our brothers everywhere to the fact that we have had our Constitution and Ritual translated into Polish. This was done in Milwaukee, and our lodges in that city took 400 copies of the Constitution after it was translated and printed. We thought we would get 1,000 copies, so I have on hand, in this office, 600 copies of the Constitution in the Polish language. Any lodges that have brothers of this nationality, who desire to purchase Constitutions for them in this language, can do so at the same rate we sell our own Constitutions, 5 cents each, although, of course, it cost considerably more than this to get it translated.

We also have some of the Federation Constitutions left yet. If any lodge has overlooked this and needs some we will be glad to supply them at the same rate as the Constitutions, 5 cents each. We have nearly 200 left, and are desirous of placing them out with the lodges who have not as yet ordered any.

On October 10 we mailed two copies of the quarterly financial statement to the Recording Secretary of each and every lodge, except where we were not sure of the address, and then we sent it to the Financial Secretary.

We receive quite a large number of quarterly reports which give the names of the officers but do not give their addresses. Now, it is very important that we have the correct name and address of the officers, because we are communicating with the secretaries all the time. Our Constitution, section 24, page 33, lines 10 to 15, provides that the reports for the second and fourth quarters of each year shall give the name, title and full postoffice address of officers elected. It often happens that the Financial Secretary will place the name of the outgoing officers on the second and fourth quarters' reports instead of putting thereon the correct names and addresses of those coming into office. I wish the brothers would be kind enough to remember that it is very important that any change of officers, especially that of president, financial secretary or treasurer, be reported to this

office so we can get it correct on our records and then refer it to the editor so he can get it in the directory and on the mailing list. I may say that owing to the large correspondence we have all the time with the lodges, I keep the Recording Secretary's list on my desk so I can make changes in it from letters received each day and then once every three months the printer corrects it, so if each secretary will only notify me of any change made we can have this list absolutely correct and up to date all the time.

We shall mail the General Executive Board's report to all secretaries just as soon as it is received from the printer. This is October 22, and I expect to mail this report, about the 28th, and hope that every secretary will receive it.

I am very pleased to be able to report everything in a very satisfactory condition here at headquarters. We have organized and reorganized 282 lodges since the last convention.

I am glad to say that a very satisfactory state of affairs exists among our Canadian lodges. Brother Chartrand has just organized three lodges, which brings the number

up to fifty-eight, and everyone is in good standing with the Grand Lodge.

By the time you receive this copy of the Journal you will be called upon to exercise the sacred right of franchise. I trust each and every brother will see to it that he avails himself of this privilege, remembering that when he goes to cast his vote it is better to vote for what he wants and get it than it is to vote for what he does not want and get it. Yours fraternally,

E. WM. WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Put home first and foremost, for there will come a time when the home circle will be broken, when you long "for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still" and when your greatest pleasure will be in remembering that you did all in your power to put a song under every burden to make each other happy.

In union there is strength, and in strength there is knowledge, and in knowledge there is health, and in health there is happiness, and all sensible people want to be happy.—Exchange.

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 15th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor in no sense assumes responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department, or for any article appearing elsewhere in these columns, except unsigned articles in editorial section. The publication of signed or unsigned contributions to other pages devoted to general labor news and miscellaneous articles must not necessarily be construed as in any sense an indorsement of them under any circumstances.

EDITOR.

FROM PORTLAND LODGE NO. 268.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 14, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I have at hand a large number of letters from our brothers and members of No. 268 out of town and unable to get in touch with the strike situation on the Harriman lines. All the letters are much alike and all would like to hear of the conditions on the firing line. I am aware of the fact that you are all anxious to keep up with the spirit on the firing line. Many of you are asking for my honest opinion regarding the strike. I will only be too glad to state our side of the question.

It is now a little over a year ago since our great struggle began. We went out for principle and we went out to win. At the time the strike was called we did not know the courage of each individual and it led us to doubt some of the men. It is true those that we doubted deserted our ranks in two

weeks' time and some later. But they were such a small number that it did not effect our struggle in the least. A number of them have since been discharged and they are now nothing but outcasts and cannot look the world in the face.

It is now estimated that about 7 per cent of the strikers deserted our ranks since the strike. We are still 90 per cent. This is an average throughout the strike zone. You must remember that many of the places went out 100 per cent and to this day these places are 100 per cent out after twelve months' time. Just think of the industrial spirit within our ranks. Ask the rank and file on the firing line if there is a possible chance of losing the strike on the Harriman and Illinois Central lines. With thunderous response the answer is "No!" The railroad company was hoping against hope for the men to break ranks, but their hopes did not materialize, and I am glad to state that their hopes will never materialize; because

the 38,000 men that are out at this time realize what they are fighting for.

The transportation department employees are all disgusted with the deplorable condition of the rolling stock, and rumor has it that the engineers are positively determined not to go through another winter with the crippled motive power, but how much truth there is in this rumor I do not know. It is evident that the rolling stock is in a frightful shape. Engines giving out on the road at the present time would not be allowed to take a train out during the time of peace.

How the railroads will weather this winter is a mystery to me. They had the time of their lives last winter and at that time the equipment was in good condition. It was put in first class condition by ourselves prior to the strike. But this fall conditions have changed. The equipment is mingled with the herds of incompetent scabs. It is true that they have some good mechanics. I am sorry to say that some of them are our "card men," but these are so few and they cannot undertake the heavy repairs. The terminals are everywhere congested with bad order cars and car shortage is at an alarming stage. Shippers from all directions are clamoring for cars. How much longer the railroads will attempt to run their trains in the present condition I do not know, but it is evident that it cannot be much longer. I doubt if it will be this winter. Many of you say that you never read anything about the strike in the newspapers. By that remark I know that you are not reading working men's papers. You still support the plutocratic press, the press that is fighting against you. There are many reasons why the capitalist press is silent; the main reason for their silence is because the strikebound roads are in such a deplorable condition that they dare not publish the truth. I hope that our brothers will not look for news in the plutocratic press. We have our own periodicals and bulletins and through them we can get the true reports of the strike.

There are perhaps some of you that doubt my word and think that I only write this to pass time away. But that is not the case with me; I am sincere in every word I have said to you. Why should I betray my fellow men? Why should I write and encourage men against my conscience? If the strike was doubtful I would only be too glad to so state and try to end the suffering within our homes; but as it is, I cannot say that, because our fight is practically won. The victory is within our reach. I believe in a very short time it will be proved to you that my words at this time are not futile. At this time I wish to congratulate our heroines who have stood by us throughout the strike. Yes, our wives are equally responsible for the victory on the Harriman and I. C. lines. Yes, these heroines faced the hardships in our homes. Children crying

for bread. Yes, but there was tomorrow to come and the same cry would fall upon mother's ears. Again, day after day, the mother would be within the clutches of these hardships. But the time is not far away when this continual cry for bread will cease, and our heroes and heroines will be fully rewarded for their hardships during this long struggle.

One more word to the rank and file before I close. You are all aware of the fact that the general election will be held in November and a number of states are offering an amendment for equal suffrage. I do hope that you will say to yourselves, "Yes, a woman is my equal and is entitled to the same privileges as man" and cast your vote for equal suffrage.

With best wishes to you all, I remain,
Yours fraternally,

JOS. VANA.

FROM RIVER CITY LODGE NO. 108.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As this is my first attempt to write our worthy Journal, I will endeavor to tell the boys how we are progressing at the River City. If every Carman likes to read our Journal as well as I do, they surely look forward to the 4th or 5th of the month.

We have a bunch of loyal old standbys here and a few of those lazy ones who cannot come to the hall on meeting night.

Business on this road at present is good, Can't get enough cars.

We have a fair contract, but it could be bettered. Working conditions are fair but could be better.

But say, when it comes to contracts, boys, take our hats off and holler for the C. & O., boys. They have a good one and nothing but nerve, honesty, etc., got it for them. They stayed with it for several weeks and finally got what they were asking for. They had one of those good J. P. B.'s and plenty of backing. I tell you, boys, some little old cur dog can put up a terrible fight if his master is there to say, "Go to him, Tige; stay with him."

We have been looking for our J. P. B. chairman for some months past, but he has failed to show up. Our federation is up for a contract at present.

I don't see much writing from the brothers out west on strike. We are not financing these brothers as we should. These boys surely deserve great credit. They can't help but win. I long to see the day come when we can have in our contract, "Closed shop, card boys admitted, none others need apply." You know then when these men join the Brotherhood, they have practical car knowledge and can give in return for an honest days pay an honest day's work. The sooner you fill up our lodge halls on meeting nights, the sooner we will get this.

I notice Brother Gallagher has been saying something in his letters in recent issues

of our Journal. Swing on 'em, Brother. It's hard to swallow the first dose of Socialism but after you have taken the first dose the effects are so good and mild, the more the better, and the first thing you know you are a radical Socialist. We have recently voted on forty-two amendments to the Ohio Constitution, of which about thirty-eight were in favor of the working man. Those capitalists put out a circular saying it was a few Socialists got 'em up. Don't vote for them. Some say you are radical, but let me impress upon your mind that I may be, when I try to figure my check into grocery bills, rent, clothing, shoes, gas, etc., and discover I have to spend it all; then if I have a month or six weeks sickness and go way in the hole, it makes me think I should have what I produce then to see some old rich parasite roll and lavishly spend dollars that the laboring man earns. I say when pictures like this spring up before my eyes I can't help but be a little radical. Poverty and immorality walk the same lane together. Yes, you can work for them for 15 or 20 years piece work and give them your best days, muscle, brains and nervous systems and when you ask the foreman for a lighter job he says he hasn't anything at present. How does that strike you? As long as we live under a lawful system that upholds this, just that long will pictures of ghastly, poverty stricken, uneducated children, etc., loom up before your eyes.

Wake up, boys, don't go to the polls divided. Don't let those old parasites do your thinking. Well, I must close and if this misses the waste basket, may come again. Yours fraternally, SKINNY.

THE POLITICIAN'S LAMENT.

You can't pull the bunk like you used to
By waving the flag around your head.
In olden days no one refused to
Believe every word that you said;
You could talk about "nations despotic"
That "menaced us" over the sea.
And people said, "How patriotic
That kind of a speaker must be!"

But nowadays people will doubt you,
Though you wrap yourself up in the flag;
They grin and ask questions about you
Until you are limp as a rag
They want to know just how you voted
On every blamed measure—and why!
And all of your bunk sugar-coated,
Won't help you a bit to get by.

Alas, Alas for the fate of the nation!
The old hands will have to let go.
This cynical, new generation
Knows more than it rightly should know.
The flag-waving days are all over,
And politics loses its tone;
For a statesman can't linger in clover
When the people have got to be "shown."
—From the Milwaukee Journal.

FROM COBURG LODGE NO. 323.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 16, 1912.
Editor Journal.

As I never see a word in the Journal from No. 323 I will make a feeble effort to pencil a few lines.

I want to say for the benefit of those who do not know about our little Coburg local, that it is one of the best ever, all are lined up to a man, and all C., M. & St. P. boys are loyal to the company as well as one to another.

I have worked in the Coburg yards eight months, and find everything O. K.

I want to relate an incident of not being lined up. After I left El Reno, Oklahoma and old No. 37, I came direct to Kansas City. I hit the Cypress yards of the Missouri Pacific for a job. I had my B. R. C. of A. button on. One of the boys looked at the button, and said, if you want a job here you had better take off that button. I did not take the button off, although I got a job on the repair track. I only stayed a few days however, then I went to the Cecil yards of the Missouri Pacific in the East Bottoms. I struck the high man for a job. He inquired if I was a union man. I told him I aimed to be loyal to myself as well as the company.

Well, he said, I guess you are a pretty strong union man; we don't need anybody, although he called me back and told me to report for work next morning. I did and worked a total of eight hours in a very hard rain.

Since then I have worked for the Kansas City Southern, Kansas City Terminal and the Burlington. I find those who are lined up giving better service, also getting better pay, with better working conditions. So I will say to each and every Journal reader, let us do our best among our fellow workers to get and keep them loyal. Also, do our best at the polling booths this coming election.

I want to say for the good of a few of the boys of No. 37 leave the rainbow alone.

As this is my first effort, will conclude for this time, but hope to come again with something more interesting.

Yours fraternally,

THE LONE AIRBRAKE MAN AT COBURG C., M. & ST. P. RAILWAY.

FROM A MEMBER OF SHREVEPORT LODGE NO. 244.

De Ridder, La., Oct. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

After reading the October Journal, and finding so many good things, I cannot refrain from coming back with a few scattering thoughts. It's a very easy matter for us to put up twenty-five thousand for the president's traveling expenses, to campaign on, but a very hard matter for us to get a few cents for our home comforts added to our daily income. Brother, let your vote

add a million to the masses instead of millions to the classes.

As brothers we meet in our lodge halls the world over, and at the voting booths we do likewise and cast our ballots in like manner.

By our votes we have helped to lay up billions for the classes, now by our votes this time let us lay up a few millions for the masses. You can do it if you will, and after the vote is counted you will as happy as anyone in the land.

The classes cannot always eat the fat, and we always get the lean, so let us turn the tables, by voting, and let the results be seen.

To hear them talk, there is only a few capable of being president, and just a few capable of making laws for us, you know them. Have we any laws that will make a man honest and truthful? Have we any laws that will make men thieves and liars? Have we any laws that will give equal rights to all, and special privileges to none?

Whom are our laws made by? and for whose benefit? Have we any laws that will let you take a case into court without a lawyer? Who gets the spoils, you, the judge or the lawyer? Who is the cause of all this? Why do they all want your vote for the good it will do you? How many of them would put up the money for a night's lodging for you? Who is your friend and brother, the one that will leave you by the wayside to perish, or the one that will have pity on you? pour balm into your wounds and take you gently to the inn and put up the money for your keeping. although you may not be of his people. What would Uncle Sam do, and what difference would it make in the age limit in vogue if there were not a child born in the next twenty years.

The sixty-four timber workers on trial at Lake Charles, La., are moving along slowly. Up to last night, October 14, they had eight jurors. The sentiment of the people is strong with the men, but there are some who are very bitter against any union of any kind, but their day is coming.

"To meet upon a level is an easy thing to say,

But when we come to practice it, do we do it every day?

Do we meet him on the level if the brother chances to be

Just a little out at elbow or baggy at the knee?"

Success to the brotherhood of man and the B. R. C. of A. Yours fraternally,

J. D. HILTON.

FROM PARSONS LODGE NO. 153.

Parsons, Kas., Oct. 14, 1912.

Editor Journal.

We wish to notify all members of the B. R. C. A. that the following are scabs, or as we call them here, skunks, as they used to be called union men. I think that a man who has taken the obligation and then goes to

scabbing on himself is a great deal worse than a common scab. The first one that I want to mention is G. V. Beckman. He was our financial secretary for a long time and local chairman, and at one time vice-chairman of the joint protective board on the M., K. & T. When we took our strike vote over a year ago he told all the boys, "We will see now if you have got sand enough to keep your drivers from slipping," but it seems that he has run his own sand box dry. One other incident I would like to mention about Beckman. About 60 days after the strike was called on the M., K. & T. the local chairman at Sedalia resigned and Beckman made a great to-do about it. He got up in lodge and waved his arms and said, "Brothers, you need not be afraid of me ever deserting you in time of trouble, because I will never do it; I will stay with you to the end;" but evidently the end came sooner than he expected, for that was about the middle of November, 1911, and about the last of January, 1912, he started for Colorado without even turning over the papers he had and didn't even tell us he was going. Some of the brothers caught him at the train and got what papers he had. He did not stay in Colorado long until he headed back for Parsons to go to scabbing but his heart failed him when he got back here, so he waited till the last of August and went to scabbing here. He says it is not scabbing that the Katy has an open shop. I guess it is an open shop, for scabs, and will be forever unless they settle with the carmen. We went on strike Sept. 23, 1911, and we came out to win and are still out and will be till we win. There were about 90 men who came out at this place and there have been but 21 desertions up to this time, and as a rule they are the men that were the most able to stay out, and these scabs have the nerve to get out on the streets on Saturday nights and make remarks about the strikers who they happen to meet. The following is the list of those expelled for scabbing: G. V. Beckman, Willard Wright, Willard Prideaux, A. S. Prince, Jacob Sax, John Smidt, Jess Whetzel, Harry Lumm.

FROM A STRIKER.

FROM A MEMBER OF COTTON BELT LODGE NO. 7.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It is not often that I sit down and write for the Journal. I would much rather read the many other good opinions than to try to express any. But as I peruse this month's Journal there are a few articles that have interested me so much that my literary ambition has once again been stirred into action. One writer in particular has most certainly aroused my interest, that is Brother Jos. Vana of Lodge No. 268. His issue was centered on the A. F. of L. In one part of his article he says, "It seems that our brothers don't realize the importance of this convention of the A. F. of L." I guess

we all realize the importance of the convention, but I ask, which is the most important, the convention or the outcome? The result of the accomplishments of the body assembled is the most important factor in this case. It is not the calling together of a large body of men the workers are eagerly looking forward to; it is the practical results derived by that said body convening for the express purpose of bettering the conditions of labor generally. Then our worthy brother says, "You all realize that the A. F. of L. needs renovating from top to bottom." Yes, brother, you said a heap then, but to renovate it would be to only polish it up. It needs to be born again; it needs a second time on earth; its first appearance has grown obsolete with age.

The A. F. of L., as Brother Vana says, is composed of the old standpatters, the old time unions, who use the same tactics that were used years ago. The A. F. of L. was beneficial to the workers years ago, but how much today? Thirty-one years ago, when the federation was first organized, the workers were better off materially than they are today, and affiliation with that body was presumably a benefit, for the simple reason that capital was not organized as solid as it is today, and yet the A. F. of L. still maintains those old tactics of asking and begging for what we need. Is it not time the workers should realize that before capital will concede to labor, labor must force the concession? It has ever been so as far back as we have any record of man whatever, there has always existed two classes, the oppressors and the oppressed, and never in history have the oppressors granted anything unless compelled to do so by the oppressed. Before the workers can advance they must have something more powerful, something that is more effective than the A. F. of L. What is that body able to get for the workers today? The limit of its power is to help maintain what the workers have already got, and that is not progressive enough for the present times. Helping us to hold what we already have will not have much influence with the average worker today. Is just that going to feed and clothe the struggling mass of humanity? Is that going to quell the wave of unrest that is flowing amongst the wealth producing class, waiting for an opportunity to break upon the shores of capitalism and wage-slavery? I say, no. And all the while capitalism and wage-slavery is protected by the unsurmountable barriers of political support; the wave of unrest may burst in vain, but when the ballots of the workers for the working class party reach the flood gate, then and only then will they advance and sweep everything from their path and the destruction of this system of exploitation must surely follow.

I am not condemning the A. F. of L. They have done good work, but in my opinion, it has reached its zenith, it has attained for the workers all that is possible

within the limit of its power. This has been proven in the last few years. What have union men gained by striking? If wages have been raised have not the prices on the commodities gone up? What is the use of men fighting strenuously to better their condition and win, then to sit meekly by and see the capitalist take from them what they have so dearly fought for, and the capitalist did not have to strike for it, either. Such things as this show us that if we find means to gain anything we must surely devise means to hold what we have gained.

The Lawrence strike has taught us a lesson. That strike would not have been won had it not been for political intervention, and the only party that would be likely to conciliate successfully for the working class would naturally enough be a working class party. The railroads have strikes on throughout the country at the present time, but we don't hear half as much of them as we did the Lawrence strike. The A. F. of L. did not show a very friendly attitude toward the Lawrence strike, for what reason I cannot say, but that is not the spirit that should be shown. What matters who we are, or what we are, as long as we work, are we not all fighting the same battle? Are we not all antagonistic to the same common foe (capitalism), and the only effective weapon we have at the present day to make war on it is another "ism" called Socialism. This is the only antidote we have up to now that has shown any signs of checking the spread of that loathsome disease of greed and gain called capitalism. We have seen several things that the Socialist party has gained for labor, and until we organize politically as well as industrially, we will always have setbacks, and in that organizing it must be through one party, the party that stands for the common ownership of natural resources and public utilities, and the common operation of all industries for the general good. That is opposed to monopoly, that is, to private ownership of land and the instruments of labor, which is indirect ownership of men; to the wage system, by which labor is legally robbed of a large part of the product of labor; to competition with its enormous waste of effort and its opportunities for the spoliation of the weak by the strong. Socialism is industrial democracy. It is the government of the people by the people and for the people, not in the present restricted sense, but as regards all

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the common interests of men. Socialism is opposed to oligarchy and monarchy, and therefore to the tyrannies of business cliques and money kings. It is for freedom, not from the fear of force, but from the fear of want. It proposes real liberty, not merely the right to vote, but the liberty to live for something more than meat and drink. Socialism is righteousness in the relations of men. It seeks through association and equality to realize fraternity. Socialism will destroy the motives which make for cheap manufacturers poor workmanship, and adulterations. It will secure the real utility of things. Use, not exchange, will be the object of labor. Things will be made to serve, not to sell. Socialism will banish war, for private ownership is back of all strife between men. It will purify politics, for private capitalism is the great source of political corruption. It will make for education, invention, and discovery; it will stimulate the moral development of men. Crime will have lost most of its motive and pauperism will have no excuse. This may seem, to some of the brothers, a rather glowing definition of Socialism but if they will only get down to reason there is enough logic in it to see how essential it is for the workers to organize politically as well as industrially. Why is it they will meet in secret to fight and better their conditions yet with such an effective weapon in their hands as the ballot they still linger along in the same rut as the peons of barbarous Mexico? It is any wonder we are under such conditions when we have such possibilities at hand and do not use them? No one is to blame but the working man himself and until they see the necessity of taking politics into the unions, the workers will always be between two fires, losing on one side what they gain on the other.

Yours fraternally,

H. G. BURNHAM.

FROM BROTHER W. J. M'VEY.

Bassana Alta, Canada, Oct. 6, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I sit in camp, out on this Canadian prairie, my mind wanders back, back to a little village in Wyoming. In that little village is a little boy. I can picture in my mind that little boy going down to the post office with his dog hitched up to his little wagon. In the door stands a lonely woman calling to the little boy not to forget what she had told him to get. And as this little picture of home so vividly flashes through my mind there is an almost irresistible im-

pulse within me to go to them, for they are my own—my little innocent boy and my affectionate wife, as noble a woman as ever walked the earth. For four long months I have been away from them. Then my mind turns to thousands of others in this great Harriman lines strike, and I think of the misery, woe and privation they and their families have suffered in this struggle for all union men on all railroads in the United States. And then I think of the 40 per cent of the brothers who cared so little for us and ours that they would not even so much as go to meeting to cast their ballot and say whether the strike should stop and be won, or whether it should go on indefinitely. And I think of what a setback the railroad unions of the United States will suffer in case it is not soon settled and of the other great struggles which organized railroad labor will have to make because of the indifference of the working men because they take so little interest in the great problems of life. And I think of the owners of the Harriman lines, the M., K. & T. and I. C. Think of them riding over these lines in their magnificent private cars, or sailing over the placid waters of the majestic rolling deep in luxurious staterooms in those ocean palaces. I marvel at the contrast and wonder if such great difference between the producer and the non-producer will continue to exist in such an unjustifiable form. And yet there are others far less fortunate than myself. There are those who have gone to death in this struggle. No doubt but almost every striker could tell of a brother in his locality who has died in this struggle. I can mention one at Rawlins, only a division point on the U. P. He, like myself, had to go away from home to seek work, and because of sickness he had to give up his position and return home—return home to die. His name was James Magner, a striking machinist, and a more moral specimen of manhood God never created. He lived like a man and died like a man. Words fail me in my tribute to him, of which he so richly deserves. May his cherished ones, a wife and two little daughters, in this, their hour of grief, bear bravely and courageously their great loss.

Now let us see if there is a remedy for these great injustices, such as always, without fail, goes with these strikes and lock-outs.

Yes, there's a remedy. And the remedy lies within your own grasp. Oh, you giant labor, will you never, never wake up to the fact that the world is yours at your own command? Will you cease your talk on prize fights, baseball and drunks long enough to reason for yourselves? Will you never wake up to the fact that those capitalist papers you read daily are only the lying mouthings of those who would, if they could, prostitute the nation at the command of corporate greed? Can you not see there is a press for you, and yours, a press that cannot be muzzled, bought or bribed?

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Read that literature. It is union magazines and Socialist papers. If you cannot afford to take both a Socialist and a capitalist paper, take the Socialist. Read it and then decide for yourself. Investigate and understand Socialism and then if it does not suit you drop it for all time. Be fair and impartial and I'm sure on election days you will vote for yourselves and those whom you hold dearer than life itself, and yet whom you vote against every time you vote any other ticket than the Socialist ticket.

Don't think I'm a crank on Socialism and boost it just to be boosting. I've reached these convictions after careful study. Now if you owned your own job would you go out on strike against yourself? Did you ever hear of a farmer going out on strike on his own farm? Well that is just as reasonable as to expect strikes under Socialism. For under Socialism you would come as near owning the shop, mill or factory as anyone else in the world. All work would be done for the good and welfare of everyone. As it is today it is done for the good and welfare of those who do nothing, and for barely an existence for those who do the work. We build the Pullmans and ride the blind. Our wives and daughters spin and weave silk and wear calico (faded at that.) We build automobiles and smell the gasoline as they speed by. Is this justice? Then, in the name of common sense, men, vote for justice.

If Socialism was not against the interest of the capitalist and to your interest, why does he oppose it so bitterly? Can you not see he is telling all these lies against Socialism to keep you in ignorance as to your own good and welfare? Don't you know if it was not to your interest, he, Mr. Capitalist, would pay no more attention to it than he would to a game of baseball or a chicken fight? "There's a reason," and a good reason for him to oppose Socialism, and he knows it, too, and what bothers him, he is afraid you are going to find it out.

Now when you go to the polls to vote, don't forget if you vote any ticket except the Socialist ticket (I'm not saying this because I'm a Socialist) that you vote for strikes. That you vote for sweatshops. That you vote for wage slavery for yourself and the rest of the workers. On the other hand, if you vote for Socialism (if you notice, I'm not asking for votes for any man or men, but for a system) you vote for a system that guarantees to you and yours, to all humanity, justice. The governmental ownership of all the means of production. You vote for \$3,000 a year instead of \$400. Don't forget this when you make your cross mark, for they are not the mouthings of a fanatic, but indisputable facts according to government statistics.

I remember last July I was working at a sheep shearing pen in Montana. For the benefit of those who live out of the sheep raising countries I will say that sheep shearing all over the west is done on the con-

tract plan. A man agrees to shear the sheep for the owners for, we will say, 15 cents per head. Then he hires the sheep shearers to shear the sheep, we will say, for 10 cents each, leaving him 5 cents for expenses and profit. These prices will not hold good in all localities, for the prices on sheep shearing vary, as other prices on other labor. Well, where I worked one of the shearers owned a flock of sheep, and he had them sheared at the place where he was shearing. One day he was standing bent over a sheep, doubled up like a dog in a basket, with the sweat rolling down his cheeks like crab apples off a Missouri hillside, and I said to him:

"You are shearing one of your own sheep now, ain't you?"

"Yep."

"How much to you pay N— to shear your sheep?"

"Fourteen cents."

"How much does he pay you to shear what you shear?"

"Ten cents."

"Then you pay N— four cents for the privilege of shearing your own sheep?"

"Yep."

And the strange part of it was he did not seem to take any notice of the injustice of the deal, any more than you do when you produce five dollars for your master and give him four dollars and you take the remaining one dollar for the blissful privilege of working for the other fellow.

Now take your choice. I've done the very best I know how to arouse you and put you to thinking and voting for yourself, and if you fail to do it you will suffer the consequences of your folly in the future as you have in the past, only more keenly. And I'll have to suffer along with you, and that's where the rub comes in.

Faithfully and fraternally yours in this universal movement for the betterment of humanity,

W. J. M'VEY.

FROM PADUCAH LODGE NO. 14.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 6, 1912.

To the Members of the Brotherhood over the Country, Greeting:

After reading the last issue of the Journal I am induced to write a few lines to enlighten our brothers in regard to the strike situation; also on other matters pertaining to the support, or rather financing the men who are fighting in the trenches for you, be you day workers or piece workers.

Brothers, do your duty cheerfully. Lend your assistance to your Grand Lodge officers and if they levy assessments against you for the strikers' benefit, pay them gladly, for our dear old Lord in the Scriptures said, "A cup of water given in My name will be returned a hundred fold."

Now, brothers, to begin with, I am going to expect a lot of criticism after the brothers have read this, the same as you have criticized Brother Martin for his views on poli-

or religious questions and am going to appeal to you on your obligations as carmen.

First, brothers, I want to talk to the piece worker, you men who boast of making \$3.50 to \$5 per day. How many of you have paid your assessments for the strikers, that will be returned to you not directly but indirectly, for brothers, let me say that the boys on the I. C. and Harriman lines are fighting for you just as much as for ourselves. If we lose, who knows but you may be the next to go under the ban of the General Managers' Association, but as sure as there is a God who created all things, He is not going to see the boys lose.

I will endeavor to give a few figures that were paid out of the treasury of Paducah Lodge No. 14 during the strike on the Iron Mountain a few years ago, and I believe the records in the general secretary's office will prove my statements correct. The amount was \$666.60. I know that was paid cheerfully.

Now, you men who went on strike Sept. 30, 1911, and have gone to work at other places, are you paying your dues to your lodge, or not? How many of you are? Do you think the men and their families on the firing line can live on wind? Are you by your dishonorable way, going to make honest men go back to the bull pen by refusing to pay your dues or strike assessments? I have known of members of our organization that have borrowed the money to join other lodges and keep up the dues in that organization, then have nerve enough to come up and make a request for remission of dues and assessments for a traveling card that they might leave town and go to work at some other occupation elsewhere. Your financial secretary is afraid to suspend them for fear they will go back and then the lodge he belongs to has to pay per capita on him. You brothers who have done this, I am appealing to your honor as union men, have you done us who are still at home working for \$1 or \$1.50 per day, three or four days' work a week, right?

What I have just said is facts and they cannot deny the charges.

Now, a little more to you brothers who have steady work. I want to enlighten you a little on the cause of the greatest of all strikes in this country, baring none:

Some of you who voted no on the general strike vote, did you really think you voted right when you voted that way, or was it through your ignorance of what the cause of the I. C. and Harriman strike was, or was it that you were afraid you would involve yourself by having to stop for an hour or two?

Brother, there is only one cause for this strike and that is the right to be heard—when that is said all is said—it is not money or a question of working conditions. These are secondary matters. I feel satisfied in saying that whenever the parties at outs get together, there will be a settlement.

If two prize fighters make a match to fight, will they ever have a fight if one stays in Kentucky and the other in California, or anywhere else? I say, no, but let them meet and you have a fight; so it is with the I. C. and Harriman railroad companies and their men.

There is another bunch of men whom I would like to have read this for your own benefit, and that is the class that is always "hollering" that the Grand Lodge officers ain't doing nothing." Ask yourselves, am I doing my part in this fight? Another question, would the Declaration of Independence ever have been signed if your forefathers had done as you are doing? We are not asking you to do the fighting, but we do ask you to furnish us the ammunition and we will do the fighting for you and let you stay at home.

In conclusion, let me say to you, brothers, especially those from Paducah, Ky., send in your dues, for if you were not making any more than you could at home you would have stayed there with the good wife and the babies whom you promised before the God who created us to guard and protect.

Again, brothers, let me say that out of the 97 per cent who came out Sept. 30, 1911, there was still 90 per cent out Sept. 30, 1912, and the I. C. and Harriman boys stick just the same as glue; you can't break the wall they have built, for it was built to stay.

Paducah No. 14 of the Carmen has lost by death since the strike three; one was transferred and 25 deserters out of 307 who answered the strike call.

Another thing I want to touch on and that is this, the Grand Lodge officers did not call this strike and they cannot call it off; the men voted the strike on and they have to vote it off. There is not, to my way of thinking, a chance for any Grand Lodge officer to sell out, as some would suppose, for there is too much at stake and they are too likely to be found out. If you men at work will send in your assessments like you should and do not do like I have heard of some lodges doing, instructed their secretary to write in and say that their lodge emphatically refused to pay any assessment for the men on strike—look out, you may be in the same boat, and want help yourselves some day in a struggle and the cry will ring back in your ears.

If every man in our Brotherhood would deprive himself of 25 cents' worth of pleasure a week you would have your assessment and not miss it.

In conclusion, let me say that the I. C. is badly crippled, both in rolling stock as well as motive power.

I can say I made a trip over the I. C. through Illinois, a distance of 140 miles recently and there was only one freight train passed me.

I guess it is getting time for me to stop, but before I close I want to call your attention to your obligation; also pay your assessments, for the boys on the I. C., Harri-

man and Katy do not intend to give up if it takes until this time next year or the year after.

Brother Sanborn was here on September 27 and gave us a long talk. We also had a celebration on the 30th with a big crowd and a good time.

So, brothers, whatever you do, don't forget that the strike for federation is still on, on the I. C. and Harriman lines and pay your dues and assessments to help the boys out. I am,

Yours fraternally,
HAMMER AND COLD CHISEL.

**FROM A MEMBER OF COTTON BELT
LODGE NO. 7.**

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

After an absence from the columns of the Journal for some time, I come back, asking to be permitted to express a few thoughts in regard to our organization and conditions in general. But before I launch out upon my subject I want to compliment our editor upon his splendid answer to the bulletin issued by the Association of Western Railways relative to car shortage for the coming season, and say Brother Adames, you surely did tell them the truth, and every carman on the Cotton Belt can vouch for you, as well as many others on other roads. At this point we have scarcely gotten over the effects of the dull season yet, although this part of the country is blessed with the best crops we have had for years. However, I think I can see much to encourage organized labor and I am a firm believer in the advancement of the working class. Although we will have many obstacles confront us, but by a united effort, keeping in view the great principles of organized labor and the duties we owe to misguided humanity, we will surely win.

Since writing the Journal last, Labor Day has passed. Organized labor at this place celebrated the occasion under the auspices of the Central Trades Council with credit. Also our state election is passed into history and organized labor has many things in the way of advancement to feel proud of. Organized labor's influence is being felt in many ways and when we become more perfectly organized our influence will be much greater and those who now misunderstand us will give us more consideration and investigate our aims and objects and will eventually come into our movement and lend a helping hand to lift the workers up to a higher standard of civilization and the final emancipation of humanity from the bondage of wage slavery. And when we reach that stage we can consider labor free, and until we reach that point we cannot claim freedom for labor from an economic point of view.

Now I wish to notice some of the assertions of some of the correspondents, one in particular, Bro. Donaldson's attempt to reply to Bro. Gallagher's explanation of Socialism. At first one would think that

Bro. D. really wanted to be enlightened upon this great world-wide question that is agitating every avenue of life, but after analyzing his letter thoroughly we must come to the conclusion that Bro. D. is not wanting enlightenment on the question, but seeking an excuse to criticize some of its adherents. I want to say here that I am an admirer of Brother Gallagher, but it has never come to my knowledge at any time that Brother Gallagher was a standard authority on Socialism. So I cannot understand why one desiring to be enlightened on Socialism would continue to wait for that enlightenment from any one source. I think Brother Donaldson, with Brother Martin, might be put in a class with a man I once heard of who bet his neighbor \$10 he could not show him a dozen rats, and when the neighbor placed him on a stand and went forth to run the rats out the man could not see one, and when his neighbor went to see if any rats were running out toward the man he found him standing with both eyes shut and rats running all around him, yet he didn't see them. I wonder if that is the trouble with Brothers Donaldson and Martin. It seems from the way Brother D. writes in the October Journal that that is his only excuse. Now Brother D., be consistent. If you really want to be enlightened on Socialism get some standard works on Socialism and study them and not depend on Brother G. or any one individual Socialist. And if you see mistakes or faults in Socialism, remember it is only human to err. And those who cannot look back over their past and see their pathway strewn with mistakes have not advanced very far in my estimation.

I certainly was glad to see the return of two of our old correspondents back to the Journal, viz: Brothers J. D. Hellums and Honesty and Integrity. Somehow I became attached to them in my early connection with the B. R. C. of A. and always enjoy their letters, and many others, too. In conclusion will say, this will possibly be the last letter I will write this year, as I hope to be able to report some of the proceedings of the convention of the State Federation of Labor in my next letter, which convenes here the first week in December and which we are preparing to entertain with credit to organized labor and make it long to be remembered by those connected with the cause of labor in this part of the country. One more word and I will close. The Socialist vote in Arkansas increased 45 per cent in the last election. This ought to be some encouragement.

Yours fraternally,

J. A. MOORE.

Note.—The article referred to in the fore part of Brother Moore's letter was written by Brother W. F. Donaldson, assistant editor, during the editor's temporary absence from headquarters last month.—Editor.

FROM A MEMBER OF SAGE BRUSH LODGE No. 33.

Pasco, Wash.

Editor Journal.

The following is a partial answer to those who see differently from some of us as to what is best for the "Good and Welfare of the Order:"

The Co-operative System (Socialism).

- Fundamental Principles—Justice and Equality. {
1. The earth and its resources belong to all.
 2. All should have equal opportunity to work and use these resources.
 3. The producers of wealth should have full product of their toil.
- Social Democracy { Let the people own collectively the means of production and distribution
What is privately used should be privately owned. } Home
Personal property
- Co-operation.
- Under Socialism. { Work for all in sanitary surroundings.
Sanitary homes with all labor saving devices.
Full education for all.
Fear of poverty removed.
Poverty, crime, drunkenness, prostitution practically gone.
Time for rest and pleasure.
Beauty everywhere.
Everyone free to develop the best there is in them.

The Competitive System (Capitalism).

- Fundamental Principle—Selfishness... { The exclusive regard of a person for his own interest or happiness.
Self preference which leads a person to direct his purposes to advance his own interests without regard to the interests of others. (Webster.)
- Individualism. { Every man for himself in preference to the common interests of society. } The Golden Rule is here impossible.
- Results. { Competition.....Rivalry or individual striving for the same object.
The Profit System.....
- Products of the Profit System.. { Wage slavery.
Poverty.
Prostitution.
Drunkenness, etc.
Child labor.
Crime.
Insanity.
Army of unemployed.

A bad principle necessarily gives bad results.

Yours fraternally,

Digitized by

NEMO.

FROM A MEMBER OF KICKAPOO LODGE NO. 29.

Shawnee, Okla., Oct. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Just a few lines to let you know how No. 29 is getting along. Will say we are getting along fine and dandy. Are working ten hours a day at present, but don't know just how long it will last.

I must say we have been doing some effective work on what some of the boys call "old dates," which I think is a very good name for a man who gets six to eight months in arrears. We have got just about all of them cleaned up with the exception of one man who claims he is from Missouri, so we are going to "show him," you can bet on that.

We have with us at present four or five boys from Mississippi off the I. C., but they all have paid up cards. This is the kind of boys we like to see come around, but excuse us from all "old dates" and "non-airs." Here is my way of doing a man that won't join or pay his dues. I haven't got any "hello" or smiles for him; I pass him up as though he was a stump in the road, but the moment he pays up or joins the B. R. C. of A. I will treat him like a man.

Here is my idea of four different kinds of men that we sometimes have to deal with; the first one is A No. 1, that is, the man who pays his dues regularly every pay day. Second is a man that lets his dues go a month and tells the secretary that I will see you tomorrow. The next day he is blind. Third is a man who says I will pay you if I live. He's dead. Fourth is a man who gets three or more months in arrears and the financial secretary has to notify him about going suspended, and he says, I hope to pay you next week or go to h—l. Well, he's gone.

My choice is A No. 1, so let us all be nothing but that kind. Times will be better and you will have more friends.

I wonder where my old pal, "Key Bolt Red," is by this time. Somewhere in Colorado, I guess. Boys, when you meet up with this kid you can count him one. He is at home any time that he has a good receipt, but he gets the blues if he thinks he is going to have to go one month in arrears.

Say, it is getting about time that we generally commence smoking our candidate cigars. That is one time when those men with the white shirts and stiff collars are glad to get into a bunch of us carmen. Some forget us as soon as they get into office and some never do. Well, it takes all kinds of people to make a world, so here goes for a smoke. I had rather smoke here than hereafter.

Some of our boys are doing well nowadays. Mr. J. W. Covey and Mr. Ed King got married the other day. Everybody is doing it now (the turkey trot.) That is all O. K. They were both 21 and the old folks didn't care.

Here are the names of four men that at one time belonged to No. 29, but they are scallies now.

We had with us a man that seemed to be as happy as a gale. His name was Billy Truesdale. On Socialism he was rather fast, but when it came to unionism he was a snake in the grass. He's on the "Katy" now.

And there is old Long Steve, who took a notion that he would leave for the Rock Island. He was working what time he wasn't shirking. He said that for the Katy I am bound, I don't care who sinks, just so Steve don't drown.

And there was old Preacher Morgan, who couldn't play anything but a hand organ. He used to smoke a pipe, but the Rock Island canned him for the coal that he used to swipe—a Katy scaley now.

There was Herb Eddy whose eyes are rather blue, to the union he wasn't true, but all of his tools he had ground and said that I am to Denison, Texas, bound.

There is a certain place in the good Book (as it is sometimes called) where these words are used: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." But you can't find the place where it says come all you that scab and I will give you anything.

Let no such men set any example before you like this, is my advice.

Yours for the best of steel,
THE KID.

FROM IRON CITY LODGE NO. 60.

Ensly, Ala., Oct. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

With pleasure I will attempt to write a few lines to inform you that Iron City lodge No. 60 Birmingham, Ala., is in fine shape and taking in new members each meeting. As fast as new men are being added to the force they are being initiated into the B. R. C. of A. The people are beginning to open their eyes around Birmingham and seeing that a man does not amount to but very little in the public eye unless they carry a union card, and I hope the time will come when a man cannot even get a job on a farm unless he carries a union card, and I hope that the time will come when a man need not offer for an office unless he carries a union card, and if organized labor will but stick together we will make things hot for the capitalist in the near future. I think it a good policy for all locals to search their camps and pick out some brother whom they think will make a good officer and begin to boost them and work to elect them. We have men and carmen that can fill any office within the gift of men with credit and honor. I would much rather risk an office in the hands of a poor, hard working man than in the hands of a man who does not know what a day's work is unless it is waiting to try to beat the poor man out of his earnest efforts to make an honorable living.

Well, the railroads all seem to be doing a fine business and prospects are bright for good times in the future. Men are coming in most every day, even trying to buy jobs. There are too many men here for the jobs. There is no chance for anybody to get jobs here unless somebody gets fired, killed or quits. Then there are ten men to take the job. The scabies are still swarming around the shops at East Thomas. A bunch of scalawags that can't work anywhere else, and they had better make good as long as possible, for the time is coming, and is almost here when the I. C. will have to give up the ghost, for they are trying to get men to go from here now on free transportation to Chicago, but I will tell you now that Birmingham does not breed so many of the darned scabs. They must all come from some other place and it will not be long until they will all be gone from here and they will probably change their names and try to get jobs, for there will be no jobs left for the scabies when we win this strike. It will be: "Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity, for I never knew you," and their shame will be thrown in their children's faces for all time to come. Oh, you old scab. I would as soon be guilty of stealing. It is really worse than stealing and they all look like sheep-killing dogs. They are ashamed of it, or they look to me just like they are.

I hope that before another month rolls around that we will have won the fight on the Harriman lines and that the shops will be fumigated to get rid of the odor and that all honest, skilled mechanics will go back to their respective jobs, and then the traveling public will not be in a dread when they are traveling over those lines for fear of an accident, boiler bursting, engine breaking, defective wheels breaking, caused by not being inspected by trusty, skilled car inspectors, machinists and boilermakers, men who have worked so hard for promotion and appreciate the jobs to the extent that they will feel the responsibility and will look out for the interest of their jobs and when they do this they are looking out for the interest of the company and traveling public. Success and happiness to the Railway Carriers' Journal, its editor and its many readers.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN L. WILLIAMS.

FROM ONE WHO EVIDENTLY KNOWS
WHAT HE IS.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 25, 1912.

Editor Journal.

In the April Journal of this year there was an editorial note which started me to thinking, or perhaps I had better not use the word thinking but some other synonym, as a French philosopher once stated that "thinking is a habit which tends to intensify the bad opinion you have of yourself or of others." But to be brief, the more I considered the article in question the more

confused I became as to who the writer means. Who are the "impossibilists whose Utopian ravings are sowing discord among organized labor and instituting a heterogeneous organization which years of experience has proven impracticable and impossible, and which has been repudiated by organized labor the world over?"

I have searched every corner of my shallow brain but cannot find a suitable answer. If some brother will answer the above question through the columns of the Journal I will regard it as an everlasting favor.

ARABOTIS AURIBUS.

(A Darned Fool.)

Note.—It has taken so long (from April until September 25th) for the above mentioned editorial note to seep through the above writer's cranium that we feel constrained to admit he has called himself by the right name when he assumed the one signed to his letter. He knows, if he knows anything, the organization referred to, and if he or any of the adherents of this disgruntled, repudiated bunch of destructionists officered by repudiated officials of other organizations insist upon us naming it, we can do so, and in no unmistakable manner either.—Editor.

FROM A MEMBER OF DAUPHIN PARK
LODGE NO. 467.

Chicago, Oct. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Sunday, September 29th, was the day selected for our anniversary meeting, celebrating the twelve months' strike for system federation. It seemed like if it happened yesterday. The same large crowd, the same cheer, only a little brighter if anything. We had a fine orchestra that rendered different selections. Really it was a pleasure. Brother Buckelew of the machinists was the principal speaker and was at his best. When we went out a year ago some people used to say what is to become of the men? The general talk that is heard of people who are interested (outside of the strikers) in the situation now is, what is to become of the poor I. C.? Are we to stand this much longer? How can we settle this strike is the problem to which we have the key. System federation is the solution. If it means so much to them (the railroads) just think what it means to us, the workers.

Yours for victory,

JOSEPH J. THOMAS.

FROM ANCHOR LODGE NO. 254.

Deer Lodge, Mont., Oct. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If I may have a small space in the Journal I will try and let the brothers know that Anchor Lodge No. 254 is still doing business at the old stand. We had one noble scab drop in on us, but we sent him on his way as soon as we got next to him. Times have been pretty good along the Puget Sound all summer. I would like to see more card men going to work here, though. There

are a couple of ex-carmen at Pocatello, Idaho, scabbing, J. C. Johnston, who was at one time president of our local and a strong Socialist, and a son, Clyde Johnston, who was also a member of this local. I heard of them and took it up with the recording secretary of Pocatello Lodge No. 31 and found out it was all true. As I think they should get their just dues I am sending you their pictures, as I think the boys should know these traitors to a worthy cause. Hoping this will find space in our Journal I will close with best wishes to our Journal and all brother carmen, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. R. LAIRD.

FROM A MEMBER OF SALIDA LODGE NO. 176.

Salida, Col., Oct. 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you will allow me some little notch or corner in your worthy Journal I will thank you very kindly as this is my first attempt.

Well, things are moving along very nicely here on the D. & R. G. and if I do say it myself we have a bunch of boys that all orders should be proud of. We are somewhere about sixty strong here and still taking in new recruits right along, and we intend to continue to do so.

Dear Editor, I notice in the October number a letter from Mr. Jack Mason and also his photograph. I wish to inform all readers of the Journal that it is a very fine picture of Jack C. Mason, the same gentleman, if I should call him such, that worked for the D. & R. G. here at Salida a couple or three months and quit somewhere about the middle of April of this year. If I am not mistaken he spoke in his letter of some man going by the name of Jack C. Mason who was going from one place to another and not paying his bills and that some worthy brothers might think it was he who was not paying his debts. He also said in his communication that if he had a hold of him he would beat some sense into him. Well, all that Mr. Jack C. Mason has got to do is to grab himself, for he is the only man that I know of by that name who is going around and beating everybody that has any dealings with him, for this man Mason who has his photo in the Journal is the man that left this little town to the bad \$150 or \$200. I am the man that knows, for I myself went to the grocery man here and squared it for him so he could get groceries to start up in the restaurant business, and he never paid my friend a cent and that one bill runs up to nearly \$100. He never paid this man one penny. As said before, not only that one bill but his coal bill still stands unpaid and also the rent on the building and fixtures in the building, he didn't pay all that. Jack C. Mason was in this little business for something like six weeks, just as long as he could get everything on tick. If I were him I would have been ashamed to have had my picture put in

the Carmen's Journal, but for myself I am glad he did, for I was afraid he would play the confidence game on somebody or some worthy brothers as he did on me and my friends who tried to help him. I wish all worthy brothers to take notice and beware of this man Mason that has had his photo put in the Journal. He is the boomer Mason that is and has already, as I have said before, beat every man and woman that he could, and all I ask is that all brothers of the B. K. C. of A. beware of this man, for now you will all know him by his photo. Anyone who doubts this statement will do me a favor by writing to the Johnson Grocery Co., Salida, Col. This gentleman can give you one and all the names of the parties that this man Mason owes money to. Mr. Johnson would only be too glad to do this favor for anyone who will ask for it. I feel it my duty as a brother carman to notify all brothers of this man. He will do anything to get you where he wants you, and then look out.

Thanking you for space in the Journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. E. CHESTNUT.

FROM ANOTHER MEMBER OF SALIDA LODGE NO. 176.

Salida, Col., Oct. 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I beg a little of your valuable space in the Journal as I noticed a familiar picture in October issue, viz., that of Jack Mason of Sycamore Lodge No. 459, stating some one was impersonating him and running bills, and will state that Salida Lodge 176 remembers him and it was the original of that photo who stung all the brothers and business men in Salida. So will ask that all members notice his picture, as he wishes, so they will know who stung the boys who stood good for him when he blew in broke.

Hoping you will publish the same for the protection of other brothers, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

C. C. DOTY.

FROM WIREGRASS LODGE NO. 251.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Oct. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please find list of lodges who have sent in donations for Brother W. L. Wells in response to the appeal sent out by Wiregrass Lodge No. 251:

Lodge.	Amt.
507.....	\$1.00
226.....	5.00
1.....	1.00
116.....	1.00
53.....	1.00
117.....	2.00
523.....	.50
7.....	1.00
39.....	1.00
257.....	1.00
Total	\$27.30

Yours fraternally,

OTHO COATE.

**FROM SECRETARY-TREASURER "KATY"
JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARD.**

Denison, Tex., Sept. 29, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Having been closely connected with the carmen since April, 1903, and having been a striker since Sept. 23, 1911, I beg a little space in your very valued columns for the purpose of saying a few words to organized labor on the different struck roads.

Why did the general managers on the Western railroads form an association or organization so complete and thorough? It certainly was not for the purpose of being in a position to deal more liberally with the employes, neither do we think it was for the sake of organization for their own mutual affairs alone, such as the general management of their business as general managers; but we do believe that the main object in view was to be able to more successfully cope with organized labor. Their desire was to build up an organization that would be mightier than organized labor of today in its different forms.

Now what is organized labor going to do? Are we going to give up? Between the dates of April 15 and 23, 1912, we formed a federation of federations for the purpose of strengthening our forces in order that we would have strength or force sufficient to combat successfully with the General Managers' Association, or combination of the Western railroads.

In accordance with a certain resolution passed at the Kansas City convention, the ballot was spread on the lines south and west of Chicago for the purpose of asking the men working on these lines to come to our rescue. We having at that time been in the trenches more than six months, fighting a life and death struggle for the rights of organized labor. But it would seem that those who were at that time working on the lines mentioned, and are still working, could not interest themselves in the cause of organized labor enough to lay down their tools and go on record fighting for the rights of all organized workmen, the same rights and privileges that we have been fighting for for more than one year, and we are still fighting.

But, are we going to give up and surrender ourselves, our children and our future rights and privileges, unconditionally to the money powers thereby giving our consent to be even more and more ground down into submission of rates of pay and working conditions, that are even now almost unbearable to a self-respecting American citizen, who has taken the sacred obligation as a union man. God forbid that such will ever be the case. True, we have not had the support

that we think should have been given us, but this we can not help. Neither does it lessen the importance of our cause in any degree. Our cause is today, just as important, and should be felt just as keenly by all concerned, as it was on that notable day, Sept. 23, 1911. We have been fighting now for more than one year, we have learned that we can live without working for the Katy, Harriman, or I. C. lines; then why should we make surrender to the money powers, that will take from us, all we have ever gained through organization? It is also true that we have had desertions from our ranks but nine out of ten of them are men that you would not associate with or trust with a penny. They were worthless as organized men, and are worthless now to the railroad companies so far as results are concerned. For with all the desertions, and the rakings and scrapings of the cities and farms, and the re-employing of the discharged thieves and crooks, being pressed into supposed service, yet the companies are not getting the desired results. The enormous amount of bad order cars, both home and foreign, on the different struck roads, is proof sufficient to the most casual observer.

Since Sept. 23, 1911, the M., K. & T. has often made the statement that they did not know that there was a strike on, on their lines, and with the very next breath put out a petition to the old men to return to their former positions, saying that this is your last chance, there having been in all about ten such petitions.

So again the question comes up, what are we going to do? This is what yours truly says do: Let's roll up our sleeves, shut our fist, and with renewed vigor and courage, if we are not already in the fight, walk right into the thickest of it, with that determination that all the powers on earth, both money and the lower regions, can not feaze. Let us be the men that our forefathers were when they gave up their lifeblood that we might have liberty and freedom. Let us be the men that our little children think we are, when they are sitting perched on our knee telling in their loving and glowing terms of the greatness of "MY DADDIE."

We have fought now one year, and have our organization to where it is almost 100 per cent true men, so let's fight another year, if necessary, for we are in better shape now than we were one year ago, and the railroad companies are in far worse shape now to start in on another year's fighting, than they were one year ago. So brothers, let's have for our motto, "Have our rights or we die fighting for them." Never give up.

With the very best of wishes to all organized labor, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. S. MATTISON,
Still Striking.

**FROM A MEMBER OF SALT LAKE LODGE
NO. 83.**

Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 15, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Just a few lines to accompany the picture of the float and the loyal few who were not afraid to let the railroad officials know they were union men, and turned out on Labor Day. I can assure you there were a whole lot more marched to the "pay car" on the tenth of the month than took part in the Labor Day procession. Now, brothers, you who stood and watched the labor procession go by, what excuse have you to offer? Were you ashamed to let people know you belong to a labor organization, or were you afraid some Bull Moose would call

town, there would not have been over 10 per cent of the men out on strike now, but it is very evident they were striking for a cause, and I must say they are still striking and are going to stay on this strike until they get a square deal. A great many of these same strikers were not afraid to take part in the Labor Day procession, as they have been classed as the "mob" and undesirable citizens by the railroad officials.

Well, brothers, brace up, put your shoulder to the wheel and let's move up a peg or two and not stay in the same old "rut." Show the higher-ups who you are and what you stand for; they will soon take their hats off to you. In the near future you will be the men to do the work, as the "scab" will



LABOR DAY TURNOUT, SALT LAKE LODGE NO. 83.

you an undesirable citizen, or some of the Taft followers call you part of the "mob"? In any case you should be ashamed of yourself and not let people say, he is a union man just because he has to be, which is the case with a great many. Brothers, don't be afraid to show the world you are a union man from the heart and not just from the "card" you carry.

If the men that came out on strike on the Harriman lines were as "weak kneed" as the brothers that stood and watched the Labor Day procession in every city and

have to move out and keep moving, as we are doing now, only his way of moving will not be so easy.

So, hoping when the first Monday in September, 1913, comes around the ranks of union labor will be increased ten-fold and the laws of this grand United States will be enforced to the letter, which will compel the interstate inspectors to get on all struck roads and do their duty.

Yours fraternally,

R. H. SHAFFER.

FROM ROCK ISLAND LODGE NO. 139.

Chickasha, Okla, Sept. 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As we have failed to see any letter from the boys of this lodge, we thought we would write a few words to let the good brothers know what we are doing. Will say the lodge at this time seems to be moking along all O. K. at present.

This part of Oklahoma has been blessed with good crops of all kinds, especially fruit and vegetables. This of course has been a great help to the employe who has all of the necessaries of life to buy with his daily wage, and it has been also good on the Harriman brothers who are fighting for their families' sustenance, as well as the boys on the Illinois Central.

Brothers, let me say right here that we believe the time is not far distant when the railroads will refuse to grant any more pay or any better working conditions unless they are forced to do so through the increased cost of our living advances. It seems to us that if the employes and the men above them, including the foremen as well as the management, could get together and have a heart to heart talk we would feel nearer to each other. We had a nice talk here the other night from the superintendent, Mr. McGee, at a cottage meeting that he held here. He said the men inside were thinking more about the men outside than ever before and he advised all to come in closer contact with each other and be sociable one with another, and thereby learn of each other and the best way to perform our duties both pleasantly and efficiently.

We will say it makes no difference under what the circumstances may be when we start to work each day, just a kind "good morning" or "good evening," as the case may be, will help us fill the good place of a man at whatever his calling may be with ease. We think if the man over us could only know what a load is sometimes taken from a man's heart by just one kind word, especially at the right time, he certainly would speak it and then watch results. We think the men inside have brains and the men outside have hearts. We think if the brain and the heart could come closer together we would be of greater benefit to the company we work for. As the men outside and inside are both working for the same company and get the same American dollar for pay, we cannot see for the life of us why we should stay so far apart as it seems we are at present. Come, brother foreman, or whoever you are, come let us be more sociable than we have ever been before. Let us spend a sociable minute or two when the opportunity is presented, and we may perhaps be of service to each other and do much better service to the company than we can now possibly do by living so

far apart. At least let us hear from some other brothers on this subject.

Yours fraternally,
CARMEN.

FROM PORTLAND LODGE NO. 268.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

In September Journal there appeared an article entitled "A Word to the Scabs" on the Harriman lines. Now, I myself do not wish to write anything upon the subject of that article, but what I do wish to write about is a word to the brother members of Portland Lodge No. 268, Portland, Ore., in particular, and I also want other members of other lodges to read this and take to heart the meaning of it.

Well, now, I will commence. On Monday evening, Sep. 16, 1912, Portland Lodge No. 268 called a special meeting to discuss a special order of business, namely, "Are you, or are you not, with us in this fight?". Now, brothers, when this strike was called on Sept. 30, 1911, Portland Lodge had over 150 members in good standing. On Monday night, Sept. 15, 1912, Portland Lodge met to discuss this special order of business and there were just 26 members present. What has become of the rest? Well, as we get further along we will find out. As I have already stated, our object was to find out, "Are you, or are you not" with us in this fight for freedom. Now, brothers (this for the brothers not attending), the subject was discussed thoroughly so that everyone present would be familiar with the project in mind, and that is that out of 150 members who came out on strike 90 per cent of them have worked steady for the last six or eight months and as this lodge (as well as the other lodges on strike) is financially embarrassed we wanted to find out if the members that are working would be willing to stand for an assessment to help keep the brothers who are not working, on the picket line. Now, brothers, a good many of you have the idea that since you came out on strike and have gone to work elsewhere you no longer belong to the B. R. C. of A. I myself want to tell you that that is entirely wrong of you to think that way. If you were a member when you came out on strike then you are a member today, and if you say you are not because you are afraid of paying this assessment which carried unanimously, then I say you are a coward and a traitor to our cause. Now, brothers, for the love of our order, come out to our meetings, show yourself like men and not like a whipped dog. I use this expression, whipped dog, because I hear it used so much from our "dear beloved brothers" who never show up on the picket line and who never attend meetings. Meet them over town, start in a conversation with them and they are ready to tell you we are whipped.

Now, brothers, we are not whipped yet. This strike has not had a birthday yet, but

will have before this is published, so therefore the strike is young yet. If some or better still if all of you weak-minded brothers would attend meetings and also give us a little financial aid this strike will not last long, but if you still persist in walking around town telling everybody you meet that you no longer belong to the B. R. C. of A. because they came out on strike, and refuse to give us any support, but leave it to these 26 worthy brothers who do attend regularly to handle the whole affair and support this lodge and its members, then I say this strike is likely to draw out for a long time to come. So, now, brothers, I think I have shown you where the rest of the members are. They are working but giving us no support, but expect this little handful to fight the battles for them. If this is such, you men who claim to be brothers are not brothers, but cowards, and cowards are classed with scabs. If I am not right, come to our next meeting and make me prove it.

Fraternally yours,
W. W. EBBETT.

P. S.—Meeting nights November 13 and 27.

EXPLOITATION'S END.

Latonia, Ky.

Editor Journal.

Many times in the past the serfs, the chattels, the slaves and the working class have almost risen to power, only to be kept back through the lack of a clear understanding on the part of the working, the subjected class of their class interests. Part of the workers have been removed from the immediate ranks of the producers and placed in a special position for the especial purpose of subduing the workers should they as a class make any effort to become unruly. Today as well as in the past, society, our so-called civilization, is still cursed with this division of the working class. As of old we have a part of the workers inveigled to one side, dressed in gaudy uniform for no other purpose than to hold the present exploiters, the rulers of all nations, in their usurped places of luxury and ease and secure them in possession of their ill-gotten gains. This division is so well trained in the duties for which they have been provided that we find them ready without hesitation to club their fathers and brothers, browbeat and intimidate their mothers and sisters; yes, even shoot them if told to do so. This is the principal function of our police, militia and army. In very rare instances they may be called upon to defend the country, against a supposedly foreign foe, but not their country, for but few even own a lot large enough to bury them in, and most of them have parents no better off than themselves. The foreign wars, when understood, are seen to be games of conquest as of old, only today they are in the interest of big business, primarily to open up markets, that the workers may still further be exploited on an in-

creased production. Yes, the laboring class of this country, like that of all countries, is free, very free; free to do all the necessary work of the world so long as they may be profitably employed; free to tramp the streets in quest of a master; free to starve in a land loaded down with all the necessities of life; free to freeze in a land blessed with an abundance of fuel and material to house and clothe many times the present population of the land. Indeed, sweet freedom, thou art but a name; but some time in the future thou wilt be a reality indeed. Through all the dim past there has been a slow, almost imperceptible move towards the time when it would be possible for the laboring class to understand its class interests. This move towards a class solidarity has come in many forms, the greatest factor in bringing it about has been popular education. If the laboring class will only hold fast to what advantages it has already wrestled from the masters, the day of their emancipation is near at hand. With the great mass of the world's workers educated there is no power on earth that can keep them in subjection to a few parasites who are fattening on the life blood of the workers. Once the workers as a class realize the fact they are the real source of all governmental power, the special privileged classes will find themselves speedily shorn of all special privileges and their days of exploitation will be at an end.

Fraternally yours,
M. A. LOWE.

AN APPEAL TO ALL CARMEN NOT AFFECTED BY THIS STRIKE.

Paducah, Ky., Sept. 30, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I am making a trip over the I. C. system, I would like to just say one word to our brothers upon lines not affected by this strike.

Brothers, I have it put up to me every day about different lodges complaining of having to help finance this strike. Now, this strikes me as a union man, very hard, for I can very readily remember how the I. C. men contributed to every strike that our Brotherhood has had, and this feeling is just another example of selfishness.

Did you ever stop to think whose strike this is? Well, it is yours as well as ours, as how soon might it be that you, brothers, would be placed in our position, and what would you expect of us? Would you expect us to assist you in the time of need? Now, be very considerate in this matter; don't blame your Grand Lodge officers for their actions. We voted for the strike and they are only carrying out our wishes. Be men and help your brother carmen upon the I. C. Harriman lines and M., K. & T. win these battles. Let the past be the past. Put all your attention to the future. Don't pay any attention to the company stool pigeons whom you might meet. Come clean and be

men of red blood for your brothers upon the strike are just as good carmen as you are. Come to our assistance and when this battle is won it will put us in a position to assist you. Now, brothers, in conclusion, just stop and think of your good loyal brothers upon the different roads who are standing firm for an honorable settlement.

Trusting that every carman who reads this and is able will contribute to help these men upon strike, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

O. L. SANBORN,

Chairman J. P. B., Illinois Central Ry.

FROM BAY STATE LODGE NO. 102.

Norwood, Mass., Oct. 7, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I think it is quite a while since I have seen anything in our Journal from Bay State No. 102. Having a few spare minutes I thought I would drop a few lines.

I had, together with the other members of our protective board on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., the great pleasure of meeting our genial General President, Martin F. Ryan, at the Quincy House, Boston, Mass., August 18, 1912.

Our lodge held a special meeting August 20 and all our members had the opportunity of meeting our General President and listening to his eloquent address. I think our General President is a very progressive man. I had met him on previous occasions, but did not talk with him as much as I did on this visit to Boston. It is indeed very interesting to look over our Journal, month after month, and read it. I am deeply interested in all the letters printed in our Journal from various lodges. Bay State No. 102 has had a very rough sea since December, 1911, and I might add, since March, 1911. Some of our crew tried to wreck the ship, but she is still afloat. One of our former captains was on board one day with the crew assembled around him. He was held in high esteem. The Bay State No. 102 was sailing very smoothly and we were all thinking of giving her a new coat of paint for the summer, when our captain said she didn't need any new repairs. The crew, however, thought different and we started in to repair the ship. One day we were sailing along; the sea was now pretty calm, only small waves, when we espied a small dory in the distance. The waves were dashing against her and you would imagine she would sink at every stroke of the oars, when our ex-captain jumped aboard, seized one of the oars and shouted, "This boat won't sink while I am rowing, and I will stick to her until death do us part. The very same sentence was used, from the same tongue, a few weeks before, on board the Bay State 102, and so I wish to say, beware of false prophets; they are liable to crop up once in a while, but they can't do much harm to our noble order. I used to be pretty good in writing essays, some time ago, and got first prize for one. The next time I

will write a piece about the different ships now afloat. On account of illness I have been away from our ship for a short time, but hope to be back soon. I am told Bay State is doing pretty well, always ahead, and getting new recruits every day. The sea is now calm, so we need not fear.

Yours fraternally

DANIEL J. COLLINS.

FROM A MEMBER OF NORTHERN STAR LODGE NO. 371.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 19, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am forwarding for publication a picture of a new flag device that should be of interest to all car repairers and others whose duty takes them around or under cars, especially in running yards. This device is calculated to make it more difficult for unauthorized persons to remove blue flags. That such is done frequently, all concerned know, and it is often the cause of serious accidents. By making it a little more difficult than snatching the ordinary flag staff from a car it is likely that less cases of blue flag removing will occur. In addition to this, should a car be kicked down a track where these blue flags are in use there is a good chance that the car will be derailed before any damage is done. The descrip-



tion of fitting is as follows: An ordinary pole about four feet in height has a three-eighths rod run through and a nut screwed tight each side of staff, giving a horizontal rod for blue flags to be slipped on; the other end of flag staff enters a circular socket made by shaping two pieces of $\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ iron, semi-circular, at one end and riveting them together loose enough to allow rivets to act as hinges; the length of iron is 14 inches and iron is bent to clamp over rail and is held fast by a thumb screw passing through one iron into a thread on the other side. This device is light, easily carried and is quickly taken off or put on the rails. It is, besides, very simple and cheap in construction. It was made by General Car Foreman A. McCowan and is now in general use on the Canadian Northern railroad and has, it is understood, received the approval of the railway commission.

Yours fraternally,

A. H. SWEETMAN.

:: OBITUARY ::

No 423, Argenta, Ark.—Wife of Brother F. E. Lamblin, died August 8, 1912.

No. 221, St. John, N. B., Canada—Brothers Wm. Ferguson and John T. Griffin, died September, 1912.

No. 226, Macon, Ga.—Brother C. H. Smith, died September, 1912.

No. 43, Sedalia, Mo.—Brother A. F. Pfunder, died at Pittsburg, Kas., September, 1912.

No. 251, Fitzgerald, Ga.—Brother J. W. Rigley, died at Waycross, Ga., September 9, 1912.

No. 399, Manchester, Ga.—Brother S. M. Hardy, accidentally killed at La Grange, Ga., September 20, 1912.

No. 35, East St. Louis, Ill.—Mother of Brother F. W. Weber, died September 10, 1912.

No. 361, Fort William, Ont., Canada—Brother Geo. Rowe, died July, 1912.

No. 287—Vicksburg, Miss.—Brother J. W. Rigley, died September 8, 1912.



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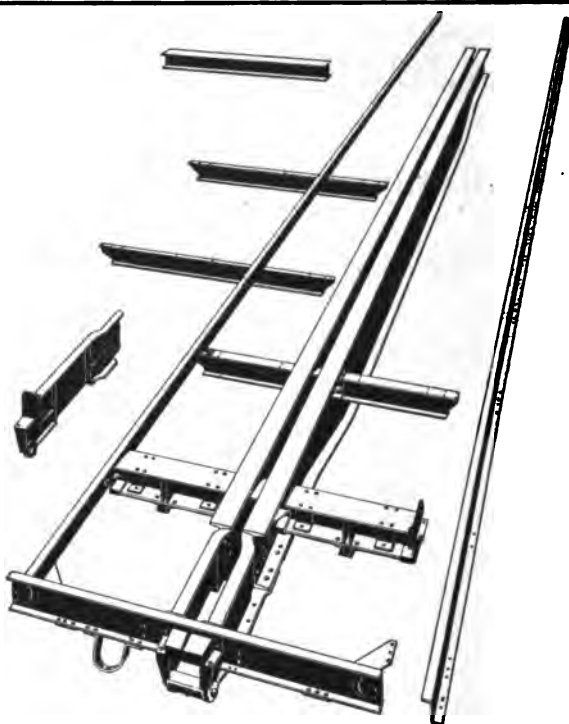
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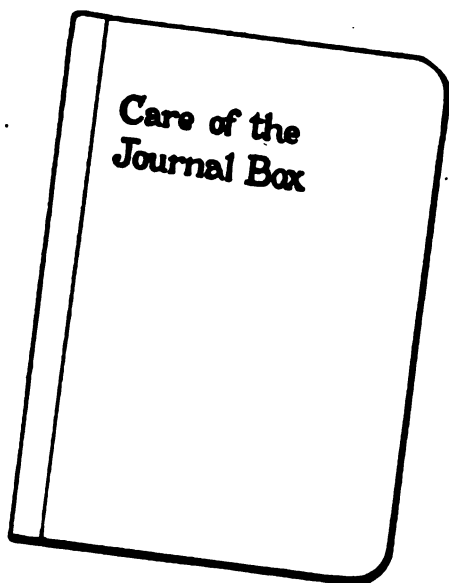
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Vol. XVII.
No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1912

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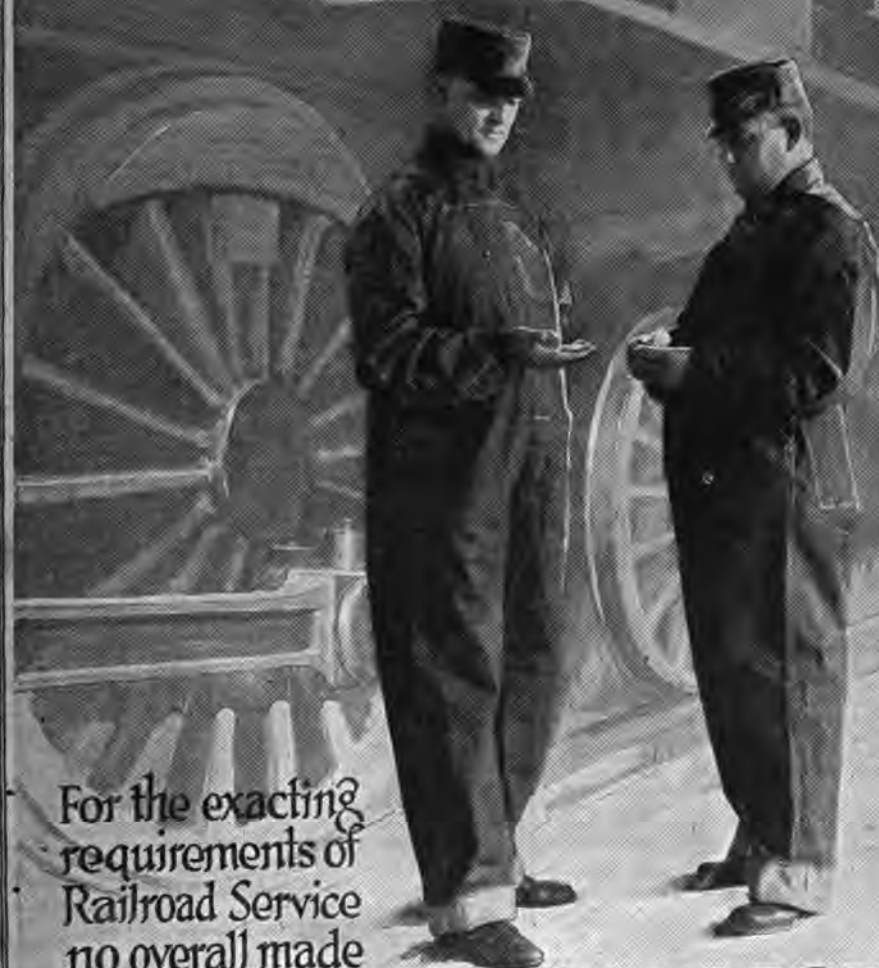
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RAILWAY CARMEN'S JOURNAL



OFFICIAL ORGAN BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA.

Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor.

Vol. XVII

DECEMBER, 1912

No. 12

Published Monthly at 505 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Subscription \$1.00 per year in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

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W. J. ADAMES, Editor and Manager, Kansas City, Mo.

EDITORIAL

An Explanation.

We note with interest and considerable amusement Brother Gallagher's strained efforts in another part of this issue to ridicule and belittle the effort we made last month to secure an expression of opinion from the membership as to whether or not they favor the discussion of politics and economics in our Journal and lodge rooms, particularly in our Journal, as authorized by the Atlanta convention.

It is unfortunate we worded the proposition as we did, as it is very evident to us now that the word "economic" is generally understood and interpreted nowadays very differently than by no less an authority as Webster's New International Dictionary, 1910 edition, which is considered standard the world over, and which we propose to continue to consider, reliable authority on such subjects, Brother Gallagher and all others to the contrary notwithstanding. For his and others' benefit who have tried to begot the question and in some instances evade the issue, we reproduce herewith, Webster's definition of "economics" verbatim:

"The science that investigates the conditions and laws affecting the production, distribution and consumption of wealth, or the material means of satisfying human desires; political economy. The term political economy or (Blackstone) public economy, was originally in medieval and later times, used in its literal sense to denote the art of managing the business affairs of a government, just as domestic economy denoted the art of managing the business affairs of a household. A gradual change took place in the nature of the subject matter denoted by the term with the change in principal and conceptions from mercantilism to physiocra-

tism, and from that to the modern ideas which were first outlined with some adequacy in Adam Smith's 'Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations' (1776). A division has been commonly made since Adam Smith's day into a theoretical branch, comprising the investigation of the general laws affecting the production, distribution and consumption of wealth, and a practical branch, showing the application of these laws to the problems of government. To this latter branch, covering the field of political economy in its older sense, the name of applied political economy is sometimes given, to distinguish it from pure political economy or, as it is now more generally and appropriately termed, economics."

The term "economic" we find however, from observation, is being applied to labor organizations by some writers and labor leaders; this was particularly noticeable during the sessions of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Rochester, N. Y., to which we had the honor of being a delegate. In our opinion, however, the term when applied to present day labor organizations is a misnomer, as we are in no sense, according to the present policies of the majority of labor organizations, concerning ourselves in "the art of managing the business affairs of a government," or as the definition quoted, further implies, interesting ourselves to the extent we should, in the question of "general laws affecting the production, distribution and consumption of wealth and the practical application of these laws to the problems of government." This is what our correspondents have been discussing these many months through our col-

umns and whether you call it "Socialism" or any other "ism," it is; according to Webster's definition, whether you like it or not, "economics," and something which every labor organization in existence is interested in, and to the extent of their interest therein, just so far are they, in our opinion, economic organizations. We may be wrong, but if so, so must our friend, Nathaniel Webster of revered memory and fame, be wrong.

However, as one correspondent, J. W. Campbell of Los Angeles, Cal., concisely states, in another part of this issue, without attempting to befog or confuse the issue, we want to know how you stand on the question of political economy, or to put it plainer, the discussion of politics in our Brotherhood, and we therefore re-submit the question in the following form: "Do you favor the discussion of politics in the Journal?" The question is blunt and crude, but it cannot surely be considered ambiguous. We had quite a liberal response last month, but owing, no doubt, to the generally accepted interpretation of the word "economic" many perhaps refrained from voting thereon that otherwise might have. Many members also objected to mutilating their Journals by cutting the coupon from the reading pages, therefore in order to overcome this difficulty we are running the voting coupon in the advertising section this month.

We, of course, must trust to the honesty and integrity of those who voted last month not to vote again this month. We feel reasonably assured, however, that there will be no trouble in this regard and that all who are interested enough to vote at all on the subject will be interested enough to do and see that the right thing is done in this regard.

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Thousands of immigrants come to America every year. Some of them have belonged to labor organizations in the old country, many of them have not.

Most of the girl and women workers do not know much about factory life. They do not understand the high cost of living in America. They have never heard of labor unions. And because they do not speak English, a wall separates them from their fellow workers who might explain things to them.

There are now many private agencies for teaching foreigners English. The funds for these schools come largely from the pockets of manufacturers. The text books used do not tell the girl worker the things she really wants to know. They do not suggest that \$5 a week is not a living wage. They tell her to be respectful and obedient to her employer. They never mention labor unions.

The labor movement will suffer if these girls are taught by the capitalists to become scabs and strike breakers. But if we

teach them, they will fight on our side. They will become the staunchest supporters of the labor movement.

The Women's Trade Union League, 43 East Twenty-second street, New York City, has published the right kind of English lessons for foreign girls. They are called "New World Lessons." They teach the simplest principles of trade unionism. They tell what the factory laws are, and how the workers, through organization, can enforce them. The titles of the lessons are:

Looking for Work.

Learning a Trade.

Home Work.

A Trade Without a Union.

A Trade With a Union.

Joining the Union.

Fire!!!

Factory Laws.

No union or labor organization in a trade where there are foreign girl workers can carry on better propaganda than to teach the workers English by means of these lessons. They were written by a trade union member who has taught in a night school for two years. They are good both as lessons and as propaganda.

Four stories in simple English go with the lessons. The lessons and stories are printed on separate sheets and come in an attractive blue folder. They cost ten cents for a set of eight lessons and four stories.

They are worth seeing.

Send ten cents for a copy to the Woman's Trade Union League, 43 East Twenty-second street, New York.

HUMANITARIANISM OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION SUBJECT OF MOVING PICTURE.

The Thomas A. Edison Company has just released for production in motion picture theaters throughout the United States a film entitled "A Curable Disease." The prominent feature of the picture is taken from scenes at the Union Printers' Home, at Colorado Springs, Colo. It is a strong, dramatic story, and deals with the "white plague," showing the conditions that arise in the life of a young linotype machine operator who contracts tuberculosis while working on a New York daily. As in nearly all films of this character, there is woven through it a love story. The principal figure is depicted as showing his deep affection for a young girl, and eventually his engagement and preparation for marriage. All goes well until within a few days of the wedding, when the machine operator hears from the doctor that he has become a victim of the dreaded disease. With the admonition of his medical adviser that he should not marry until cured, he takes advantage of the opportunity, which the International Typographical Union presents to all of its members, by immediately seeking entrance into the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The film then portrays all of the interesting points in con-

nection with the home, "whose bounty is unpurchasable." The American Federation of Labor has been notified in advance of the contemplated distribution of the film in order that publicity might be given through the Weekly News Letter to the organizations of labor throughout the country. Local organizations of labor desiring to have this film displayed should consult local

moving picture theaters and inform the management of the existence of this film and the company which is in possession of it. A picture of this kind cannot but help to materially assist in informing the general public of the great work which is being done by the trade unions, and which, to a very large extent, is unknown to but very few outside of the trade unions themselves

EDITORIAL NOTES

A Merry Christmas, A Happy and Prosperous New Year to All

For the same reason given for the lateness of this issue, we are somewhat short on editorial matter in this issue. We assure you, however, that as soon as we get caught up, you will have plenty, as we are brim full of new ideas and subjects as the result of our trip to Rochester as delegate to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

A number of unskilled laborers recently went on strike in the Rankin Wire Mill of Pittsburg, Pa., for an increase in wages. The increase was granted in double-quick order. The officials of the mill claim that the campaign of education now being carried on by the American Federation of Labor among the steel employes was responsible for the strike mentioned.

The following new lodges have been instituted since last issue: Potomac Lodge No. 425, by Grand Lodge Deputy, Geo. A. Nolte; Jefferson Lodge No. 38, DeSoto, Mo., by Grand Lodge Deputy B. P. Lewis; Yahoo Lodge No. 465, Falls City, Neb., and Liberty Lodge No. 506, Sedalia, Mo., by Grand Lodge Deputy, W. H. Ronemus; Perry Lodge No. 456, Perry, Iowa, Manilla Lodge No. 457, Manilla, Ia., and Farmington Lodge No. 526, Farmington, Minn.

A recent article in a New York daily paper relative to the dearth of labor reads as follows: "A present demand for labor greatly in excess of the supply is indicated by the constant appeals to the immigration bureaus and steamship lines from certain business concerns to be put in touch with incoming workers. The demand which comes chiefly from the railroads and steel industries and the lumber industries of the Middle Northern sections, shows a prosperous condition of business and indicates much work on hand, with but few people to perform it." The district around Pittsburg, Pa., the article goes on to say, is at present reported anywhere from 75,000 to 100,

000 men short. The return of a large number of foreigners to their homes during the panic of 1907 and the continuation of slack conditions up to and including 1910, is responsible for the scarcity of labor at this time. Another feature is the fact that foreigners returning to their homes have found better industrial conditions than at the time they left. The labor scarcity of the present year means that the country has not yet caught up with the loss which followed the panic of 1907.

The campaign of the American Federation of Labor to organize the employes of the steel companies throughout the country is showing results. The Eastern Steel Company, of Pottsville, Pa., recently announced an increase of 15 per cent in the wages of its employes in the rolling mills. Several hundred mill employes will receive from \$20 to \$25 a month more as a result of the increase. It is also given out that the company contemplates an increase to all of its 1,500 employes.

Arrangements for a forward movement among the trade unionists of Syracuse, N. Y., are being completed. A committee to have charge of the movement has been appointed and has commenced active preparation. Each International Union will be requested to send one of its representatives to Syracuse during the revival. Special efforts are to be made to secure a large attendance of the unorganized. With the present preliminary program extended and carried out no doubt beneficial results will accrue from this movement.

Officials of the International Association of Machinists recently held conferences with an organization known as the Brotherhood of Machinists, the latter organization being equal to that of the International Association, the major portion of its strength being in New York City. The conference resulted in arrangements being per-

fects whereby mass meetings were held to discuss the plan of the Brotherhood coming into the International Association. The meetings referred to have been held and a decision was reached to refer to a referendum vote. That vote has not yet been taken, but indications are that a majority of the members of the Brotherhood of Machinists are favorable to abandoning the dual organization and joining the International Association of Machinists.

We are reliably informed that the Pullman Company of Pullman, Ill., can give employment to an unlimited number of truck builders, wheel press men and axle turners. Should any of our members be interested, we would suggest that they first communicate with this concern and secure employment before going, as by the time this is printed the demand for men may be filled.

Grand Lodge Deputy Geo. A. Nolte informs us he has a practically new Royal typewriter machine and leather traveling case which cost originally \$85 and which he will sell for \$40. His only reason for disposing of it is because it is somewhat bulky and inconvenient to carry about with him on the road and he is buying a lighter one. This is a bargain to any Joint Protective Board or anyone desiring a serviceable and durable typewriter. His home address is 2138 Talbott avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Since the passage by the House of the injunction limitation bill, it has been noticeable that judges and especially Federal judges, are not so anxious to grant restraining orders and injunctions in labor disputes. The efforts of the American Federation of Labor are beginning to show tangible results against what was an abuse in which the courts freely indulged. Recently the United States Court at Trenton, N. J., refused to grant an injunction restraining the officers of a local union of machinists from picketing the works of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, at Rutherford, N. J., manufacturers of printing presses and printing inks, against which concern there has been a strike since the early part of last June. It was brought out that some of the complainant affidavits were made by professional strike breakers, who were to receive a bonus from the company in case the strikers were defeated.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Gazette of recent date carried this article in its news columns, which is self-explanatory: "Pittsburg is once more, as in the days of yore, the Mecca of immigrants. According to local railroad men the city is at present experiencing the greatest influx of foreigners that it has known for years, while the demand for laborers not only in Pittsburg but throughout Western Pennsylvania still remains unsatisfied. So pressing is the

need for workers that several local firms have agents stationed at the docks in New York to employ immigrants as soon as they arrive and to send them in special cars to this city. Both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads have found it necessary to enlarge the trains on which the immigrants regularly travel. The latter railroad recently ran a special immigrant train. For the first time in years the Pennsylvania is advertising for men to work in its repair shops at Hollidaysburg, Bellwood, and Cresson, Pa. Contractors are offering \$2 a day for good laborers and are giving a bonus to get them to finish up outside work before winter sets in. In these shops the price of labor has increased 25 per cent in the past summer."

The Industrial Banner, the local labor paper of Toronto, Ont., having been conducted for many years as a monthly, has decided to issue a weekly publication and the first number has been published. It is an eight page, seven column paper and says editorially that "It will advocate a closer alliance of the different labor organizations within clearly defined industries in harmony with the policy of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the American Federation of Labor, and will not support any policy that forces the organization of the workers upon the industrial field in advance of those evolutionary forces in industry which must determine the character of labor organizations." Another paragraph also says: "We shall aim to eliminate such features as abuse of individuals within the movement, and deal as much as possible with the principles involved in the development of the labor movement." This policy adhered to will make for more strength in the organizations of labor and not divert the time and energy of trade unionists from exercising their best thought and employing their best efforts in upbuilding the organizations of labor, which have been of so much benefit to the working people.

Owing to the editor's absence from headquarters last month attending the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Rochester, N. Y., to which he was a duly elected and accredited delegate, this issue is of necessity somewhat late in reaching the membership this month. We have received so much benefit, inspiration, enlightenment and information, however, which we hope to pass on to our membership through the medium of these columns that we hope all will be amply recompensed for any inconvenience occasioned by the tardiness of this issue.

Pursuant to arrangements made with Beaver Lodge No. 253 of Toronto, Ont., by Brother Weeks, G. S. and T., during the sessions of the recent annual convention of the

American Federation of Labor and with the consent of the General President, Brothers Frank Paquin, First General Vice-President; E. Wm. Weeks, G. S. and T., and the editor, on their way home from Rochester, N. Y., met with the above lodge in special session on Monday evening, November 25. A large and enthusiastic gathering of members and prospective members greeted the three visitors and listened attentively to their remarks on the progress of the Brotherhood in particular, its aims and objects and the labor movement generally, after which an impromptu program of speeches, songs, recitations and instrumental selections were given by the members present. The occasion was a particularly profitably and auspicious one, owing to the significant fact that it was the first time that a strictly international officer of our Brotherhood in the person of First Vice-President Paquin had ever officially visited the lodge in its history with the possible exception of the time when the A. F. of L. held its convention in Toronto, when General President Ryan and the General Executive Board, who were in attendance, called on them or held special meetings. We feel, in order to bet-

ter cement and solidify our membership in both countries, and to more effectually demonstrate our solidarity as workers having interests in common, similar purposes, similar problems to solve and similar employing interests to contend with who when their material interests are involved know no particular flag, country, nationality, creed or color, and whose only patriotism is dividends and profits, that our respective Grand Lodge officers elected from the membership from either side of the international boundary line should fraternize and visit with the lodges on either side of the line when convenient and possible. Nothing, in our opinion, would more effectually offset the feeling of isolation sometimes felt by our Canadian membership, and discourage the growing desire for segregation or separation from their fellow trades unionists in the states so persistently fostered and encouraged by the employing interests of Canada. We make this suggestion for the benefit of Grand Lodge officers whose homes are within a few hours' ride of lodges on either side of the line, who might occasionally advantageously exchange visits with mutual profit and results.

TECHNICAL

CAR INSPECTOR'S BULLETINS.

No. 24.

(Continued from October issue.)

Monday—When applying a new triple-valve gasket, should it be put on the triple valve or on the studs that go through the triple?

Tuesday—How do you test an emergency valve stem to see if it is bent?

Wednesday—What trouble will a bent emergency valve stem cause?

Thursday—How do you test for a leaky slide valve in a triple valve?

Friday—Why is the expansion tank located at the highest point in the hot water heating system?

Saturday—Explain how you would drain and afterwards fill an empty system in a hot water heated car so that there will be no air trapped in the pipes?

No. 25.

Monday—What signals are given with the air signal when testing the brake?

Tuesday—If the air signal works perfectly from the first car and not from the last car, what is liable to be the trouble?

Wednesday—How do you test for a leaky angle cock?

Thursday—If one high-speed reducing valve blows off much sooner than the others on the same train, what is likely to be the cause?

Friday—What is the usual pressure of

Pintsch gas in the pipes between the regulator and the burners?

Saturday—Is there any gauge in the car that shows this pressure?

No. 26.

Monday—Why are the air brake and air signal couplers made so that they will not couple except to their own kind?

Tuesday—For what is the tail hose used?

Wednesday—Can you make a terminal test of the brake with the tail hose?

Thursday—Does the American slack adjuster take up slack when the brake is set or when it is releasing?

Friday—What temperature of water in the heating pipes is usually required in hot water heated cars?

Saturday—What temperature of the air is usually required in a passenger car?

No. 27.

Monday—What are some of the troubles met with in using the air signal system?

Tuesday—How do you remedy defects in the car discharge valve?

Wednesday—Is there a dead lever used with the Stevens system of coach brakes?

Thursday—How do you take up the slack with the Stevens system?

Friday—Explain how the water travels in its course through the pipes and coil of a hot water heated coach.

Saturday—What is the temperature of steam at 5 pounds per inch pressure?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGES 631 AND 632, OCTOBER ISSUE.

No. 20.

Monday—Yes. The air from the brake cylinder will escape through the leak in the pipe and the retainer will thus be useless.

Tuesday—It is liable to gum up and destroy the sensitiveness of the triple.

Wednesday—From the main reservoir.

Thursday—Forty pounds per square inch.

Friday—To take up the slack.

Saturday—Couple up all the hose, open wide all the train pipe cocks, turn on the steam and blow all the condensation out of train pipe, then shut rear cock on the train, and regulate the heat by the steam inlet valves.

No. 21.

Monday—It reduces auxiliary pressure below that of the train pipe and the train pipe pressure forces the triple piston to release position.

Tuesday—If the rod is bent, would straighten it; if the valve is defective, would replace the bleeder.

Wednesday—It causes the auxiliary to charge slowly. When a service application is made, the brake on the car having the dirty strainer may fail to apply, and on a short train the air from the auxiliary may leak into the train and cause the brakes to release. Also, if three or four dirty strainers are placed together in a train it may be that an emergency application cannot be obtained back of them.

Thursday—The plain triple does not; the quick-action does, because in emergency application air enters the brake cylinder from both the train pipe and the auxiliary.

Friday—No. A pipe $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter is used on a freight car and a 1-inch pipe on a passenger coach.

Saturday—(a) If it gets very cold in winter, it is apt to freeze. (b) If it gets very

hot, the light-giving properties of the gas generated are affected, and a much poorer light results.

No. 22.

Monday—Close the cut-out cock in the cross-over pipe and open the bleeder on the auxiliary and drain it.

Tuesday—On a long train, it will have no effect; on a short train, the triple piston will go to emergency position with a service application.

Wednesday—Because the triples are so close to the brake valve that they operate quickly enough. The quick-action triple is used on cars because in long trains it is necessary when an emergency application is made to have all the brakes apply at as nearly the same instant as possible.

Thursday—Look for a closed signal pipe cock.

Friday—Stop the flow of gas.

Saturday—Wick turned up too high, poor draft, and poor oil.

No. 23.

Monday—Brake cylinder air; after the triple has moved to release position.

Tuesday—Retainer handle may be turned up, or the triple valve exhaust port may be partly stopped up.

Wednesday—The slack in the brake rigging will not be taken up, and when the piston travel has increased so that the port to the slack adjuster pipe is uncovered, the brake cylinder pressure will escape through the broken pipe and release that brake.

Thursday—It must clear over $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Friday—To release the brake in the event of a brake sticking, due to the triple not moving to release position. Also, to relieve the auxiliary reservoir of pressure when a brake is cut out.

Saturday—Because while that would release the brake it would not cause the triple valve to move to release position.

OFFICIAL

AGREEMENT BETWEEN TEXAS MIDLAND RAILROAD AND ITS CARMEN.

Rule 1—The standard working day shall consist of nine hours except on Saturdays, when one minute will be allowed for each hour actually worked during the week. Overtime on Saturday will begin at 4 p. m. The working hours provided for in this schedule shall be between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., for day men and 7 p. m. for night men. When it becomes necessary for carmen or apprentices to work overtime they shall not be laid off from regular working hours to equalize the time. Carmen and apprentices shall be called in their turn for all overtime work, senior men shall have

the preference of running work, if they desire the same.

The accepted holidays shall be as follows: New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Decoration day, Independence day, Labor day, Thanksgiving day, Christmas day, and should any of these days fall upon Sunday the day designated by the State or Nation shall be considered the holiday, and all work done on any of these days shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Double time will be paid for all work done after 12 o'clock midnight until 7 o'clock a. m.

All Sunday work shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

Carmen and apprentices working after bulletin hours shall receive time and one-

half up until 6 o'clock, after 6 o'clock they shall receive five hours for three hours and twenty minutes or fraction thereof.

Rule 2—When carmen or helpers are sent out on the road temporarily on company work they shall receive the same time allowance as prevails in the shop where employed, from time called for such service until returned to home station, except that should he be relieved from work, or permitted to go to a hotel or any place of rest he shall receive no pay for such time off. He shall be considered on duty while riding on, or waiting for trains. He will also be allowed expenses when accompanied with a receipt.

Two or more competent men will be sent out to do such work as putting in draw bars, draft rods, arch bars, center pins, putting cars on center, truss rods, wheels, etc.

Rule 3—Regular every day carmen to have one hour uninterrupted noon or lunch time between the hours of 11:30 and 1:30 o'clock, and, if for any cause such men are requested to work any part of said hour they shall be paid for the entire hour.

Rule 4—All car work, wood or steel, shall be done by carmen. All machines in car department shall be repaired and operated by carmen.

Rule 5—In case a man is requested to fill another's place who is receiving a higher rate of pay he is to receive the same rate as the man in whose place he is working.

Rule 6—When carmen are called after working hours they shall receive five hours if they work three hours and twenty minutes or less, and if they work over three hours and twenty minutes they shall receive regular overtime rates.

When it becomes necessary to have car, coach or tank work done at night, Sundays or holidays, the regular coach, car or engine tank men must be called. The foreman to divide all overtime between the week day men and his craft.

Rule 7—When it becomes necessary to curtail expenses the number of hours shall be reduced to as low as eight hours per day before any man or men are laid off, but in no case shall a day's work consist of less than eight hours per day for five days per week. If it becomes necessary to further curtail expenses, a reduction of force shall be made, those having others depending on them to be given preference of employment, seniority and proficiency to govern. All right to promotion shall be governed according to merit, seniority. In case of reduction of force, those taken out of service shall be given preference over new men, when force is again increased.

A man longest in the service of the company shall have preference. The general car foreman and chairman of local committee to decide as to competency.

Rule 8—When requested the company shall grant leave of absence and furnish free transportation over its line to carmen

who may desire to go before the management for the adjustment of grievances, and shall in no way discriminate against such committee.

Rule 9—Such transportation will be granted to carmen as is given to other employees.

Rule 10—No employee shall be suspended without just and sufficient cause. In case a man is dismissed, clearance papers shall be given showing cause of dismissal. If, after proper investigation, it shall be found that a carman has been unjustly discharged or suspended, he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost, provided he presents his grievance within five days.

Rule 11—Apprentices or helpers in freight car department to receive 17½c per hour and at the expiration of six months, an apprentice or helper shows adaptability for learning the work, his pay shall be raised 2½c per hour. If he does not show adaptability for learning the work he must be dismissed from the department, and all apprentices or helpers retained shall receive a raise of 2½c per hour every six months until they receive the rate highest in the department in which they are employed. This clause to be effective when a vacancy occurs for line of promotion.

Rule 12—One apprentice or helper may be employed to every five carmen.

Rule 13—Carmen will be required to have two year's experience as car repairers or oilers, and have a fair knowledge of M. C. B. rules and safety appliance law before being advanced to position as inspector.

Rule 14—Any carman whose duty it is to inspect cars shall be classed as car inspector and receive car inspectors' rate of pay. Inspectors will not be required to put in couplers, lug bolts, draft bolts, brake beams, bottom rods, or anything that requires their going under cars in yards where there are rip tracks, until cars are placed on rip track, except in cases of emergency, such as live stock and perishable.

Rule 15—Carmen shall not be required to make other than light repairs or to go under cars to make repairs on tracks where switching is done. All cars set out for repairs shall be set out on regular repair track and switches on such repair track must be locked with a private lock by a man in charge of the repair track and no one shall be allowed to unlock switches except man in charge of such repair track, and company will supply these locks.

The master car builder or master mechanic will instruct foreman to acquaint themselves with this rule and also the printed rules and rates of pay governing the carmen on the Texas Midland Railroad and abide by them.

Rule 16—When an employee of the car department is sent out on the road to fill another man's place temporarily he shall be allowed \$1.50 per day for expenses for any period of time less than 30 days.

Rule 17—This agreement shall take effect from date and remain in effect for one year, and thereafter until superceded by another agreement, either party hereto to give the other party thirty days' written notice of desire to change.

Rates of Pay, in Effect from Date at Terrell, Texas.

	Per hr.
Head mill man	37½c
First mill man	30 c
Second mill man	27½c
Third mill man	27½c
Helpers in mill room	20 c
Experienced carmen	25 c
Carmen helpers, 1st year	17½c
Carmen helpers, 2d year	20 c
Carmen helpers, 3d year	22½c
Carmen helpers, 4th year	25 c
Handcar builders	27½c
Bench men	27½c
Pattern Maker	
Head coach man	40 c
Second coach man	30 c
Car inspectors at present rate of pay, per month.	
Coach truck, platform and engine tank truck man	27½c
Coach truck, platform and engine tank truck man, 2d place	25 c
Head painter	per month \$90.00

Coach painters	32 c
Helpers in paint shop, 1st year	17½c
Helpers in paint shop, 2d year	20 c
Helpers in paint shop, 3d year	22½c
Helpers in paint shop, 4th year	25 c

Apprentices in paint shop shall serve 300 nine-hour days to the year, for four years, and shall be paid for the first six months ten cents per hour, and a two and one-half cent per hour raise every six months until he serves his apprenticeship, and, at the expiration of his time he shall receive coach painter's rate of pay.

Coach cleaners and ollers at present rate of pay per month.

Gas man at Paris at present rate of pay per month.

Head air brake man	32 c
Second air brake man	25 c
Air brake helpers, 1st year	17½c
Air brake helpers, 2d year	22½c
Air brake helpers, 3d year	25 c

Rule 18—It is agreed the water service work at these shops shall be done by the one in charge of the air brake department.

This contract effective Sept. 1, 1912, until Sept. 1, 1913.

TEXAS MIDLAND RAILROAD,
By L. W. WELLS, Asst. to Gen. Mgr.

J. C. SPEAKS,
JOHN UPTON,
W. S. SANDFORD.

LADIES' CORNER

FROM A LOS ANGELES STRIKER'S WIFE

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Brothers and Sisters: Will you take a look at the Madonna of Ferruzzi? You can get a little copy for a penny in almost any book store. Look at it closely and see what you can read in it. Is she not typical of the modern working world of today? Do you think that the angels sing at the birth of her child? Are there any wise men coming to welcome her child with good wishes?

From the looks of her expression she may be asking the Father to spare her helpmeet. He has been lashed by the whip of starvation to demand food, shelter and clothing for his loved ones, and what is he getting for his asking? The club, jail and gun. Do you wonder that the wife is despairing when she does not know if she will again see him alive? Or she may be on her way to meet the husband who has been walking all day looking for work. She knows how weary he is, how he dreads to tell her his luck. Most likely the sandwich she wrapped up for him is still in his pocket. He was too discouraged to even eat that. They are both looking at the sleeping child—they know that is all they have. Ah! if it would only sleep on. It is a ter-

rible thought, but they don't want the child to grow up to enter into a life sentence of toil, with no time off for good behavior. The bills are increasing, the winter is again drawing near, and no job in sight. Soon the "plut" papers will again be singing their praise, because they have given a free Christmas dinner, as if that will keep any one from being hungry the rest of the year. Friends, aren't you going to waken to this civilized savagery? Are you going to stay in that dark grave of ignorance, and let the capitalistic ghouls plunder you? Are you going to pass on this cursed existence to your child? Let me tell you one thing. If there is a God such as we have all been taught there is, we will have to answer for this terrible condition that is existing among the working class. In the first place, be honest with yourself. Don't be ashamed to tell people how little wages you are making while slaving. Don't be ashamed to tell your neighbor the measly sum you are being paid for your long hours of toil while that corporation is giving thousands to churches and universities. Some people don't want to believe how little a man earns, when they see him looking decent. But don't you know of houses in town where you can pay \$5 down and so much a week for a suit, and by the time that it is worn out you can get

another. If only the working class would be honest and tell how much they really receive, I think the middle class might waken, too. "Seek ye and ye shall find courage, freedom, wisdom and joy. "In my Father's house are many mansions." That house is your body, the mansions are the storehouse of the mind. Begin to open the doors of your mind, let in the sunshine of reason. Help yourself and awaken your neighbor. A very good church woman last winter told me that these bad conditions have always been and always will be. I asked her what was she going to church for if that was all the news she could give me. O let us waken to the great light of brotherly love Christ tried to teach to man while on earth. Let us see that the spirit of peace and good will toward man, woman and child comes to life this Christmas. Have you ever in your life felt a little toward the Madonna's child? Can't you feel a little love toward your striking brother's child? Will you let it awaken into the dark future that is coming toward it now? Do you know what is in store for your own little one if these conditions continue? Look at the Madonna and child again and tell me is she being shown the consideration that the parasites show their dogs? Has her child a soft and downy bed to sleep in? Can she procure decent milk for it? Is it not a sin to call forth the unborn to this misery, poverty and crime that is crushing down the working class? Do you think a beautiful palm tree could grow and flourish in a vile smelling factory? Would you expect some nice, tame bossies, the comfort to mankind they are, if a bloodthirsty tiger was turned into the meadow with them. Of course not, and yet we expect a beautiful, healthy nation under this bloodthirsty system.

Now, brothers, that the election is over, don't go to sleep. Let us stand by those men who have been chosen from our ranks. Let us make them feel that we expect honesty from them. Don't turn them down if the "plut" press trumps up lies about them. Just as soon as we see that the men from our own ranks keep us informed of the underhanded work going on, we want to make them feel that they must make good. Let us give them our sympathy and respect, so that they will feel that it is worth more than all the dollars. Some of the men from our ranks have been defeated but there are others coming up in different places, so there will be some one to depend on with what is going on. Well, I hope to see more strike news. Don't lose courage, boys, there is never anything won without suffering for it. We have not had the sympathy of the public that the Lawrence strikers had, but there are a few of us who have our opinion as to who has blocked us. If I was a man I might tell you what I thought of a few things without losing my self-respect. But

then Uncle Sam wouldn't stand for it, so just get to work and try to figure out things for yourself. We are not only striking for decent wages, shorter hours, but we also want the railroads to cut down shipping rates. Do you know that acres and acres of food goes to waste because the farmers can't pay the high rates and we can't pay them. It is the railroads that are causing the price of food to soar so high. If the public could only realize how they, too, are being cheated, we could soon have this strike won. Now, boys, don't blame the man that at times gets radical and stormy, because he can't remove the mountain of prejudice and unbelief among us. He is very much needed in our midst, in order to stir up some of the sluggards. You know how beautiful the sun shines after the storm. So don't despair, we simply must educate the public and show them what the greedy Steel Trust is doing. The railroad is robbing us and that is made of steel, so you see we must one depend on the other. Just as soon as the working class begins to see that the man who flushes the sewer is just as necessary as the doctor, and that the track walker is just as important as the engineer, then we will find life worth living.

Now one word more. Probably many of us are in sympathy with the brother from No. 268 who writes in last month's Journal. Well, I want to suggest a plan, and any one having a better one, fire it to the editor as quick as you can. Suppose at your next meeting night each of you choose a certain member of your lodge to call on. If you prefer to go in company with some other brother, so much the better. And if it's possible, take along your wife. Don't be afraid that the women are going to size up each other's dresses; there are too many big things for us to be interested in today. In that way you will be able to find out whether the brothers have had to leave town or if they have been up against it, or if it is just plain indifference. If you don't want to wait until the next meeting night, so much the better. Of course, some of the boys may say the reason they don't attend is because they hear no news and some may be a little bitter because of the quietness of this strike. But if the men and women can get together in their homes and talk it over it will give a lot of the laggards courage. We must not lose this strike. Now remember what this strike stands for. We are not only living for ourselves today, part of us belong to the future and we owe it to our children.

Yours fraternally,

A STRIKER'S WIFE.

FROM A BEAUMONT, TEX., STRIKER'S WIFE.

Beaumont, Tex., Nov. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

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After carefully reading several issues of

your Journal, I cannot resist the temptation of writing a few words.

I am a striker's wife, who is the financial secretary of Pine Tree Lodge No. 81.

I haven't seen a single line written by the brothers of the B. R. C. of A. of Beaumont, Tex., so I wish to try to make an impression that will probably awaken every member into activity, in putting forth every honest and true effort that can be exerted for the great benefit of uplifting the upright, just and true workers.

We should not grow careless, and neglect our duties so greatly demanded of us; for if we do, what may we expect but to be aroused to the fact that some one is standing by, ready to grasp the great opportunities that present themselves but will surely pass if we do not avail ourselves of them at once.

"Let us be up and doing,

With our hearts on triumph set,

Still contriving, still pursuing,

Learn to labor and not forget."

Let us work to win the glorious victory; and let not our labor be lost, but be utilized in making something useful and beneficial to mankind.

Think for even a moment and consider the vast number of children that are employed in shops and factories, where they are compelled to work from ten to fourteen hours a day, stunting them physically, and dwarfing them mentally.

Notice these children who are laboring in factories and other work shops. When they begun their horrible work to win their bread by the honest toil and sweat of their brow, they were young and healthy, but after staying there at close work and long hours, an intemperate thing for a child, or even a grown person, how sallow their skins, sunken their eyes, hollow their cheeks! This is a waste of humanity, a destruction to the future generation, and I cannot doubt your ability to see this.

What a great struggle there is at the present time, for the purpose of obtaining the necessities of life. Many, many honest laborers acquire only enough of the products of this grand and free world to merely exist.

What a pity! think of such an outrageous thing as some one standing near, planning some way or scheme to deprive the working class of their job, which would only cause them to be forced to go elsewhere, seeking employment. Perhaps he has a wife, or a family, that is dependent upon him; whom he is so faithfully striving to support.

So wives, mothers and sisters, more especially wives, let us strive to do something for their cause. Let us stand by our brave heroes and lend an uplifting hand, and help them in every way possible to bear their burdens, and to look upon the bright sunny side of life always. Let us be a ray of sunshine to gladden and cheer their hearts, and

encourage them, so they may be more able to meet every foe, and overcome every obstacle that chances to cross their pathway.

Let us begin practicing what we preach. The time is at hand when we should realize that there is a duty that must be performed by each and every one of us. So let's start on our journey to investigate that duty—that calls us with a beckoning hand to do some deed that will begin the rotation of the great wheels, that we will be drawn toward the road of success in every one of our undertakings.

Labor is watched over by the laws. That's really true. But who made those laws? The laboring man that is forced to abide by them? or the man that does the forcing? Every workman or laborer should organize and unite into a strong enormous body, so they will be strong enough to cast aside all unjustness, and receive their true rights that are, or should be, accomplished.

Boys, let us begin work, as we have never worked before, to win the great battle. What a consolation it will be to every laboring man to have the privilege and pleasure of knowing he has obtained what he so richly deserved, for his bravery.

Work faithfully, and with zeal, until the task is done; then certainly you will be in the lead when the victory is declared won. Then you will be liberally rewarded. No one knows what the future has in store for them; so keep toiling, strive onward, till the goal is reached. Make the nation proud of you and you will be victorious.

Don't stand back and think some one will do your part, but step up boldly to the front and be ready to take your part. Put your shoulder to the wheel of courage, and face every foe. Then, how glad you will feel when it comes your time to face the world and stand up with a beaming countenance and say, "I did my very best." Boys, then the world will honor you and stand by you as a brother.

How it makes us shudder at the thought of such a terrible thing as such a vast number of boys and girls that are forced to abandon their school life for the purpose of securing work to support an aged mother, younger sister or brother. Their salaries are so small they can scarcely earn sufficient means to enable them to more than barely escape that awful thing, starvation. Often there are many children who are poorly clad, and hungry, that trudge back and forth to their daily task laboring from early dawn until dark and when they count their slow earned pennies their hearts sink. Picture a child, after reaching home from his work, partaking of his meals that are required to sustain the body and build up tissues, and lost energy, when his food consists of perhaps not more than a slice of dry bread and a sparkling glass of water, and often forced to retire to slumberland cold and hungry. Then, how thankful we

are, or should be, that we may be able to abolish such a mode of living and give each and every child an education, which he so justly deserves.

Trusting to see this in print in the December Journal, as I have never written

before, I also fully trust this will arouse the interest of every one who may chance to read this to begin to work for the uplifting and the betterment of present conditions.

Yours as ever,
A STRIKER'S WIFE.

MISCELLANEOUS

GENERAL STATUTORY LAWS

VS.

PRIVATE TEMPORARY AGREEMENTS.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

My purpose is to show that labor organizations should seek relief more through public laws and less by private agreements.

Some, perhaps a majority, of our courts hold, in the absence of statutes, that the employer assumes responsibility for accidents and injuries to the employe arising from the use of dangerous or defective tools, machinery, appliances, conditions and surroundings, when notified by the employe of such danger or defect, and has promised repairs; but, otherwise, if no promise is made, followed by the necessary repairs within a reasonable time.

In the absence of a promise or the fulfillment within a reasonable time, the employe must quit; because our great, good, wise and philosophizing courts have held that, as slavery has been abolished, men cannot now be compelled to labor against their will; but this is, indeed, a very bitter choice to a man who has worked ten or perhaps twenty years to rise to a position.

Some orders do have contracts with their employes that they shall not be required to work with dangerous or defective appliances after reported by the employe; but, perhaps not five per cent of the workmen of the country have such an agreement; and those who have, are not always able to obtain prompt and efficient compliance.

For the particular difficulty now before us to be reached in an effective manner is altogether impossible by private agreements; and such agreements, if made, would necessarily be as numerous and varied as there are employers, with ultimate enforcement always difficult and never satisfactory.

I propose a general remedy, at once relieving the employe of the responsibility of enforcement as well as giving him the necessary indemnity and security:

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of _____:

That, if, in the use of dangerous or defective tools, machinery, appliances, conditions and surroundings, known to be so by the employer, or of which he has been informed, or which, in the exercise of ordinary care, the employe has been injured or killed thereby, then such employer shall be responsible in damages to such employe,

or, in case of death, to his next of kin or personal representatives; and the person or persons so responsible for the continued use of such dangerous or defective appliances, resulting in such injury or death, shall be criminally liable as for an assault upon such employe to the extent of the injury sustained, and, in case of the death of the employe, then as for manslaughter.

Such legislation would put the entire responsibility up to the employer for accidents and injuries from the use of dangerous and defective appliances, after known to be so; and, if the employer, after such knowledge, persists in exposing the employe to danger, he becomes, in addition to civil liability, criminally responsible in proportion to the gravity of the injury.

Nothing short of criminal responsibility will ever work a cure for the criminal culpability exhibited in the passive indifference always shown by the employer for the safety of the employe in the presence of dangers and defects.

Such an enactment could be easily extended to cover all questions of negligence and the assumption of risk, to the establishment of sanitary conditions, the regulation of hours of service, and, in short, to all matters of controversy between labor and capital, except, of course, the wage question, and that, manifestly, is an altogether different proposition to be governed by other considerations and subject to other rules for regulation.

My advice to all labor organizations then is, concentrate your efforts on legislative enactments, covering the matters of interest to you, and avoid all the occasions possible for treating directly with your employers to obtain specific benefits.

To secure such legislation you MUST get into politics.

METHODS OF STEEL TRUST

In addressing the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor recently, Louis D. Brandies made copious observations in reference to the methods employed by the United States Steel Corporation, and referred to the term "savings of combination," now generally used as an argument for commercial combinations. Mr. Brandies quoted a description of the "savings of combinations" by Gilbert H. Montague, which is self-explanatory, and is as follows: "By its preponderant influence in the business,

the trust has an enormous advantage in its dealings with combined labor. In 1899 during the smelters' strike in Colorado, the American Smelting and Refining Company closed the mills in which the strikers had been employed and transferred the work to its other mills; the effect was immediately to break the strike. The United States Steel Corporation had similar success in 1901 with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. In the renewed labor contracts, between the association and the union mills of the American Sheet Steel Company, the association demanded that the scale be extended to all the mills of the company. This was refused and on July 15, 75,000 men quit work in the mills of the sheet steel, steel hoop, and tin

plate companies. Had the association been dealing with competing employers, each eager to keep his mills running and to get the orders which his recalcitrant rivals could not accept, its demands would soon have been granted. During that same year, the members of the International Association of Machinists had played upon the mutual distrust of their employers and had obtained the nine-hour day. The United States Steel Corporation, however, with its solid resistance and its immense defence fund, filled its orders from other mills, and before fall completely broke the strike. When workmen are not entirely organized throughout an industry, the advantage of combination over smaller enterprise is of first importance."

Texas Frontier Reminiscences.

A LONG, DRY RIDE.

By S. J. Adams, Member of Lone Star Lodge No. 17, Dallas, Tex.

It was July and two hundred miles south of San Antonio, Texas. Of course it was hot, it is always hot in Southwestern Texas, and but for the cool winds coming from the south, which we natives call "the Gulf breeze," men could hardly live in that part of the country. It was July, and the road before us was long and hot and dry. After a hearty breakfast of fried beef, without bread or coffee, we left Ranch Poloneis about ten o'clock in the morning. Our road, if it could be called a road, lay to the northwest, and there were raiders along the way.

Cortino's bandits had again invaded Texas, and it was now the business of a little band of Rangers to hunt them down, hound them from the country, or destroy them.

We expected to camp for the night at El Ranch Doba, forty miles from Poloneis, and a ride of forty miles without water amounted to but little to us, but imagine our surprise and chagrin upon our arrival at El Doba, about six o'clock in the evening, to find the ranch utterly destroyed, the people either killed or driven into the chapparrell, the stock carried away and the well of water, which supplied the ranch, filled with brush and logs and dirt to the very top.

We had arrived too late, the bandits were gone.

Calling us into line, Lieutenant Robinson left it to us whether we should return to Poloneis or proceed on the trail of those we sought.

When the matter was put up to us by Robinson, Armstrong as spokesman for the company, replied: "We have never yet turned our backs on man or devil, what these cutthroats can stand we can stand; let us go ahead." "Then forward," said

Robinson, and the next eighty-six mile lap of our waterless ride began.

It was just eighty-six miles from the ruins of El Doba to Agua Presteo (black water) the nearest point to the Rio Grande and Cortino's men had of course gone that way. About eight o'clock the next morning we reached the little black lake laying at the edge of the valley and about a mile from the Rio Grande.

Of course, we suffered from thirst and so did our faithful Spanish ponies; but not so much as one would who is not used to the hardships of frontier life, and we would not have suffered as much as we did but for the food we had eaten for breakfast before leaving Poloneis. We had made the one hundred and twenty-six mile ride without water or food, but we had accomplished nothing, for the men we were after had crossed the river into Mexico, and for the time being were safe from our pursuit. After resting for a few hours we turned down the river, by the way of the old military road, to our old rendezvous, Santa Maria.

When about half way to our destination we were met by McKay, who had been left behind at Brownsville on account of sickness, with a telegram for our Lieutenant.

We loved Robinson, and there was nothing in reason that any man of the company would not have done for him, during all our service with him, up to the then present time.

We had not always obeyed his orders, because among us there was but little discipline nor could there be with a band of reckless boys such as we, but we respected the man and in a general way we did as he wished us to do. So halting our straggling column we watched our lieutenant while he

glanced over the little yellow slip of paper handed him by McKay.

While reading the message we who were nearest him noticed that the man's face went white, while we could see that his soul was stirred to its very depths by some intelligence conveyed to him by the little slip of paper which he held in his trembling hand. All day long he rode at the head of the column with his head bowed low upon his breast and not one word did he say to any of us during all that ride.

The next morning at Santa Maria he called us into line and after turning the command over to Armstrong during the absence of the captain, he shook hands with each and every man, thanking us individually and collectively for our faithful service and our consideration for him as the first lieutenant of our little band, then mounting his horse he rode away, and we saw him no more. Two months later the captain received a letter from his sister in Virginia, telling us of his death and bringing to us the last kindly messages of our friend and companion. On his arrival at home he had at once hunted up an old enemy of his named Mitchell, whom he had challenged and forced to fight. At the first fire both men fell. Mitchell shot through the head, while Robinson was shot through the stomach. The letter from his sister informed us that he lived for three days in great agony, but that he bore the pain and died as he had lived, like a man.

No one of us except McKay ever knew the contents of that telegram. We did not ask him and he volunteered to us no information in regard to the matter.

1. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By Oscar Ameringer.

The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Paine and credited to Thomas Jefferson.

Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, was an aristocratic Democrat and a liberty-loving slave holder. This combination of remarkable qualities was inherited by his party and in time produced the beautiful harmony of interests and principles for which this organization is famous.

It is said that Jefferson read the Declaration of Independence to his slaves to find out how it took before presenting it to the continental congress to be signed up. There can be no doubt that the slaves felt wonderfully inspired at such stirring phrases as "All men are created free and equal with certain inalienable rights, and among them are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Whether the slaves really appreciated the subtle humor of the document is to be doubted. Even educated Anglo-Saxons have been known who never saw anything funny in a "declaration of independence" that was written by a slave owner and signed by men half of whom were either slave owners or slave traders.

Benjamin Franklin never owned black

slaves. As a rule he only purchased white working people or indentured servants as they were called then. These workers were not only cheaper, but also more ambitious. Instances are on record where some of that kind accumulated sufficient wealth to purchase their freedom. It was for this class that Franklin wrote the immortal verse:

"Early to bed and early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

Only envy will deny that this little gem of poetry has done as much for the productivity of American labor as the invention of the alarm clock.

The first man to put his "John Hancock" under the Declaration of Independence was John Hancock himself. This gentleman, while proclaiming himself a Republican, was really the first great free trader in this country. He even spurned the idea of a tariff for revenue only. In fact, John Hancock derived most of his revenues by paying no duty at all. As a stern patriot he defied English laws, customs and custom house officers by landing his cargoes in the dark at lonesome spots far from the haunts of men. The brutal and tyrannic English government called this "smuggling," and a number of British hirelings were even then in pursuit of Mr. Hancock. Consequently when he saw something in the declaration about "life, liberty and the pursuit"—he slammed his name down without waiting to read the rest. Other gentlemen engaged in the same industry hastened to do likewise. And so the document was signed and sealed before any of the signers got caught.

The bone of contention of the American revolution was not a soup bone, but no bone at all. It was tea—a luxury that only the very best people could afford in colonial times. The tax on the tea dealt a staggering blow to tea parties, pink teas and other fashionable functions. Therefore it was not the common herd, but the most cultured and refined people, such, for instance, as the daughters of the revolution, that rose against the tyranny of King George III.

Another galling tax was a stamp tax on notes, stocks, bonds and mortgages. If this tax had been levied on the people who paid the interest on these papers no substantial citizens would have protested. But to place taxes either with or without representation on the shoulders of the very best and most substantial citizens is an injustice that no self-respecting property owner will stand for.

In his youth, we are told, George Washington could not tell a lie. But since he was not a lawyer or storekeeper this failing was no serious hindrance to him.

Since the signing of the declaration of independence our beloved country has made remarkable progress. Transportation then was by oxcart. Where one driver was killed then by oxen we kill ten thousand by railroads who man our splendid facilities. In 1774 we had not a single penitentiary in this country. Now even the smallest state can boast of them. The little water mill has given way to the multitude of flour mills,

rolling mills, cotton mills and divorce mills which turn out more people and produce more wealth, widows and orphans in a single day than the revolutionary war produced in eight years.

This is a wonderful and glorious country. Even the chattel slave has been freed and placed in a position where he can compete on free and equal terms for the job of the man who freed him. No longer can a crowned monarch set to naught the will of our sovereign people. The free born American citizen, unrestrained and unhampered, makes the laws that are declared unconstitutional by the highest tribunal of the nation.

Even the poorest can go barefooted and hungry without lord or lady interfering with their freedom. We have built more jails, insane asylums, Keeley cure sanitariums and orphan homes than all the monarch-ridden countries of Europe together. Even this feverish building activity is unable to supply the ever growing demand.

Neither do the strained relations with the mother country exist any longer. The ties of blood that bind us to dear old England have been strengthened by ties of marriage. The richest and most beautiful American helresses have given their lives, bodies and fortunes in holy matrimony to the scions of English nobility. And millions of American workers are toiling in mines and mills to furnish the wherewith to re-establish the ancient splendor of Great Britain.

The government by kings has been supplanted by a government by injunction. The hired Hession has lost his job to the Irish policeman. Morgan, Carnegie, Rockefeller and Baer have taken the place of dukes and lords.

The Declaration of Independence is the most revolutionary document ever conceived by men. Like the gospel of Christ, it has never been put in practice. Let every free born patriot join with a full heart in the jubilee in this honor.

Let rich and poor, high and low, landlord and tenant, capitalist and wage slave unite in celebrating the anniversary of the birth of equality, even if it didn't live to grow up. Let the salvation army give fresh air outings to the children of the slums. Let the rich give meals to all Americans who are poor and deserving. Prepare banquets in every jail and prison of this land of liberty. Let every hired man and hired girl and every landless tenant obtain permission from boss, master and landlord to join in the festivity. Above all things, let us remember that all men are born free and equal, with equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

WEALTH AND LABOR.

By Ralph Korngold.

Strange how hard it is for some people to grasp so simple a proposition as this: **WEALTH IS PRODUCED BY LABOR.**

There actually are thousands of people

to whom this idea is entirely new, and who would be far from believing it if it were brought to their attention.

Of course, they are not able to give any intelligent explanation of how, in their opinion, wealth is produced, but somehow they know, or think they know, that labor is at its best only partially responsible for the production of wealth.

I remember once grievously shocking an old lady by advocating this revolutionary proposition. This old lady was denouncing the workingmen for being just then engaged—so the capitalist papers said—in riotous demonstrations in Chicago. She also stated that workingmen as a class were ignorant people who did not know what they wanted and spent their money for beer as soon as they got it.

Knowing that she was living on the income of bonds and stocks left her by her father, I dropped the remark that it was unbecoming to her to denounce the people who were supporting her. She became very indignant and said that she had no one to thank except her father for the money she was receiving.

Now her father had been dead for 25 years or more, even his earthly remains had probably ceased to exist; yet this woman actually imagined that it was her father who by some unaccountable magic supplied her with food and clothing and shelter and the luxuries of life, by merely leaving her a few printed slips of paper!

She never for a moment stopped to inquire how printed pieces of paper could produce all these things. She never for a moment stopped to think that there were real flesh-and-blood men and women and children back of those printed pieces, which would not yield her as much as a dry crust of bread if these men and women and children were to withhold their labor.

At another time I got into altercation with a real estate man by telling him that he must have robbed some men, women and children somewhere, by selling a piece of land he had just bought for \$600, for \$1,000.

Of course, he did not understand. The man, he said, he had bought the land from had been anxious to sell; the man he had sold the land to had been willing to buy. He had dealt fairly all around and had not robbed anyone.

I asked him whether he expected to buy anything with the \$400 profit he had made.

Certainly, he said. He expected to buy many things.

I asked him whether in his opinion it had taken labor to produce the things he expected to buy.

He admitted that it had taken labor to produce them.

I asked him whether he had done \$400 worth of labor by making the land change hands.

No, he said, he had not done that.

Then, I told him, society will be giving you \$400 worth of things gratis, and in order to give you these things gratis, society will have to rob some other members of society, some men and women and children, somewhere. You perhaps are not to blame—the system is to blame; but under the system you are the recipient of stolen goods.

But just then he had to see an acquaintance on the opposite side of the street.

WEALTH CAN NOT BE PRODUCED BY MAGIC, BY HOCUS-POCUS, OR BY LEGERDEMAIN OF ANY KIND. IT IS PRODUCED BY LABOR, AND BY LABOR ONLY.

WAR—WHAT FOR?

B. S. T. Dick.

In 1905-6 the Norwegian and the Swedish armies (workmen, of course) were ordered to the front to butcher one another. They were assembled at the national boundary. Tens of thousands of homes were desolate. Fear was an agony in the hearts of a multitude of women and children. Reporters were present from all parts of the world to flash the news of the butchery around the earth. The capitalist coffin trust was exceedingly glad, business was about to pick up. Gilt braided buccaneer commanders were about to shout: "Form! Fire! Charge! Slaughter!" "Everything was ready"—it seemed. Then something happened—something sublime and new in the sad and "sombre march of mankind."

No sword was drawn. No cannon roared. No galling gun mowed down thousands. No wild cavalry charged. No hospital became a hell of cursing, groaning, screaming, mangled men. Yet "everything was ready"—ready to defend the sacred honor of "royal" and "noble" coward parasites.

Everything was ready except one thing, the consent of the working class. The conscript Socialist soldiers in both armies and the Socialists everywhere throughout both countries had passed the sign of working class brotherhood all through both armies and both countries: "We working class men are brothers. Let us not slit the veins of our own class simply to satisfy the vicious pride of snobbish masters. Let us save our own blood and tears."

This international brothers' cry was like a splendid flash of lightning at midnight. Brothers saw brothers, working class brothers, in the night, the midnight of capitalism. The souls of the working class in both these countries flashed response: "Brothers! Brothers! We understand!" The human race seemed to smile. The Swedish and the Norwegian soldiers mingled. These armed workers fraternized. Armed men embraced armed men. They shouted and wept for joy. They sneered at the frowns of their commanders. Proudly and promptly they refused to butcher and be butchered.

Fearing that the powerful suggestion

might reach and rouse the slumbering working class the capitalist press of the world kept silent as an oyster on the behavior of the clear-visioned soldiers of Norway and Sweden. Only the working class press properly reported the sublime event.

That settled it. There was no war. There can not be war unless the working class agree to it. No working men were butchered and the international misunderstanding had to be settled without opening the blood vessels of the toilers. For, of course you know, reader, that the broadcloth capitalist snobs of these countries were too cowardly to fight the war themselves.

And now there are many more happy homes, happy wives, happy mothers and happy children in Norway and Sweden than there would have been if the humble working people of these two countries had permitted a precious lot of gilt-edged cowards to excite them and confuse them and then "sick" them at one another's throats.

TO THE WORKING WOMEN OF AMERICA, A WORD.

By George F. Hibner.

To you, sisters in the suffering and pain of the industries of America in these days: To you comrades in work; to you whose needs are as great as any; to you whose deeds are as great as any; to you whose burdens are as heavy as any; to you whose ideals are as high as any of the earth—to you a word (though a word to any worker is a word to you!):

Working women of America, part of your life goes into every industry of America. It is there bleeding with the child workers in the cotton mills and candy and box factories; it is there weeping and dying in every wreck on the profit roads of America; it is there with the dull, wearing away of soul with every ton of coal brought from the depths—there shuddering in the pain and misery of the death traps that King Profit is making of the mines of America. And your babes must face all the industries—must face all the terrors that profit cares to weave in with them!

You are raising your voice against child labor. Your voices are being heard more and more against the waste of life in the industries given to profit. More and more your voices are rising against the robbing of your sisters' lives in all the cities of America (and if there were no other stain upon the record of America, that stain must stand out terrible under the Stars and Stripes to every true American.)

And now we come. We come asking your voices in the final protest; asking your voices in the final demand; your voices in the final uniting of the workers that will end the darks and pains and miseries of the industries of America. And the workers—the vast mass of the people of America—are the only ones who can end these things.

We say to you: Government has to do with all these things. It has to do with the hours of labor; it has to do with the conditions of work, ventilation, safety, etc.; it stands back of the police and militia that so often drive the workers to terms that are death dealing. We come, asking you to unite with us in controlling this government—when we are united—the great mass of workers—there is no power that can stand against us.

We come saying to you: This country is rich enough to produce a plenty for all; the machinery of America is good enough to produce abundance and all the things that make life worth while can never be yours and your brothers' and your babes' until the workers unite and own the industries, machines and land that we must use to live. The owners who are now using these things for profit, are not doing well for humanity; they are brutalizing themselves; they are starving and brutalizing us.

So, Working Women of America, we come asking your voices and your aid in uniting to own and control these things. And we shall ask over and over until your voices and your aid are given.

THE SOUL OF HER REVOLT.

By William Francis Barnard.

It is the mother of the race, woman; and she stands stern, rebellious, implacable, facing man, the sterner of her children.

Hark, she speaks.

"I will be free: I will have no more dominance of sex.

"What you call 'woman's sphere' cramps and limits the largeness of my nature. These chains of custom and tradition do not befit the life of the race aright, all restrictions upon me must cease.

"My son, it is the merest folly that you should wish to hold dominion over me.

"Why do you give to the maker of man and of woman a measure and a limit within which to keep herself and be content?

"To what end are these restrictions fashioned so cunningly? What purposes do they serve?

"Attend to my words, for I myself will answer.

"Time was when the mother of the race, dominant and supreme, labored in the double darkness of blind feeling and confused thought.

"Time was when woman knew neither herself aright nor any of her works.

"And in the confusion of her primitive impulses she cultivated strong men children to be her mates, stumbling and feeling her way as the builder of humanity. Her daughters she did not value aright.

"Then she knew not what has grown clear to her now—that only mighty mothers can give birth to true might.

"She gave mastery to man at last and that mastery has thriven.

"My son, you dominate my world. This

pleases you. You would subordinate and subdue me to your service.

"But I have attained wisdom befitting my maturity.

"I will that all this subservience shall end. I will have no superior nor any inferior among my children henceforth forever.

"Lest I lose my 'grace,' my 'delicacy,' you bid me refrain. Lest I 'unsex' myself you beseech me to remember my 'womanhood.'

"But what you can wish me to be is not the measure of my being. I, who am the mother of your errors, even, henceforth I make to myself a new world of men and women.

"I carry the future in my womb.

"Talk not to me of 'limitations,' who do not know what I am. Tell me no more of 'baby eyes and fingers, and waking smiles and sleepy, satisfied lips at happy breasts.' I will make myself more worthy to care for these.

"Learn: I exist not for the sake of manhood, nor yet for the sake of womanhood: I am for the sake of the race. I am for womanhood.

"See: your bonds fall."

OUR INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS—THE PHILOSOPHY, THE LAW AND THE FACT.

Declaration of Independence, 1776.

By A. A. Graham, Topeka, Kas.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain," etc. United States Constitution, 1789.

"All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Kansas Constitution, 1859.

At the time of the Declaration of Independence and for eighty-seven years afterward, slavery existed in the United States. The Constitution of the United States, adopted thirteen years later, recognizes "free persons," and, by resort to euphemism, not to shock our delicate sensibility, speaks of slaves as "other persons." For four years de facto slavery existed under the Kansas constitution, and, under "suffrage," in that instrument, we find the right to vote limited to 'white' persons.

All these instruments, therefore, on their face, belie the first, the dearest and the most solemn declaration, that all men are endowed or possessed with the inalienable

rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The framers of these sentimental and patriotic declarations knew that they had no foundation in the facts before their eyes, and we are, therefore, obliged to conclude were as deliberately false as intended to completely deceive.

This is a different and a stronger statement than is ordinarily found applied to those good, wise and patriotic framers of these great instruments, affectionately referred to as our fathers, claimed by some to be both inspired and sacred. Those who still think so in their minds are slaves and in their hearts fools.

For eighty-seven years the philosophy of the Declaration of Independence, that all men were created equal and endowed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, was confronted with the opposing and contradictory fact. Chattel slavery has been legally abolished in the United States for just half a century; and, while the law now protects human life against the pleasure or fury of a master, yet the amount of liberty, enjoyed by both blacks and whites is now much less than a century ago.

"Inalienable rights" are those a person cannot himself sell; and, unless you understand the meaning of the word "liberty" also, you may say that my declaration is likewise false, or, at least, extravagant. "Liberty" is that "inalienable right" possessed by "all men" to be governed by the law of the land; and, when restricted in meaning to government, is not equivalent to "freedom" or "independence."

Everybody may now see, without further explanation or argument, when comparing conditions a century ago with now, that that "inalienable right" of "liberty" for "all men" is on the decline; we are less under the protection of the law of the land; personal liberty is degraded to property rights; and special privileges to the select few are now the dominating and controlling force in government.

The proof of this is as voluminous as the entire history of our country, and with this all must be presumed acquainted.

If, now, life is only dear as liberty is sweet, life, too, is less worth living.

"The pursuit of happiness" is an "inalienable right," but we must take our chances on the attainment, and all the chances are against us. The pursuit, moreover, is always burdensome, and the event only may be happy; but is more often miserable. Why should we pursue, if we cannot catch?

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," also as "inalienable rights" not to be sold, are, therefore, perhaps the less valuable; for they may be taken from us against our will by connivance, fraud or force, without any sort of compensation rendered.

Life, although more secure, is now less worth living; our liberties are restricted

within the narrowest limits; and we have freedom, indeed, in "the pursuit of happiness," but the chase is unavailing.

This ancient philosophy and law give us only an endowment or possessory right, and not a present or even prospective enjoyment. "All men are . . . endowed," "all men are possessed," to "secure the blessings of liberty," are the words of such high import; but others have the exercise, the benefits, the enjoyment, the satisfaction.

I have said nothing about the "equality" in the case, the "equal rights." Physically, mentally, morally, nature has made all men different; but philosophy has declared them equal. Nature has made, philosophy declared. We are left without a doubt. How, then, can men be, at the same time, equal and different?

In final effect, have not this philosophy and this law of our ancestors all the force and effect of a confidence game? For myself, I answer that I see no essential difference, because both produce the same clever deception.

THE ARRAIGNMENT.

My Citizens' Alliance friend,

What have you done the livelong day?
What noble part have you performed
To cheer the toiler on his way?

Have you defended human rights,
And from your lofty plane called down,
In cheerful tones, encouragement—
That every man should win the crown?

When little Mary, aged but twelve,
With yearning for the decent life,
Succumbed to Mammon's sweatshop lash,
And died in the unchristian strife—

When her fair soul went back to God,
As protest 'gainst unholy greed,
Did your alliance even then
Against child labor intercede?

You oft have heard the miner's wail,
Entombed within his living grave,
And have you lifted up your voice;
Has your alliance tried to save?

When sailor heroes on the deep,
'Mid lightning flash and thunder roar,
Safeguard our lives and man the fleet
Which floats our flag from shore to shore—

When these brave men protection claim
From labor cheap of alien race,
Does your alliance proudly shout:

"These are our own; we'll plead their case?"

The trumpet blast and roll of drum
Proclaimed a nation's call for men;
Did you and your alliance horde
Rush to the front? Where were you then?
At home—a recreant then, as now,—
Conspiring in your churlish way
To cut down wages, lengthen hours,
And cloud a free man's holiday.

—J. J. Galvin in Labor Clarion.

CORRESPONDENCE

All contributions to our correspondence columns must be in not later than the 18th of the month to insure insertion.

Articles must be written on one side of the paper only. Nom de plume may be used, but every article must be signed with the full name and address of the writer to secure insertion.

We shall be glad to receive articles on any subject of general interest to the fraternity.

Sectarian, sectional or racial discussions will not be printed.

All communications are subject to revision or rejection, as the editor may deem proper.

The editor in no sense assumes responsibility for the opinions expressed by contributors in this department, or for any article appearing elsewhere in these columns, except unsigned articles in editorial section. The publication of signed or unsigned contributions to other pages devoted to general labor news and miscellaneous articles must not necessarily be construed as in any sense an indorsement of them under any circumstances.

FROM THE FOURTH GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

New York City, Nov. 16, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I intended to write a letter for the November Journal, but was tied up with the C. & O. Federated Trades meeting, also the N. & W. Both of these boards are meeting with the respective managements of the above roads for their annual agreements and on both systems the men are making for a flat increase of three cents per hour. The managements offer one cent per hour, which the councils reject, and on the N. & W. the proposition is left for the Grand Lodge officers to settle in conference with the railroad officials later on.

While in Richmond I visited Norfolk twice to try and straighten out an internal controversy brought on by a misunderstanding of the rules governing seniority rights. A vacancy occurs in the car inspector's department at Portsmouth that carries with it a high rate. Another inspector is given the rate, he being in line for it according to his seniority as a car inspector. A car repairer from the car shops bids for the job claiming seniority rights to the job on account of his being longer in the employ of the company, although working in another department. The local protective board and the railroad officials decide that the inspector who has seniority rights as an inspector is entitled to the job and he is given it. I rule when requested to render a decision as a Grand Lodge officer that the decision of the local protective board and the railroad officials was a fair and proper one, and that their interpretation of seniority in regard to rates or promotion in any department was in harmony with its interpretation everywhere, and that there could be no grounds for any other interpretation. Surely not in this case, when the rule specifically states that an inspector must serve a stated length of time as a car oiler, car repairer, or car inspector's helper before he qualifies as a car inspector; in other words, it means that he must serve an apprenticeship in either of the three branches of service before he can class as an inspector, but I hardly think that there is any

inspector willing, and can any one blame them, who will agree to anyone jumping right out of any one of the three specified branches of service and demanding the best job and rate simply on the grounds of seniority of service as an employee. I agree and everybody else will, I believe, that seniority in any one of the three stated branches entitles a man to promotion as a car inspector when the first opportunity presents itself; but it does not, from my way of thinking, entitle a man to jump over the heads of the car inspectors who have previously been advanced and grab the best job and the highest rate. But the car repairer who wanted the job thought otherwise and insisted that seniority in the car department carried with it rights over others in other branches, providing he thought he could do the work, and appealed from the decision of the local protective board and the railroad officials, also the Grand Lodge official, to the joint protective board and the System Federation, who ruled that the car repairer's contention was right as against the ruling of the L. P. B., the R. R. officials and also the ruling of the Grand Lodge when it was called upon by Merrimac Lodge No. 188 to make a ruling. I believe from the expressions of the officers of No. 188 and from the expressions of approval at a well attended meeting that the ruling of their L. P. B. and the Fourth General Vice-President meets with almost the unanimous approval of the men at Portsmouth, both shopmen and inspectors, and they represent, I am told, about one-third of the car department on the Seaboard Air Line. Grand Lodge Deputy Nolte is at Portsmouth at this writing, meeting with the Federated Council, who are presenting their yearly schedule, and I trust he will be able to straighten out this very aggravated controversy over this seniority question.

At this writing the C. & O. Council is still, I believe in session, the principal point of contention being, I believe, the increase, the company sticking to its proposition of granting but one cent per hour increase this year. I believe the controversy will be left to the Grand Lodge officials for final settlement.

I am one who is opposed to a large committee meeting the management, a small committee can do equally as good work, if not better, and do it in one-tenth the time and at very little expense to the members. And I can prove it by two parallel roads, the N. & W. and the C. & O. The N. & W. Federated Council that went before the management is composed of seven men, just one from each organization. These seven men were in conference just one day and a half and reached an agreement as to their individual and collective rules and regulations. The hourly increase is still in abeyance pending a meeting, as stated before, of the Grand Lodge officials and the management. The C. & O. has a federated council of fifty-three members meeting the management and from all indications it will take the large delegation a month and a half to accomplish what the small delegation did in a day and a half. Both councils numerically represent about the same number of men. Railroad managements recognize that the expense of a small delegation, upon the men, is but trifling and as a result get down to brass tacks at once, while that of a large delegation is very large and they keep the committee haggling over questions that could be instantly agreed upon if the management felt so disposed; but they see in the big expense incurred a chance to win out against the committee by playing for time. Many lodges foolishly entertain the erroneous idea that if they are not represented on the committee that their local interests will not be properly protected, and that in regard to the rules and rates they will be left out in the cold, but such is not the case. The rates on the N. & W., with its small delegation is, if anything, somewhat higher than upon the C. & O.

There is one matter that might be well to bring before the minds of our members, and that is compulsory insurance. I believe voluntary insurance to be a failure. I do know that the transportation brotherhoods who have adopted compulsory insurance have made a grand success of it. Some will say that we are strictly a labor organization and should live strictly to the straight and narrow path. That sounds good to a narrow mind, but narrow minds are not always possessed of a very straight viewpoint. Experience is the best teacher, and it is the experience of labor organizations engaged in railroad work and other branches of labor that compulsory insurance has been very beneficial, not alone in a fraternal sense, but constructively in building up and then maintaining a large membership. The real union man, like the real Christian, is a mighty site scarcer critter than appears upon the surface. It will be said that members of those organizations that enjoy the blessings of compulsory insurance receive higher wages than we do. That may be true, but, and don't forget, but, you must

remember that they were getting rates much below what yours are now when they adopted compulsory insurance, and the insurance feature was a great inducement in drawing members, and once in men stuck and powerful organizations resulted, which made it possible to get big results, and it is results we are after, both in wages that will make life easier and in whatever other fraternal benefits that will make sickness and death lose some of its terrors. It is not necessary that we should carry a large insurance, but it should be sufficiently large to make each and every member feel that he cannot afford to drop his union and lose his insurance. It is well for every member who is interested in the B. R. C. of A. to give this matter his serious consideration. Find out from the officials of the other brotherhoods their opinion of compulsory insurance and see what they think of it.

I was greatly impressed with the letter written by Mrs. Frank Bailey of Pottsville, Pa. I read it over twice and I hope that she will favor us with one of her splendid letters every month, for not alone is she a deep student of the various phases of the economic question, but is gifted with marked literary ability. Such letters from our members' wives give marked tone to our Journal, and let us hope that we will not alone be favored by a monthly contribution from Sister Bailey, but also from other brothers' wives, for I believe that many of them have a better understanding of the great economic problem than the men, and in a sense they ought to, for while we are naturally the bread earners, yet the problem of solving the problem of sustaining life within the family circle falls largest upon the shoulders of the wives and they have the keenest realization of what the struggle for existence is. We men are not prone to give women the credit of being endowed with superior intellect along these lines, but what we are prone to give matters not, for in the struggle for existence, nature has, because it is necessary, provided the females of all the various species with a keener sense of the responsibilities involved in sustaining life.

I was surprised at the ridiculous proposition presented to us on the title page of last month's Journal for us to vote upon, not that it shall become a law or even the policy of the Journal, for that is already established in the constitution and it was placed there by the Atlanta convention. I for one will not, of course, vote upon the suggestion, as the editor well knows my position. The question you are asked to vote upon and send your vote to the editor for his personal information is this: "Do you favor the discussion of political and economic questions in the Journal?" That question to be answered is just as senseless a question as it would be if the editor of a religious publication were to ask the subscribers did they favor the discussion of religion in a religious journal. To begin

with, there can only be one answer in so far as it relates to economics, and the answer is, certainly; for an economic journal ceases to be an economic journal the moment you cease to discuss the questions and problems of labor in it. For the benefit of those who are as apt to vote as unwisely on this economic question as they do upon a political question, I will ask, do you know what is meant by the economic question, or the economic field? I will explain what it means. The economic field is the industrial field. An economic question is a question related to industry in all branches and phases of industry. An economic organization is an industrial organization. A labor organization is an economic organization, so also is a trust, for organized capital is as much related to industry as is organized labor. A labor journal is an economic journal, therefore how are you going to eliminate the discussion of economics in an economic journal, devoted to the discussion of the economic question, and being, as it is, the official journal of an economic organization, it is a ridiculous question and I doubt if many readers will vote upon such a request.

Now, as to the question, shall we discuss political questions in an economic journal? There may be grounds for voting on this proposition, if it was put up to you in that way. A reader could vote one way or another upon this proposition, and I for one, were I voting, would say, certainly, not because the constitution provides for such discussion, but because common sense and reason says so. When capitalistic papers stop writing and taking a deep interest in political affairs it will then be time for labor papers to stop discussing the political interests of the working class. The capitalist class have a very deep materialistic concern in the political affairs of society and the capitalist papers and journals express it. Labor has even a ten-fold greater concern in the political affairs of human society and the labor papers and journals express it. It is only the dull witted among the wage workers who have no realization that the political expression of labor is more vital to labor than the mere economic, because it is a thousand fold more powerful. A half dozen or less men in this country, simply because they are masters of the political power, can close mines, mills and the great industries tomorrow and keep them closed and the government would be helpless to open them up because the control of the government is in the hands of those who yearly capture it, through the stupidity of labor. You can't separate politics from labor any more than you can from capital. And was there ever a capitalist who would, if he could, stop the discussion of capitalist class politics in a capitalist paper? Politics express the materialistic wants of either capital or labor in so far as these wants can be secured or adjusted

by the legislative process. Of course the capitalist class would be pleased if we would refrain from discussing how best to secure our rights through the machinery of government, for their security and perpetuity lies in keeping us ignorant. It being true that political questions are related almost solely to economic affairs just how it is possible to separate them is beyond my comprehension. As a matter of fact you cannot do it, and it is idle to dream of such a thing. The great weakness of organized labor is that it does not show up and make clearer to the rank and file the close connection between the industrial and the political. Organized capital cannot be charged with being so lax, and its great power and strength lies not alone in recognizing the connection, but making good use of the knowledge, for they make every vote count in their own behalf, and also the votes of the wage workers, too; but the 1,029,000 votes of labor this year shows the wonderful development of labor along the right line. It is a safe bet to make that over nine hundred thousand of that vote was cast by organized labor throughout the United States. As there are 1,800,000 workers, both men and women, as well as miners enrolled under the banner of the A. F. of L. on the continent of North America, this includes the workers of Canada as well as Porto Rico, it can be readily seen how powerful the Socialist development has grown within the ranks of organized labor. It must be borne in mind however, that of these 1,800,000 members possibly only 1,125,000 are voters in the United States as in many of the largest affiliated organizations the percentage of voters is small. Out of the 260,000 United Mine Workers, I doubt if one-third are voters, and as for the government workers, few are voters. The textile and shoe workers have a very large percentage of non-voters. They will compare favorably with the miners, the miners on account of the large foreign membership, and the others on account of the large number of women and other workers under twenty-one. All unions have a large non-voting membership. The foreign members are largely Socialist, and will no doubt vote that ticket when they get the franchise; so it can be readily seen that if the workers make the same advancement along political lines during the next four years that they have during the past four, they will soon become a power that will have to be reckoned with in every legislative hall throughout the nation. And the workers of Canada, in proportion to their number, are advancing along that line very much faster than in the United States. Taken all in all the future for labor the world over never looked so hopeful. There is an organized, intelligently directed and concerted move the civilized world over to emancipate the wage slaves of the world from capitalistic and feudalistic slavery. Those who in high places cry out

against this great movement are those who have grown rich and powerful in the possession of material things or delegated authority that carries with it the paramount service of protecting the overlords of lust in the security of their immense possessions of the means by which the masses secure a living, and in perpetuating that almost limitless power and authority over the great masses. That despots and their flunkies are seeing dark clouds arising in the distant horizon is not to be wondered at; it is the reflex of their own troubled souls with the dark stains of the past and present upon them. But to labor and to liberty, the star of hope never shone more radiant than it does today as it enlightens the intellect of the mighty hosts of labor, through the light of reason guiding the giant safely along the stormy pathway of progress, making it possible to soar over obstructions, that to his forebears seemed unsurmountable, to that goal of which bards sing and saint and sage predict, the time when man will earn his own living by the sweat of his brow and secure the full fruit of his toil. Now the workers of the world are marching in international compact towards that goal and all the powers of reaction who are trying to obstruct the forward march of labor, are helpless in their futile and puny attempts, for the logic of events rests upon the side of labor and it will reach its logical destiny triumphant.

I will in my next letter answer Brother Donaldson's letter in the October Journal. This letter, I trust, will be worth reading, and there will be no question but what I will make myself plain, and I won't have to resort to sarcasm or painful attempts at being facetious. With best wishes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. GALLAGHER.

FROM BROTHER W. S. MATTISON.

Denison, Tex., Nov. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Kindly allow me a little space in the very valued columns of our very highly appreciated Journal.

Referring to certain articles in the November issue of our Journal relative to holding a convention in 1913 I hardly feel able to say anything that would be calculated to do the cause either any good or harm. While I think that it is very necessary that we hold a convention in 1913, yet I am a very poor writer, and somewhat afflicted with that awful malady of trying to say what I think is best for the organization, and its future, regardless of money affairs, or critics. As there seems to be a good many brothers that are against holding a convention in 1913, it is very probable that for a man to come right out and say he is in favor of it will get him into an argument, still, arguments sometimes bring out good true facts that might not have been brought out otherwise.

It has been stated that as we have the initiative and referendum, there could be only one purpose of holding a convention in 1913, that being the election of officers. Now, before I hardly realize what I am saying, that uncontrollable spirit of trying to say what I think is best for the organization and its future, prompts me to say that I will have to differ with the statement and say that I think there are many things that make it necessary that a convention should be held in 1913.

Since our convention of 1909 we have, and are now passing through many trying ordeals. We are learning many things that are sad, but are the results of actual experience, things which prior to the 1909 convention were unknown to us. Now of course we have the initiative and referendum, and we can amend, cut out, or add to our constitution in that way, as the membership may see fit. But it seems that our membership is slow to take part in that way of doing it, and it is possible to get better ideas brought out, by having a body of men meet together than it is for a few men, or say one local, to draft an amendment to our constitution. An amendment to be voted on by referendum must be either accepted or rejected just as it comes to us, when if we were permitted to make a little amendment to it, or possibly cut a little out of it, it might make it far better than the original, yet as stated above we must either accept it or reject it as a whole, for if it was subject to amendments after it was started out, it would never be recognized by its originators when it returned.

Now of course our constitution makes certain provisions relative to intended changes being in the hands of the G. S. & T. by a certain time prior to the holding of a convention, yet it is possible by having a body of men together to cut out, amend, accept or reject any amendments that in their judgment would be best for the organization and its future. There would be many and varied changes presented for the convention to consider, every section of the country would have their proposed changes there for the consideration of the convention, the delegates would have several propositions on each change to choose from, instead of the membership having to take a referendum vote on an amendment and either accept or reject it.

Now in my judgment the time has come which is going to demand some radical changes in our constitution. It is going to require our very best talent to perfect these changes. We are going to have to devote time and brain to this work regardless of whether or not we are paid for it right on the spot. Of course I realize that we have to have some compensation for time devoted to the upbuilding and betterment of the organization, especially so when it takes us away from our regular employment. But I want to say right here and now, and to the

whole world, that the man who has to see the dollar coming his way before he is willing to do a little work for the benefit of the organization has not got enough union principles in him to hurt you if it was all in your eye. This statement has been proven under my own observation. Years ago a member of No. 89 was detailed to attend to a small matter for the lodge, but before he would agree to do it, he would have the officers of the lodge guarantee him pay for the loss of time that it might incur, which they did. He lost only thirty minutes from his regular work, and charged the lodge up with three hours and they paid it, and today he is scabbing here in Denison on himself and also on the true union men.

We have now reached a critical point in the life of our organization and must be very careful. We must exercise our very best judgment, regardless of whether or not we see the pay coming for a little loss of time that might be incurred in doing so. If we were ever affiliated with selfishness, it must be laid aside. We must all work together, and put forth every effort possible in the interest of the organization so that it may reach the summit and stand upon the loftiest plains of this nation and wave the banner of strength and protection over its thousands of members and the widows and orphans of those who have outstripped us and have gone to their reward.

If we think it is necessary to hold a convention in 1913, let's say so, and not hesitate to say so from the fact that there might not be money enough on hand to pay the delegates in full at the close of the convention, or because it might make it necessary for our grand lodge to levy an assessment of 25 or 50 cents per member. Now I know from past experience that it costs something to attend a convention. I also know something, as well as all the other delegates of the 1909 convention do, of having to wait a long time for a portion of your money. But the delegates of the 1909 convention lived over it, and I dare say that if there is a convention in 1913 they will get by all right, too.

We who have been on strike now for more than one year, and are still striking, have learned that there is more ways than one to get by. We have learned many things that we might have never known had we never been on strike.

Fearing that I may worry our worthy editor, also our kind and loving readers, I must conclude. With best wishes and kindest regards to all worthy brotherhood men, and their families, hoping that our efforts may be crowned with success such as true union men deserve, I beg to remain,

Yours loyally and fraternally,

W. S. MATTISON.

(Still Striking.)

FROM BROTHER W. L. MEEK.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Nov. 11, 1912.
Editor Journal.

After a long absence as a contributor to the columns of our Journal, I again come forth and ask for a place among the many contributors. I feel as if I had been attending a long and continuous feast, so to speak, in reading our Journal in the last few years, and it is to be regretted that no more of the rank and file of our membership take any more interest in the work of our order than they do. The report of the G. E. B. on the referendum vote in September on the election of delegates to the A. F. of L. is a sad reflection on the membership of our organization, insofar as the rank and file of the membership is concerned. I am sure our grand lodge officers and their assistants compare favorably with other similar organizations and the members of all the other crafts tell me we have got one among the best Journals published by the labor fraternities, so ultimately the trouble must be with the members.

At our Atlanta convention we adopted the initiative and referendum for two great reasons. One was to educate our members and the other was to give us a majority rule in making the laws under which we are governed in our organization. Now, brothers, will you please excuse a few slang phrases. We have got some old boneheads in our order who are opposed to the initiative and referendum. I notice in the Associated Press news that my native state, Mississippi, has just voted down the initiative and referendum, which I sincerely regret. I think according to our last vote a vast majority of our members ought to go to Mississippi where they don't believe in education or majority rule. Why, out here in Arkansas, which is considered the backwoods of the union, we adopted the initiative and referendum two years ago and this year we voted on a dozen or more proposed laws, some good ones and some not so good, but as a whole we came out away ahead on the first trial and consequently we are all getting to be pretty good constitutional lawyers except a few wooden heads who go fishing on election day.

Now, our editor calls our attention to the fact that in March we are to vote on the question whether or not we will have a convention in 1913. Now, brothers, I think we should seriously consider this question from now until time to vote on it. I have thought in the past that it would be well to have a convention in 1913 or 1914, but this last vote has changed my mind for the time being, for according to Section 8, Page 7, Grand Lodge constitution, all laws submitted and acted on favorably at a convention must be referred to the members for approval or rejection, and my experience has been in these conventions where everything is in a bluster, it is very hard to get a two-

thirds vote on any question of much importance, and I believe we can adopt most any good law twice a year at not to exceed one hundred dollars expense per year, and if one convention costs thirty-two thousand dollars you have spent many years of education for the membership in two weeks for a big meeting of a lot of delegates, many of whom are absolutely worthless to the convention as they neither debate or vote on many important questions. At our last convention the president had to appoint one of the biggest men in the convention as special sergeant at arms to keep these worthless delegates corralled in the convention hall just looking for 5 o'clock and pay day like they do when they are at home on the rip tracks or wherever they may stay, not work. Now, brothers, these are facts and any honest delegate or grand lodge officer at our last convention will verify them. I would like to see an amendment submitted to a referendum to pay for all laws adopted by the initiative and referendum out of the convention fund, also the question of holding conventions should be paid out of that fund, for by so doing it will give us that much more in the general fund to keep other important work going, for all of these referendum votes are in a sense convention work and rightly should be paid for out of the convention fund. I hope some of our correspondents will have something to say on this suggestion in the next issue of the Journal and let us see if that convention fund cannot be spent for the benefit of all as well as for the benefit of the real worker and equally real shirkers that go to these conventions.

Now, there is one other question I would like the membership at large to consider well and act on accordingly and that is the question on the first page asked by our editor: "Do you favor the discussion of political and economic subjects in the Journal?" It seems that some of our brothers have got a misconception as to who shall discuss these subjects in our Journal. Some few of our advanced thinkers somewhat infer that an old "stay in the rut" shouldn't give his views even if they are a little rusty, but I think he should and maybe he will get the rust rubbed off his ideas by the more progressive thinkers and a lot of these old keep in the rut standpaters don't think economics should be discussed at all in our Journal and I can't see why. Like going to Sunday school, if it doesn't do you any good, it can't do you any harm, and it may do somebody some good. It is conceded by the followers of all political parties that the conditions of our country depends greatly on the political situation and if that be a fact, which it is not, if justice was meted out to every honest toiler, then why not discuss these questions among ourselves, meet each other in a fair debate on the burning themes of our day and if you are a Democrat or Republican,

Progressive, Socialist or Prohibitionist, come out and tell us what your party has good to offer a dying people, so to speak. I think it is a duty we owe to our fellow man to try and enlighten our brothers on these great questions and just because us Socialists can out talk you, don't sulk and kick out of the harness, but come on and be brothers and let us get all there is in life. I notice in No. 7 the few who are kicking about politics being discussed in the Journal are mostly old men and middle aged and all hidebound "vote 'er straights." It's hard to teach an old dog new tricks, but don't you really think it's mean in an old dog to growl around because a young dog is willing to try to learn a new trick. I will venture to say, if the editor had requested that each man give his age in answering his question, there wouldn't be one-twentieth of them opposed to it under 35 years of age. The young men of today want these questions discussed. It is getting to where we are not this or that because Pa and Grandpa was, and while many of our older men are with us and are very progressive thinkers, but not so much so as a rule. Let us consider these questions well before we try to keep the light from some one else.

I notice the cigar workers held a convention this year for the first time in thirteen years, and they have got more members than we have and the grand lodge officers made fine reports of progress. I also notice they have been very successful in keeping the high duty or tariff on tobacco, which means the life of their union, and they are not always blowing themselves for a convention like we are. I think with a good set of grand lodge officers like we have and with the initiative and referendum to make laws with and the progress we have made in the last few years with our dilatory membership, we are doing well. Let us educate ourselves up to where our present grand lodge officers cannot meet our requirements and then have a convention if necessary and elect new ones.

Hoping to hear from others along these lines, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. L. MEEK.

FROM A MEMBER OF CASCO BAY
LODGE No. 397, IN REPLY TO A MEM-
BER OF SILVER LEAF LODGE No. 483.

Woodford, Me., Nov. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you can spare me a little space I will try to appeal to Brother D. B. Hugging's reason. I will start by agreeing with you that politics as well as religion is a man's absolute right, but they differ in this respect: Politics determine our condition of living here and now, while religion determines the sweet bye and bye. What we are organized for is to get the best results

for our labor now and here and when we are getting a living wage and a shorter workday we will then be able to pay our preachers and devote sufficient time to learn religion, for a man who has to work seven days a week for a mere animal existence has not much time to praise his God nor much cause to, either. Now that sounds queer to you perhaps, coming from a man who was brought up strictly in the Christian faith, but it is true, I have no fault to find with organized labor; it has done a noble work, but organized labor has gone almost as far as it can without using its political weapon. The best organized labor can do in the future is to federate all crafts and call a general strike, then organized capital will show you its real power. It has control of our army and navy and they will make good use of them to shove you back into submission. On the other hand if organized labor would only use its political weapon they could control the world and make the shooting of their brothers impossible. It sounds strange to me to hear a kick coming from a Texas brother against politics when the Texas brothers have already proven the truth of my statements. Brother H., how did you get your car shed laws passed? Did you go on strike for that? No, you used the most powerful weapon that labor has got, politics. You used your political weapon like the raw recruits that you were, but it proved efficient. Now, Brother H., if we could elect our own representatives, we could have laws passed in our favor and not with a joker attached to them as your air brake inspection law has.

Brother H., I wish you would explain to me, I may be dull, how you can separate the fundamental principles of labor from the fundamental principles of Socialism. The only line you can draw is that Socialism is more progressive. Organized labor wants all they can get for those who do the work, while Socialists want all the workers produce to the workers and not as now, the capitalists take about four fifths. To make my point clearer, I will quote you an extract of Lincoln's message to Congress in 1863, viz.: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is but the fruit of labor and could never have existed had labor not first existed. Labor is superior to capital and deserves much the higher consideration." Brother H., why don't we get it? I tell you why, without any intentions of hurting your feelings, it is because the majority of the working class are like yourself—won't use their brains for their own best interests. They won't even follow the advice of St. Paul, to prove all things and hold that which is good. Now when Brother Gallagher wished to put before you the most progressive labor program for your approval, did you try to investigate its merits? No, you put up a howl because you thought it was politics;

yet you throw out your chest and point with pride (Justly, I grant) to the shed laws you and your brothers got passed through political action and in no other way. As to Brother G.'s reports on how many lodges he organized, I am in Brother G.'s district and I can give you a little information on that point. Brother G. or any other brother cannot organize any body of men until they get ready and Brother Suthons will tell you that this is the hardest part in the country for an organizer. If you mean by grievances, unfair treatment to the employees by their foremen, it rarely gets any further than the local protective board and there is nothing for Brother G. to report but if you mean agreements between the roads and their employees, I will state for your information that Brother G. came to Portland, Me., last spring and very ably helped us to make out a presentable schedule which is before the management now and all other organizations are in the same fix, held up by the disagreement between the engineers and fifty roads east of Chicago. Nothing to report in that line for Brother G. Then, Brother G., to prove his worth to this organization, takes hold of our constitution and tries to follow the preamble, the seventh section of which reads thus: "To encourage and stimulate our members to take a lively interest in the civil affairs of their country in order that they can as a class vote intelligently and effectively for the interests of the working class." Brother H., I can't see where you have any grounds for a kick. If you would read his harping, as you term it, with an open mind, I am sure you could learn a good deal to your own and every working man's interest. I agree with you on not wanting any political party to have the privilege of using these columns for propaganda. There is no political party using it for any purpose. This is merely a discussion between our members for our enlightenment and I think it a great benefit and, Brother H., if you have anything better for our class than what Socialism offers for God's sake bring it along and you will find that everyone that now calls himself a Socialist will give you the courtesy of a hearing and will investigate your program before turning you down.

Brother H., your remark on the American Railway Employees Association looks good to me in part; it shows that you are becoming class conscious and when a union man learns that lesson he begins to fight, but I don't see why you should shirk your part in keeping posted, on the shoulders of the protective boards as you have the same opportunity of getting posted on capitalistic schemes as they have and it is your duty to learn to protect yourself even through Brother G.'s harplings. Brother, our Journal is bigger and better than it ever was since 1907. The trouble is, you have not kept pace. Your objections might be be-

cause of the treatment Brother G. E. Martin received. Well, Brother Martin just got a dose of his own medicine. He started in to abuse every one through the Journal as you must know if you read both sides as I did; but I am sorry he quit. I would, however, prefer a more brotherly discussion than he forced upon us. Well, Brother H., I am going to quote your words and hope I have not offended, "I like plain talk."

Yours fraternally,

E. H. VOWLES.

FROM RIVER VIEW LODGE No. 384.

Fornfelt, Mo., Nov. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Will you please allow me space in the Journal for a few words. As I feel that some one from this local ought to donate a few words to our worthy Journal.

Well, brothers, the big show is all over now and I guess you all know what comes next. I will just tell you for fear you may not all understand. The house cleaning—that is due.

Yes, the clean-up of the old timers who have been doing public service that comes under the jurisdiction of presidential appointments.

You know that we have been continuously told that government jobs were no good. But just watch Harry.

Why, these great knockers on public service will be in such a sweat with a petition to petition some good old postmaster out of his position that they will be running against themselves around all corners and will be meeting themselves coming back. Why, they will be in such a hurry that you could play euchre on their coat tails.

But government jobs are no good.

Now, brothers, to be honest with you, I don't believe there is any one who thinks right down in their bosom that this government is not fully able to compete with any trust in the world, corporation or anything else.

I should think that if I had that opinion of our government that it would be a very poor opinion.

A friend of mine asked me on the morning of the 7th inst. if I did not feel like I had thrown my vote away, and my answer was, No, my brother, I just cannot help but do what I think is the best for myself and family, my neighbor and family and everybody's family that belongs to the wealth producers of this great country of ours.

Brothers, to tell you the truth, in this voting business everybody has a right to vote just as he pleases. But, brothers, do you know that you have something else to do before voting, to perform your duty. You have both sides to consider.

Now here is the way a Socialist looks at this losing your vote proposition. He would rather vote for something he wants and something that will give each wealth producer of this country all he earns if he

never gets it, than to vote for something that causes the poor children and the poor fathers and mothers to be separated. Why, brothers, we have Brother Carmen who are thousands of miles away from their loved ones looking for something to do, all brought on by the present evils of this system of ours.

If you think anything of your family just go out on a strike and then hike out for a few hundred miles away from your family, and see if you can realize what I mean.

But, brothers, I am honest. I consider that I am not responsible for these conditions, for I did not vote for them. I see in the Journal very often where there are questions asked. One usually is, What is Socialism? or What is the meaning of Socialism? and it seems that every answer brings quite a great deal of discussion and claims that it is not satisfactorily answered. Now here is my answer, Do right. Do you know what it means to do right? I will refer you to the Golden Rule. Find it in God's Book of Law, the Bible. It means to construct a system or establish a system that will deal justice to each and every soul on the face of the globe concerning the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution of the great common wealth of the world. Now if this is not plain to you, there must be something else wrong. Brothers, you surely don't expect the Socialists to go right into practicing Socialism under the present system when it is impossible for both to exist at the same time.

We can only practice Socialism to a certain extent and to such a small extent that you cannot tell what it is, under the present system. Why, you may just as well get up on the stand and tell the jury that the indicted was guilty, and was not guilty, or that you could be a Christian and a sinner at the same time, and that anything that was, was not, as to try to carry out Socialism under the present system. There is as much difference in the two as there is in right and wrong. You know somehow there was a slight split in the grand old party, and it did not split in the middle, either. It just kind of stabbed off on one side and the stab just contained Mr. Taft and room enough for the G. O. P.

Now, brothers, I hope you can see how badly dissatisfied the people are with this skin game in this country, which we should call our country, but I guess we must wait awhile before we say our country. The new party came out as the Progressive Republican party. and if we only would have called the Socialist party the Socialist Republican party we would have run ahead of the hounds. We did very well, however, considering the Bull Moose platform was identical to that of the Socialist platform except the planks that would have enabled them to put in force the planks they doted on the most. Of course, you bet your sweet life it never was their intention to do what

they claimed or they would have put something in their platform to have made it possible for them to do so. Now, my brothers, this is my opinion about discussing political and economic questions through our Journal. I think there is nothing better, so long as the discussion is strictly upon that subject and not personal. Why, brothers, I will not fall out with you for your different opinions upon this question. I was a Republican until I was 32 years old and honestly I was so prejudiced that I would argue that it was necessary to have panics, shut-downs and such calamities, and it honestly made me mad enough to fight if any one crossed my opinions until I began to think that maybe I was just a little hot headed so I laid aside my foolishness and found out that there were others besides myself. So now, if there is any one who differs from my opinion, I just think that he has the same right as I and that is where we Socialists claim that everybody should be free to express themselves in their own way. Trusting that the future will show an increased intelligence on the part of all workers, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK HAHN.

**FROM A MEMBER OF BLUFF CITY
LODGE NO. 93.**

Council Bluffs, Ia., Nov. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have often heard that some of our Council Bluffs scabs and traitors who have sold their manhood and principle for a job back with the railroad company, are receiving our Journal and laughing about it, I would suggest that you run some of their names in the Journal. These traitors are Geo. W. Bowers, James Winslow, Pete Munson, James Wesley and Walter Stevenson of the Union Pacific, and Louis P. Baum of the Illinois Central. This traitor was twice our president of Bluffs City No. 93, and on September 30, the day the strike was called, obligated fifteen men into our order and on Sunday, October 1, went back to scabbing and has been one of our worst enemies, sneaking around at night trying to get men to desert. Geo. Landon of the I. C. (this traitor scabbed during the A. R. U. strike), Sol Spauer, Dave Simmons, John McDonald, Arthur Wells, Ray Tomerle of the I. C. are others. Another, Geo. Gaby, scabbed on the butchers at South Omaha a few years ago, and was discharged previous to the strike for incompetency. A few non-airs working for the I. C. who couldn't work for any road in Council Bluffs previous to the strike are Bill Marsh, Wm. Shannon and Wm. Martin. Our Journals should be stopped being put in the hands of this kind of skunks, and they should be exposed before the public. The public may think these traitors are filling the places of the strikers but they are not. The majority of these scabs couldn't hold a job previous to this

strike if it hadn't been for the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and I very readily remember that previous to this strike one in particular was discharged and the M. M. was instructed to keep him off the company's premises. This traitor is C. W. Fryer, who is back working for the I. C. here.

Just previous to the recent election the Omaha Daily News had a statement from Washington, D. C., in regard to the car shortage. It stated that it was caused by the shippers and other roads not returning and unloading the cars belonging to the strike roads, so I answered it and told the cause of the car shortage on the I. C. R. R. I also see in the Omaha Daily Herald that the people in the Northwest country are complaining of potatoes rotting on account of car shortage. They also are afraid of a coal famine. Now why don't our good government get busy and investigate these conditions. The man Geo. Bowers, mentioned in the fore part of my letter has for several years posed as a Socialist and always preaching against the money power, and is today scabbing. He ought to be written up. Yours for success,

A CARMAN.

**FROM A MEMBER OF KICKAPOO LODGE
No. 29.**

Shawnee, Okla., Nov. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Here I am again, Johnny on the spot. You will always find me there when it comes to unionism and promoting brotherly love.

Whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap. Let us spread a few applications out among the boys and see if we can't reap a few new members into our harvest where the work is so great and the laborers so few.

Well, the election is over now and I guess that everybody can sleep good for the next four years to come. I wish I was a Rip Van Winkle for the next four years.

Will say that everything is going along smoothly and nicely at this point. There is plenty of work and the company is hiring every carpenter they can get hold of, so you see that business is very good.

I will say that any one who wants to be employed by the Katy at the present time (which would be scabbing) can likely do so by writing to long Steeve at Denison, as he seems to be an employment agent for the Katy. This scab sent a pass up here to one of our good worthy citizens and invited him down, but it was all a fake. The old gentleman thought sincerely, I have lived this long without scabbing, so I will not commence now. A good reply for which we congratulate him.

Here are two questions I would like to ask the scabs: Didn't you live just the same before you worked for the M. K. & T.?

Suppose that there had been no M., K. & T.? I guess you would have just simply dried up or blown away in the wind. "Poor Fellow!"

A man of this kind is rather short on mind or, in other words, he hasn't very much good common sense.

There is a time coming when all of you scabies will be glad to get back in the B. R. C. of A., but you will be slower than a snail for we have been camping on your trail. You thought you were rather slick but we are up to all of your tricks.

A scalie who will stand with a hammer and chisel in his hand, bust and blow, cuss and swear, if there is any such men in heaven, I don't want to go there.

Be honest in all of your dealings, do the square thing all the time is my advice.

Wishing all a Merry Xmas, I remain as before,

Yours fraternally,
THE KID.

FROM A MEMBER OF CLOUD CITY
LODGE No. 159.

Minturn, Col., Nov. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am very much opposed to political discussions in our Journal, and I think it is perfectly right to vote on this proposition, for I am inclined to think that politics would in time cause a split in organized labor. I know of several brothers who throw their Journals in the waste basket on receipt and say there is too much politics in it and I think if half of our membership will vote on this we will not have to read politics when we don't want to. In my opinion the Journal should be used practically for the purpose of publishing the success and conditions concerning car work and other trades, and keep politics out. Thanking you for an opportunity to vote on this, I am

Yours fraternally,
JAMES M. BELL.

FROM A MEMBER OF MARBLE CITY
LODGE No. 47.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 14, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I want to express my approval of your course and efforts in conducting our Journal, and say, let the good work go on. What else is our Journal for if not for the exchange of ideas and for education, and the Lord knows that the great army of toilers need more light turned in on their beclouded minds, as they have slumbered and dreamed away their rights and been led into bondage by the two old parties with their promises of a full dinner pail and a high protective tariff for the benefit of the American workman, and how have they protected him? By flooding the country with cheap labor; and yet there are those among our class that won't heed anything anybody says on politics unless it is a professional politician. I read the discussion between Brother Martin and the other members until I thought I would be sick. To think that a man would admit at the outset that he knew nothing about Socialism and then belch forth like a Western cyclone in con-

demnation of the whole push, I couldn't see why any one would attempt to reply to his harangue.

I say, go ahead, brother, and give us the Journal as you have heretofore. I for one say, "Well done, our good and faithful servant," and may your tenure in office continue for many years is my sincere wish. Regardless of what critics may say, I know your harness is too big for any of them and the collar would slip off over their heads the first time they started down hill. I am a member of Marble City Lodge No. 47 of Knoxville, Tenn., but know very little about the condition of my lodge as I haven't been to lodge in some time. Enclosed you will find my vote on the question you sent out in the November Journal. With best wishes, I remain, Yours fraternally,

T. J. IVY.

FROM A MEMBER OF FRISCO LODGE
No. 432.

St. Louis, Mo.

Editor Journal.

In connection with your request in the last issue, I desire to say I heartily indorse a broad and fair minded discussion of political and economic subjects but, free from all partisan clamor, believing it to be both profitable and educational along those lines that make for good and broad minded citizens. Such subjects as "The High Cost of Living" could be profitably discussed, prostitution for profit, a moral subject; the relation of capital to labor, and vice versa, and many other subjects can be profitably discussed and will help enliven the pages of our highly esteemed Journal. I do not believe in censoring any one because he is not able to see as I do the great problems of life. By all means let the good work go on.

Yours fraternally,
M. J. REYNOLDS.

FROM A MEMBER OF COTTON BELT
LODGE No. 7.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Nov. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

It is with pleasure I vote on this important question of political discussion. It gives every one an opportunity to express himself clearly. The best Journal on the road today is the B. R. C. of A. Journal, so I hope the ballots are far in the lead voting "Yes," because the political question is a very important one now and should be discussed and understood. You are to be highly complimented on the Journal in the past, so I hope your position will be sustained by a big vote of "Yes," which will empower you to continue.

Yours fraternally,
CHAS. FREEBY.

FROM A CARMAN'S WIFE.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Kindly allow me space in your Journal in the ladies' corner to write you a few lines to let you know that Buella Lodge No. 352

is alive and doing fine. As it has been a long time since I saw anything in the Journal from our lodge I want you to know we are still alive. My husband is a member and we get the Journal every month and I like to read it, especially the ladies' corner. With best wishes to all, I remain,

A CARMAN'S WIFE.

FROM A MEMBER OF GRAND VIEW LODGE No. 363.

Kansas City, Kas., Nov. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am in favor of the discussions we have been having in our Journal and hope the brothers will be in favor of the same. I think the Journal is 50 per cent better than it ever was. How are we going to get the information we want on these subjects? You can't get it through our corporation papers. I have never heard any one in our lodge make any kick on this subject. Will close hoping that all of the boys will vote for progress and a better Journal, I am,

Yours fraternally,

MILTON GRAY.

FROM A MEMBER OF BAY STATE LODGE No. 102.

Boston, Mass.

Editor Journal.

The reason why I favor the discussing of economic and political questions in the Journal is because the capitalist press does not teach the workers how to solve political and economic questions. By discussing such questions the workers will understand the necessity of solidarity and not leave the Carmen's Union when they happen to be defeated for office, as was the case in the Readville car shops and organize a dual organization. I hope to see the above in the Journal.

Yours fraternally,

HARRY ROSENBAUM.

FROM A MEMBER OF NELSON LODGE No. 98.

Nelson, B. C., Nov. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Should you at any time decide to keep out political and economic subjects from the Journal it will not be worth your while to send one to me. It only within this last year or so that I have found anything to read in it that interested me.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN WALDIE.

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 28, 1912.

To All Members, Greeting:

I have the honor to submit to you a brief account of my experience as one of the delegates to the thirty-second annual convention of the A. F. of L., held at Rochester, N. Y., November 11 to 23, 1912. It is indeed a very great honor and privilege to

attend the deliberations of this important body, representing as it does the brawn and sinew of the workers of the United States and Canada. I appreciate more than words can tell or pen can write, your confidence in electing me, as one of four, to represent you at this convention.

We all arrived safely at Rochester, registered and answered "present" at the first session and all subsequent sessions.

After a parade of the delegates over the principal streets of the city the delegates were welcomed by Mr. H. H. Edgerton, mayor of the city, for the city, and also by Mr. John Williams, commissioner of labor of the state of New York, representing Governor Dix for the state of New York. The mayor emphasized the fact that Rochester was a splendidly organized city, offered to do anything he could to make our stay a pleasant one, and hoped our deliberations would be both agreeable and profitable; also that we would be so pleased with Rochester and its people that we would all want to come again.

Mr. Williams, in welcoming the convention to the state of New York, did not, as is so often the case, deliver a mere formal address of welcome, which some times, in fact quite often, means nothing; but he spoke to us as brother unionists, for, said he:

"Each and every one of us ought to be proud of the labor movement. I want you to know that I am part and parcel of the great American Labor movement, for I still carry a card of membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and there is no fact of which I am prouder than that I am in a position to say, when my affiliations are questioned, that I am a member of one of the largest organizations of skilled mechanics in the world."

Brother Williams' address was listened to with the closest attention, as in fact were all those delivered by the various delegates, fraternal and otherwise. Brother Williams delivered a very instructive address, and while it is not possible or advisable for me to quote here his entire address, I will refer to one or two pertinent remarks which I believe will encourage each and every one of us to redouble our efforts on behalf of this great movement. He stated among other things that some of the legislation approved by the governor of the state of New York was written in the statute book upon the urgent request and insistent demands of the representatives of organized labor within the state, and that the toiling masses of the state of New York owed to the State Federation of Labor a debt of gratitude which they never can repay. He told us this, because of the fact that he knew there were present at this convention representatives from other states, and he wanted to inspire them so they might catch some of the fire, some of the spirit of the State Federation of the grand old Empire state

of New York and go back to their respective states resolved, not merely to emulate New York, but to do even better, and accomplish more for their constituents than what has been accomplished by New York.

Following Brother Williams was the much loved, much respected, active, fighting veteran, the president of the New York State Federation of Labor, Brother Dan Harris. Needless to say that coming on to speak as he did, right after the splendid reference made by Brother Williams to the work of the Federation of which he had the honor to be president, Brother Harris certainly received a very enthusiastic welcome. He amplified what Brother Williams had said by naming and explaining in some detail the acts passed by the legislature of New York state, approved by the governor and referred to by Brother Williams. One of the laws is the 54-hour week for women and children. For fifteen years the struggle for this law went on before they secured it. Brother Harris stated he had been fighting for the right for a long number of years and intended to die in the harness. He welcomed the convention to New York on behalf of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Brother Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., replying to the address of welcome, delivered an eloquent speech, and while I can not find space for all of it here, I will quote verbatim what, to me, was the most interesting portion of it, viz:

"On behalf of the convention I want to express to you our deep appreciation of your words of welcome and your words of commendation. This organization of ours is just as you find it. We are made up of men and women, and therefore are human, and being human we possess the weaknesses and shortcomings of the human. But in our movement we also possess the strength of character which finds its expression in the effort to make this life and this world better than we found it when we entered upon our duties.

"It has been well said here this morning that the shortcomings or the errors of men in our movement are exaggerated. No such general application is made to any other institution on earth. In business we take the honest man, the earnest man, and say: 'This is the general type of the business men of our day.' In the professions, in the law, in, finance, in the church, in all the other vocations the highest and the best is taken as the type. But in the labor movement the effort is made to find some derelict and hold him up as the type of what is termed the labor agitator, the labor organizer, the labor leader. Against such a designation or calumination we enter our most emphatic protest. Grant you there are some may fall by the way; grant you that some fail to perform their full duty; but taking man for man in the labor movement they will compare with any

set of men in any walk of life for unselfishness, for altruism, for high motives and purposes. And they purpose to meet the obstacles that seem almost unsurmountable and apply themselves to see to it that wrongs are righted and rights established; to see to it that the home is made better and brighter; to see to it that labor is made lighter and improved; to see to it that man shall conceive that at last he must help to bear his brother's burden and make the burdens of all so much the lighter."

President Gompers spoke at some length of the history of organized labor its struggles. He also spoke of the work of the labor unions in connection with the new citizens of the republic, stating that there is no factor and no influence in all the country so potent in Americanizing the new comers as the trades union movement. In concluding his address President Gompers said:

"Again I want to thank you, Mr. Mayor, and you gentlemen representing organized labor of the state of New York and the magnificent city of Rochester, Rochester which is the alma mater and the Mecca of my first organization of any sort in my life. We are glad to have an opportunity of visiting your beautiful city and noting its growth and development, its new civic pride, its splendid organized labor movement, its spirit of cleanliness and honesty. We are glad to have an opportunity of visiting your city and holding our convention therein, and we thank you again for your offers of hospitality, which we know will be unbounded.

"I now declare this thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor duly open and ready for the transaction of business."

The regular business was then taken up, credentials committee reported, the different appointments on the various committees were announced and we were appointed on committees as follows: Committee on resolutions, M. F. Ryan; committee on treasurer's report, W. J. Adames; committee on education, E. Wm. Weeks.

The various reports of the officers were read, printed and distributed, so all delegates could secure copies. The figures of the secretary's report shows the A. F. of L. is composed of five departments, 200 local department councils, 112 national and international unions, 590 local trade and federal unions, 41 state federations, 560 city central bodies, 20,964 local unions and 1,841,268 members. After these reports had been disposed of the credentials committee reported on the credentials of the steamfitters international, whose credentials had been protested by the United plumbers. The question was debated very ably by the delegates, and finally the convention, by show of hands, decided not to seat the delegates from the International Association

of Steam Fitters, thereby sustaining the action of the United Plumbers and Steam Fitters in their protest.

A rather funny incident occurred during the debate. One delegate arose and propounded a question to the chair, but did not make himself understood. In other words, it was what might possibly be termed an ambiguous question, very difficult to answer. Brother Duncan of the Executive Council said it reminded him of a question once asked a witness by a lawyer in a court of law. Wishing to entrap the witness this lawyer, in the midst of his cross-examination, suddenly stopped and advancing in a threatening manner toward the witness, shook his finger at him and asked him if he would stop beating his wife, there and then, and said he:

"I want a direct reply, yes or no."

Now, you see the position of the witness. If he replied yes it would indicate he had been in the habit of beating her and would stop, which of course, would utterly discredit him as a witness and render his testimony of no effect. On the other hand, if he answered no, it would indicate that he intended to keep on beating her, which was even worse, so he wisely held his peace. After this had been related by Brother Duncan the delegate's question remained unanswered and the debate proceeded, with the result as above stated.

Brother Ryan, our General President, introduced me to many of the prominent delegates present after the convention had adjourned. It was gratifying to me and I am sure it must also be to you all, to realize the very pleasant relations that exist between our General President representing our organization, and the other Grand Lodge officers of the other orders who were present at this convention. Some of the brothers I was introduced to bear the marks of many hard fought battles for the right. They have borne the burden and the brunt of the day, and many, many members of the rank and file of organized labor are profiting today by enjoying better conditions of work, better wages, etc., as a result of the heroic efforts put forth during the last twenty-five years or so by these brothers and those associated with them.

It is impossible to go into the details of these reports in a short article of this nature. I may say, however, that the entire report will be printed as soon as possible by Secretary Morrison, and anyone who would like a copy will be able to secure one by sending 25 cents to Secretary Morrison, 801-809 G street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The auditing committee, also committee on Secretary Morrison's report, took occasion to compliment Brother Morrison and his assistants for the creditable manner in which the accounts are kept and the affairs of the American Federation of Labor in his office conducted. The committee on the

treasurer's report of which our editor, Brother Adames, was secretary, commended Treasurer Lennon for his loyalty to the A. F. of L. and his continued efficient service for the past twenty-three years as custodian of the funds, stating it should be a source of satisfaction to the delegates, as well as the rank and file, to know that the vast amount of money that has passed through his hands has been correctly accounted for.

The report of the credentials committee recommended the seating of 356 delegates, representing 85 international and national organizations, 30 state branches, 75 central bodies, 9 local trades unions and 8 fraternal delegates.

President Gompers read his report, which ably covered the following subjects: Organizations and growth; Canada, Porto Rico; citizenship for Porto Ricans; building trades department; metal trades department; mining department; railroad employees' department; union label trades department; Carl Legien's visit to the United States Labor Forward Movement; organizing steel workers; migratory workers; the Erdman act; Labor Day and Labor Sunday; American Federation of Labor political campaign, its results; extension of eight-hour law; the new eight-hour law, construction by the government; injunction limitation bill; jury trial in contempt cases, seamen's rights; immigration and Chinese exclusion; child labor and children's bureau; initiative, referendum and recall; limit judges' terms; election of United States senators; citizenship rights restored; second-class postal rates; contract convict labor system; boiler inspection; scientific management; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; old age pensions; occupational diseases; anti-watered stock gambling; wider use of the schools; American Federation of Labor exhibit in San Francisco in 1915; organizers; labor press, and was very heartily received by the delegates.

Secretary Frank Morrison's report was a very able one and is invaluable for statistics, as it contains a tabulated history of the Federation.

Treasurer John B. Lennon's report shows that the total income for the year was \$349,953.16 and the total expenses were \$277,479.23. Mr. Lennon has been treasurer for 23 years and has handled in that time \$2,598,353.95.

The report of the executive council covers 78 6x9-inch printed pages and deals with all the questions that have been handled by that body during the past year and is a real important document of the convention.

One day was devoted to receiving reports of the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Congress and Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and listening to the very able, interesting and instructive addresses of the fraternal delegates to this convention. Brother Robert Smille, president of

the Federation of Miners of Great Britain, and Brother Jas. A. Seddon, an officer of the shop assistants' organization, were the two delegates from the British Trades Congress, while Brother Jno. W. Bruce of Toronto represented Canada. The addresses delivered by these distinguished brothers are printed in full in the convention report, together with that of the three delegates representing the churches, and Mr. Shilladay on "The Opportunities and Responsibilities of Organized Labor in the Campaign Against Tuberculosis."

The three brothers mentioned above were presented with gifts on behalf of the convention by Vice-President O'Connell at the close of the session on Thursday, November 21. Brother O'Connell spoke briefly of the pleasure it gave the delegates to entertain during the convention members of the British and Canadian trades union movement. At the close of his address Brother O'Connell presented to fraternal delegate Robt. Smilie a handsome gold watch, to fraternal delegates J. A. Seddon and Jno. W. Bruce a diamond scarf pin each. All three made a speech expressing their appreciation of the courtesies extended during their stay, and of the kindness of the delegates in presenting the gifts.

One day was devoted to the discussion of the Sherman Anti-trust law and its relation to the labor movement of America. This provided the first opportunity the convention had offered the opposing factions for a display of the differences that divide them, and neither side was slow to take advantage of it. The discussion between the Socialist leaders, Max Hayes of Cleveland, and Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners on the one hand, and President Gompers on the other, became extremely warm and interesting as the debate proceeded. President Gompers defended the attitude of the federation, particularly with reference to the case of the Danbury hatters. When the big fine was placed on the hatters' union the officials of the Federation called on the workers throughout the land to hold mass meetings and protest, and it was in relation to the work carried on by the Socialists in that campaign that led to the fireworks. President Gompers had been reviewing the work of the Federation in general, and was pretty warm when he reached the specific case of the hatters' agitation, "And during that agitation, where were you?" he asked, addressing the Socialists generally. Max Hayes of Cleveland replied he was in New York for two weeks during that agitation, talking to union men and non-union men, trying to arouse them to a sense of their duty in the matter. President Gompers came right back by saying, "Yes, and on every occasion you were on the opposite side of every policy of the Federation," when he accidentally upset a pitcher of water standing on the table. This caused a smile and in a way poured oil on

the troubled waters. Many speeches were made by delegates in addition to the splendid address of President Gompers.

What was considered one of the finest speeches of the day was made by Andrew Furuseth, international president of the Seamen's Union. Delegate Furuseth is given credit for knowing more about the laws of the country than any other man in the Federation. It is upon him that the Federation relies at Washington when it needs a discussion of technical legislation. For his services in Congress he received \$18 a week. He is not limited to that amount by the Federation or by his union, but he refuses to accept more as compensation for his work. He was the first speaker at the afternoon session. He reviewed the Sherman Anti-trust law, saying, in part:

"There is no way out of the application of the law. Where the courts have gone wrong, is in reading into the law the words reasonable and unreasonable. A corporation is a person created by law. The law says they shall not combine to sell their goods on their own terms and conditions, and they are resolved into their component parts. Take this line of reasoning and apply it to combinations of workers who join together to dispose of their labor power on conditions prescribed by themselves. They work on some product used in interstate commerce, and that brings them under the operation of the trust law, no matter how small their organization might be. There must be a line of cleavage between the product of labor and the laboring power that makes the product, and what is needed is a bill recognizing this distinction."

The discussion on the case began at the morning session when Attorney Frank Mulholland of Toledo, who was on the side of the Federation in the Danbury hatters' case, gave a review of that case. The Danbury hatters were fined \$250,000 through a strike in which they engaged. The employers sued them for losses to their trade through the strike, and on the jury returning a verdict for damages, the judge who sat on the case, acting under the provisions of the Sherman law, immediately trebled the fine, bringing it up to the enormous sum of \$250,000. The case is now before the United States Court of Appeals, and the discussion of the day before was in part to determine what should be the attitude of the Federation in the event that a verdict shall go against the hatters. The Western Federation of Miners is being sued under the same law for \$750,000, and it was because of a case tried under the law that Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, officers of the Federation, were sentenced to prison for contempt of court.

Delegates Duncan McDonald, J. H. Walker and T. J. Hayes of the United Mine Workers further discussed the question. Finally a motion was made as follows: "That the general discussion now cease, and the subject

matter be referred to the committee for consideration and further report to this convention," which was seconded and carried.

As it is impossible to get all I wish to write in one letter, I will have something more for next month's Journal, which I trust will prove of interest as it will deal largely with the question of industrial unionism as discussed by the educational committees, of which I had the honor to be appointed a member.

I will conclude this by stating your four representatives attended the meetings of the railroad department and all present agreed to merge the Federation of Federations formed in Kansas City last April with the railroad department. The constitution of the Federation of Federations was adopted, with a few changes; the principle change being with reference to payment of per capita tax. We all agreed that the per capita tax to the railroad department, into which the Federation of Federations has merged, as explained above, should be 1c per member per month, to be paid by each general secretary-treasurer on all members instead of 3 cents per member per month, paid by Western members since August. I will ask our lodges kindly remember this and send per capita tax at end of December at the old rate of 70 cents per member. We will pay the quarter of a cent per member from the general fund for a while, or until different arrangements can be made.

This letter is being written somewhat hurriedly on my return from the convention. The time for closing the columns of the Journal has passed, but I am desirous of getting this in the December Journal so that our financial secretaries and treasurers in the West, who have been paying since August 1, 3 cents per member per month, and who have been notified to send 79 cents altogether for each member December 31, will please take notice of the above change made by the delegates to the railroad department, and only send 70 cents per member for the fourth quarter's per capita tax, as you have been doing heretofore.

Some of this letter has been written on Thanksgiving day and the thought has just occurred to me that by the time this issue of the Journal reaches you it will be near Christmas and the end of the year 1912, the year of prosperity. Many of our brothers and fellow workers on a number of railway systems have much to be thankful for, this Thanksgiving day, owing to the fact that they are well organized and protected in their positions, by good trade agreements, which also given them higher wages and shorter workdays. I trust that within another year such favorable conditions may exist on all North American railways as now exist on those that are well organized, and I also hope the conditions of those who have already secured trade agreements may be still further improved. All, I think, will agree there is room for improvement.

We have heard on every hand the rallying cry of prosperity. The vaults of banks are filled with millions of wealth, warehouses and storehouses are again filled with the bountiful product of the field, for this has been a year of splendid crops nearly everywhere. The press, pulpit, and politicians of our land, herald the glad tidings of a prosperous and happy year to the country, yet with all this heralding of the welcome news, when our brothers and the members of their other crafts who have been out on strike, fighting for their rights these long months, look about them they feel there has been some mistake made in attuning the trumpets that have filled the air everywhere with the notes which sounded so welcome to them, as well as all with whom they come in contact. They realize that Christmas time is approaching, a time when all the earth should ring with joy, and the little ones are already joyously expectant of the Christmas morn. The father and husband, whose life has been spent with toil, whose spirit has been filled cheerfully with hope for an early settlement of the strikes, and a brighter future, by all the announcements of prosperity, finds himself yet unable to provide the small luxuries for which he would give so much of his own pleasure to be endowed with power to make glad the little hearts of those who, not understanding strikes, lockouts, or any of these things, wonderingly ask themselves, why it is that the children of the more favored classes can revel in toys and pleasures that are denied them. I am glad, however, to state that most of our members engaged in this struggle have succeeded in getting employment of some kind, either on roads that are fair, or temporary work at something or other in the cities where they reside. Some have gone far afield in their search for work, but from letters received at this office, all, or nearly all succeeded in finding it, and, so, my brothers, your General Secretary-Treasurer wishes you and your families a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, and if any lodge in the strike zone needs financial assistance to take care of any needy families, who by reason of the strike need assistance, write at once, under seal of the lodge, and a check will be forwarded to the financial secretary to reach him in time for distribution before Christmas.

Yours fraternally,

E. WM. WEEKS,
Gen. Secy-Treas.

Note—The foregoing is merely a personal letter to the membership, so to speak, from Brother Weeks, one of the delegates from our Brotherhood to the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Rochester, N. Y., last month. A joint official report to be signed by the four delegates for publication is being prepared and will, in all probability, be published in our next issue.—Editor.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 8, 1912.

Editor Journal:

It has been some years since the writer has attempted to offer anything for publication in the Journal, and indeed it was his intention to not again attempt to inflict upon you any of the useless thoughts that sometimes flit through. However, time makes many changes in us all, and things we once thought we would not do again make their appearance in a light so vivid that the mind grips the subject so strongly and the impulse becomes so forceful that we are compelled by some unforeseen circumstance to set at naught our past resolution and again attempt to inflict our opinions upon the ever faithful.

The cause of this affliction is the special request of the editor for an expression of opinion whether or not it is worth while to continue the discussion of political questions in the Journal.

While the subject is not made clear to the writer by the expressions of the editor, I believe it is the intention to get an expression relative to the advisability of continuing a discussion of political economy and not politics.

If I may be permitted I would like to inflict my views upon the membership, and in so doing try to make my ideas as clear as possible under the circumstances surrounding my environments.

When but a boy in the coal mining regions of Illinois I heard old grizzled miners say in the union meetings that labor organizations were as full of politics as an egg was full of meat. Since that day I think about all that I would add to the above is political economy instead of politics.

The only objection the writer would make is the discussion of partisan politics. However, there should be no objection to the discussion of all political subjects at all times through the invitation by the editor to secure an expression from our foremost men of all parties, relative to the effect that this or that measure will have on the well-being of the people.

Now that we have just passed through one of the most memorable campaigns in the history of our country, let us sum it all up and see what has been the gain, or if there has been any so far as the industrial classes are concerned.

In looking at the recent campaign from any angle we may look, does it not appear to the most casual observer that the same old threadbare chestnut that has divided the two leading parties for the past fifty years is now as far from being clear in the minds of the masses as ever? And does it not seem clear to us all that what we need more today than ever is more light upon this 50-year-old subject?

Looking at the subject from one angle we have been taught the necessity of a tariff for the protection of labor against

the pauper labor of Europe, etc., and yet we find the poorest paid wage earners in this country are those employed in the highest protected industries.

On the other side of the angle we find about the only thing that splits the two, or rather makes a division, is how much protection should the so-called protected industries receive? Again, it surely is clear to us all that entrenched privilege uses the one party for its benefit in one part of the country and the other party for its benefit in the other.

Again we do know the states controlled by the Democratic party almost since the institution of the government are far behind in reform laws or legislation beneficial to the industrial classes. Yet we have just passed through a campaign in which we have elected a Democratic president by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, in spite of the fact that the states so long controlled by that party are the ones far behind in legislation beneficial to the industrial classes.

Possibly the writer looks upon labor organizations in a different light than those who object to political discussion in the Journal. I have always looked upon a labor organization as a school of instruction more than an organization for the purpose of securing better conditions. And I firmly believe that no other one is so vital to our welfare as the discussion of all political economy both in the lodge rooms and through the Journal so that when a measure is before a legislature or congress we may be able to arrive at an intelligent conclusion as to how it will affect our welfare, at the same time preventing any discussion upon the subject from a partisan standpoint.

Let us take one subject mentioned in the beginning of this article. The tariff. Is it not as far from settlement now as it was fifty years ago? Is it not a fact that even laboring men are as much divided in their opinions as to the effect the tariff has on their wages as they were fifty years ago? And is it not a fact that men prominent in labor organizations are as divided in their opinions as the poles on this subject and its effect on wages? Could there be any better evidence than this that we still have need for the discussion of political economy in the Journal?

Relative to the discussion of partisan politics the writer would say by all means prevent it, as that only tends to arouse men's prejudices and causes them to lose sight of the economic effect upon our welfare. What matter it to us what a legislator's political affiliation is so long as his efforts are for the economic welfare of the masses.

The writer does not think there is one among the industrial masses who would for one instant question the sincerity of a Bryan, a La Follette, a Beveridge, a Bran-

dies or Debs, and many others might be mentioned who have different shades of political affiliation.

I sincerely believe that any subject that any of the above mentioned would write upon in the labor Journal would be eagerly devoured by us all. If it would be in order the writer would like to suggest a subject for discussion and at the same time ask the editor to solicit articles upon the subject from such men as mentioned above, also request our prominent labor leaders to give us their views.

My subject for discussion is: Wherein does the tariff benefit the industrial classes, and how is the benefit bestowed? It would appear to the writer that a subject such as here suggested, discussed by those above mentioned, would surely create interest in the Journal such as we have never yet enjoyed. How could the discussion be considered in any manner as being partisan?

I once heard Mr. Bryan say no question is ever settled until it is settled right. Then surely this much mooted one is not yet settled, and I firmly believe it will never be settled by any other class but the one it was supposed to benefit. If all of the labor journals would now start a discussion of this question and invite men prominent in the labor world, and our most prominent politicians to discuss this question through our many journals, it would not take a year to settle it for all time.

I do not believe it possible to have this old threadbare chestnut settled by any political party. As too well known, they all appeal to our prejudices during the campaign and after the election settle it for the time being, at least, by favoritism bestowed at the behest of special privilege.

No doubt some who read this will say the tariff has been threshed out until it is threadbare, while others will say there is nothing to it so far as the wage earner is concerned. And yet, how long would a politician last among the wage earning class who would go out and talk free trade. Yet, ask the average laboring man at any other time than during a campaign the question herein asked, and I do not think 1 per cent of them would could or would venture an opinion as to how the tariff bestows any benefits on them. There are many more questions in need of a solution but as this is and has been for more than a generation the one question that has not only divided politicians into parties, but has kept sincere union men divided at the very time when there should have been concerted action; it would appear that now is the opportune time to begin an educational campaign upon this one question that we may be in a position to know—wherein the tariff benefits the industrial classes and how is that benefit bestowed.

In concluding this already too lengthy article I wish to offer an apology, but sincerely trust the discussion of political econ-

omy will continue, but the discussion of partisan politics will cease. Sincerely,

J. W. CAMPBELL.

FROM SALIDA LODGE NO. 176.

Salida, Col., Nov. 9, 1912.

Editor Journal.

If you will allow me some of your valuable space I will write a few lines. This being my first attempt I don't suppose I can write a very interesting letter. I have only been here two months, but have been a member of Salida Lodge No. 176 since the first meeting night after I landed.

I can say one thing, there is a loyal bunch of boys here and that they all believe in doing the right thing with each other and work together as brothers should.

The Kid had an interesting letter in last month's Journal from my old lodge, Kickapoo No. 29. I am glad they are cleaning out the old daters, for they sure needed it, and if Blackey and a few others get after them they will come across. I don't think there are many, if any, non-airs here, unless it is some of the new men, and they are lining up pretty good.

As I came here I visited the Amarillo boys on the Santa Fe, and am glad to say they are well organized there.

Also at Trinidad, some of the old heads are there that were there three years ago.

I was initiated into the Brotherhood at Simpson's Rest No. 20 and of course I felt at home there.

I found a fine bunch of boys at Pueblo, who do not run when they see a strong man in the yards with a B. R. C. of A. button on his coat. Those are the kind of boys I like to meet.

I like the contract the D. & R. G. has. It could be bettered but it is far better than the one our boys on the Rock Island have.

I am working nights in the yards now and don't have much chance to go to lodge, but as long as I have a dollar I will be a member of the B. R. C. of A.

Hurrah for my old pals, Jim Coney and Ed. King. They finally found courage to take unto themselves a helpmate. Although they have been married some time I congratulate them just the same.

And my old air brake pal, "The Kid." I want to thank him for his compliment and can say for him he is a union man from his belt both ways, even to his suspenders. If all stood by the labels as he does there would be no scab goods sold anywhere.

And he hit the scallies right. I worked with old Long Steave just before he decided to leave, but I did not know he was a theone.

Billie Truesdale, he ought to have to go to jail. He wasn't satisfied with his job so he decided he would rob from the true and honest men who are trying a living to win.

There is a land where they don't shovel snow, and to that place all the scabs will surely go.

As I don't learn much of the daily news I will leave that for some of the brothers who are better acquainted.

I want to say to the brothers who change locations, you will find it the best to take a transfer card along and deposit it where you land. It will save your secretary trouble and expense. I know by experience. I have tried both.

Thanking you in advance for your valuable space, and wishing good luck to the good old Journal, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

KEY BOLT RED.

FROM A MEMBER OF BILLINGS LODGE
NO. 165.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 6, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Since it is the expressed desire in the columns of this month's Journal that discussion be commenced at this time in reference to the advisability of holding a convention this coming September, I take advantage at this time of the opportunity of expressing my personal views on this question.

I desire to say frankly I believe a convention should be held for the following reasons:

First—It is the only opportunity the members of the Brotherhood have of coming together and understanding as to the needs and desires of all sections intelligently.

Second—Only at a convention is it possible to have a full report of all transactions of the Brotherhood and its officers.

Third—Only at convention, after having received the information noted under heads 1 and 2 is it possible to have an intelligent understanding of these matters and to decide the right and wrong of the same.

Now, as to whether there are matters of sufficient import to warrant the holding of a convention is to my mind the all important question to be decided; the question of expense is of secondary consideration, providing the magnitude of matters coming under the first three headings are sufficient to convince the membership a convention is worth while.

Personally, as I said in the beginning, I favor a convention, believing there are matters of sufficient import to justify the same for the reasons given. For instance, I am satisfied there is room for improvement in our manner of conducting organization matters. There are districts of our Brotherhood that need men permanently in the field; there are some radical changes of policy needed; there are instances where new timber would greatly increase the value of the organization; these are matters of vital importance to our Brotherhood's membership that will never be made known except through a convention.

It is, in my opinion, as vital to the membership of the Brotherhood of Railway Car-men to have a meeting of its Grand Lodge

as it is to the subordinate lodges to have regular meetings. Any subordinate lodge that leaves the transaction of business entirely to a set of elected officers for an indefinite period suffers from dry rot and I fail to see where this same argument will not hold good as to the Grand Lodge. I am in possession of letters from many parts of the Northwest, Canada and the West, calling to my attention matters that will never be properly threshed out except at a convention. In writing this I am not only expressing my own opinion but that of hundreds of our membership with whom I have either come in contact or corresponded with.

I say convene in convention in 1913.

Fraternally,

JNO. H. WALTERS.

FROM "HONESTY AND INTEGRITY."

Moose Jaw, Sask., Nov. 9, 1912,

Editor Journal.

On pages 708 and 709 there are a few interesting items, on which the membership in general should soliloquize.

In reference to the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, I am always in sympathy with sending delegates to conventions, for much progress is undoubtedly traced to such gatherings, but I must conscientiously say I am wholly against such wholesale and unnecessary expenditure of money as the Grand Lodge sees fit to expend in sending four delegates to the A. F. of L. convention, whereas two, in my estimation, is wholly adequate. It surely won't take four delegates to bring back the reports from said convention.

I know there are others of the same mind as myself on this matter, and I anticipate some correspondence on this subject will ensue in the next few numbers of our Journal.

Convention call will soon be sounded and we will be given the opportunity to state our "yea" or "nay"—which will it be?

I believe, so far as the Canadian membership are concerned in the convention call, it will be "yea." We are out for many things, chiefly among them the appointment of one or more organizers for Canada in addition to the two Vice-Presidents. Our constitution requires amending or adding to in connection with the duties of our Grand Lodge officers. A proviso should be included compelling them to make a monthly report of their work and have same incorporated in the correspondence section of our Journal. I believe we are about the only organization which is so indifferent in this all important matter, and I am safe in saying such tactics lead to anything but systematic, sound and businesslike methods.

Again we are becoming a very large order and the time is now opportune when we should be setting aside a few thousand dollars per year towards the erection of suitable headquarters for the B. R. C. of A.



Representative John Spennett, Mayor, City of New York, and John Spennett, Mayor, City of New York, on the right, with the group of men.

Furthermore, I am heartily in unison with some of the correspondents in our Journal that we ought to inaugurate a minimum monthly lodge due, which would in all cases be adequate to help a lodge out of financial difficulties. At present it is a dilemma to me how some lodges exist on their members paying 50 cents per month. Let us put down a figure which will meet all demands and still leave the local lodge a margin to run its business smoothly, say one dollar per month.

Our strike fund wants readjusting. We should place this fund more especially on a sound financial basis, so that it would meet all exigencies, no matter when they came.

Now, Brother Editor, I have perhaps transgressed on a little more space than allowable, seeing that you will undoubtedly have many such letters, but I will again, probably in the next issue, have a few more remarks to make on the desirability of holding a convention next year.

Yours fraternally,
HONESTY AND INTEGRITY.

FROM A MEMBER OF NELSON LODGE NO. 98.

Nelson, B. C., Nov. 10, 1912.

Editor Journal.

First of all let me congratulate you on the magnificent progress which our educating Journal has made toward making an impression upon the minds of all carmen. As I was reading the letter of the chairman of the J. P. B. on the Illinois Central Ry. it came to my notice that his recommendations were very worthy of consideration; also of appreciation, but on the other hand, we must also consider that all of us good Brotherhood men on all different railroads are (of course under our masters orders) repairing the same cars which our fellow strikers should be repairing themselves. Of course we are victims of the circumstances which this decayed system has produced. What I want to come at is this, let us all organize ourselves on the industrial field as well as on the political field, and if we are so disposed it will be only a very short time when the men of today who hold the hatchet will retreat into the background and all the loopholes which are very predominant in each and everyone of all the schedules of every road on the American continent will also disappear and of course when we are ready to organize ourselves as one on the industrial and political field we will have the solution of this great problem which will make every one of us what we have not been to this present day. Although it is regrettable to see so many brethren and their families suffering through the results of these strikes, we must not forget that they are a great force of education and have helped many of us to see things in a different light than we have previous to these disputes.

In this little burg the workers are well enough organized although a few who are not connected with any labor organization restrain the progress of evolution which takes place in every man or woman's mind. These very few have allowed their minds to lie dormant so we consider them exactly as they are. I think I shall ring off for this time and hope to see some of the other brothers who are better fitted than I to write letters brace up and give us some food for thought.

Yours for the betterment of the human family,
AN EXTREMIST.

FROM A MEMBER OF MAGNOLIA LODGE NO. 74.

Marshall, Tex., Nov. 12, 1912.

Editor Journal.

You ask for our frank opinion upon discussion of political and economic subjects in our Journal.

First, I must say I answer only in the spirit in which it was asked. I am not a "knocker," but rather a "booster," and especially so when the Brotherhood is concerned. So I pray of you to take my few remarks as intended, to better our Journal and Brotherhood, for long live the B. R. C. of A.

I now beg to say that when I first became identified with the labor movement I had heard great men of the labor world say, and in fact it was generally believed in the ranks that the laboring man has no business in politics, consequently the time arrived when he woke up to the fact that his masters had been in politics and to the working man's detriment. He, too, became involved in politics and now our great leaders advocate, teach and tell us to go into politics, with the result that the laboring man has been benefited in many respects.

Yes, I say let us have free discussion of political and economic subjects in our Journal, but let it come from our members, or at least from labor leaders, if we go outside of our ranks.

I think, dear editor, that it would be far better to have the columns of our Journal filled with articles from good or great labor leaders than by the muck dished out to us in four, five and six-page articles, such as S. J. Adams of No. 17 chloroforms us with.

The Journal is not concerned in depriving the "Old Confederate soldiers of their last cup of joy." I, Dear Editor, am a Northern man, but any old fool knows that the Confederate soldier made just as brave, just as true, and just as honorable a soldier as the history of the world records.

And, Dear Editor, the Journal is not concerned in crying from the hill tops the "glory of the Texas Rangers."

They, like all other gunmen, are tools of the corporations and are out of place when they occupy valuable space in our Journal.

Yours for a better Journal, a better Broth-

erhood, and a better nation, one that the working man will rule.

Yours fraternally,

G. B. LORRAINE.

FROM YELLOWSTONE LODGE NO. 215.

Livingston, Mont., Nov. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I do not see anything in the Journal from this place I will just write a few lines to let the boys know we are still alive and on our watch for every chance we can get to help the war along, for after all, it is a war in which the lives of not only men but women and children as well are at stake, and already a great number of lives have been lost, a great number of homes made sad and a great number of children made homeless as a result of the struggle between the workers and the men who rule over them. We don't need to go to a Lawrence strike or a button-workers' strike to see the effect of this war, for almost every day there comes to our ears the sad news that some man about his duties has been rushed into eternity without warning, when if the right kind of conditions had existed it could have been avoided. We need to get together and do more for ourselves. So long as we sit by and allow money to rule over us just so long will the present conditions exist and our wives and children must suffer with us.

Why is it that John D. has property worth \$500,000,000 and you and I have not enough that we can afford a week's vacation? Why is it the capitalists have million dollar mansions and we can not even own our own homes? It is because you and I have kept quiet while they were taking from our hands that which we earned and should have had and as long as we continue to be silent we will continue to be slaves. Let us do something for ourselves. We have been working for the money power long enough. It is time to start working for ourselves and our fellow workers.

Hoping this will be a benefit to some one, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK C. TAYLOR.

FROM A MEMBER OF QUEEN CITY LODGE NO. 109.

Latonja, Ky., Nov. 11, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please find inclosed my vote as per your request in the November Journal. You will perceive I voted yes, not from the little pleasure and gratification it has and may afford me for what little I may write; but from the good I feel it is doing the membership at large. It is to be expected some will feel and think it is wrong to discuss political and economic questions in the Journal, from the fact they have never studied these questions, and I am sorry to have to reaffirm my oft repeated statement to those with

whom I come in personal contact, that there are many of the people who have never thought a thought in all their lives. They have never been taught to think.

I have had the position of watcher at the polls a few times, and I have been repeatedly surprised to find how ignorant many of the voters are, on how to vote any ticket. You find them in all parties; and what surprises me most is to find as many as I do in the Socialist party. On the 5th I saw three ballots taken from the box without a single mark of any kind on them that was not there when given to the voter. What grieved me most was, those three may have wanted to vote for Socialism; one man did vote under the Socialist emblem, then scratched on to the Democratic ticket more than he voted the Socialist ticket. Some Republicans and some Democrats voted only for one presidential elector.

Fraternally yours,

M. A. LOWE.

FROM A MEMBER OF HOUSTON LODGE NO. 280.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 14, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Realizing the utter uselessness of me writing any reason or reasons I may have in favoring discussions of economic and political subjects, I can not restrain from letting you know, personally, a few of my reasons. However, they may not be terse.

I think if any one objects to any subject being intelligently and scientifically discussed he is like Ephraim of old.

There are none of us as religious or religiously inclined as we should be, and if, to my notion, there were more discussions of all subjects that concern us, in a firm and concise manner, interspersed with sayings of and allusions to, that Humble Carpenter, perhaps we would realize more fully the noble principles that organizations among laborers try hard to impress.

If one's party principles can not stand the search-light of truth, it is dollars to doughnuts that his party is as rotten as our present form of government.

So let's have all the discussion pro and con we can get, and if any one wants to leave off the "dis" in the discussions, let him go the way of the fabled "Ward's ducks."

Yours fraternally,

E. C. HARRIS.

FROM A MEMBER OF PITTSBURG LODGE NO. 21.

Pittsburg, Kas., Nov. 13, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Herewith my vote on the question of "discussion of political and economic questions in the Journal."

I vote yes on this question for the simple fact I know of no better place to discuss questions of this nature, as any one knows who has read the definition of Socialism that there is not a thing in it that is not in the

strictest keeping with union labor, and as long as the subject to be discussed is of interest to union labor I see no good reason for curtailing the discussion of same.

Now, is it not a fact that all union men pay their share to the upkeep of this great government of ours? That being the case, then why should it be necessary for us to pay in addition to that, the cost of our various labor organizations when our government should look out for the laboring man's interest just the same as the employers' interest?

As I see it the only man that can be offended by this discussion is the man who is a member of a political party that has never sought to do anything for labor more than to call out the militia and police to shoot strikers in times of trouble, and he doesn't like the idea of having these things thrown in his face. Now, it is an undisputable fact that labor has been treated identically the same under the rule of both old parties, and so long as union men vote with a party that is antagonistic to union labor, then so long he indorses the actions of his party.

If a man is in doubt on the question of politics, where is there a better place than in his lodge room with his sworn brothers or in his trade Journal where he can get the views from every quarter?

Now, as this is my first effort I will close. Wishing success to all union labor, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

G. L. PECK.

FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

On the front page of the November Journal our editor has invited each and every member to express his opinion whether he is in favor of using the columns of our Journal for the discussion of political and economic subjects. He was very particular to emphasize the fact that he wants the Grand Lodge officers to vote as well as the rank and file.

After reading this article over it occurred to me that the issue was somewhat clouded, so to speak. In the first place, we are told that political economy is that branch of science or philosophy which treats of the sources and methods of production, and preservation of the material wealth and prosperity of nations. The word political, according to Webster, means having or conforming to a settled system of administration, and an economist is described as one who is conversant with political economy, a student of economics, and economic questions are defined such as money, usury, taxes, lands, and the employment of the people.

After reviewing the above carefully I think you will agree with me that there cannot possibly be any harm whatever in

discussing these questions in the columns of our Journal, but on the contrary, it is my opinion, the discussion of these questions tends to educate each one of us in the duties of citizenship, and our Journal is, in my opinion, the proper medium for each of us to discuss and set forth our views on the questions confronting the people of this country and the world today. I, therefore, heartily and emphatically vote, yes, on the question, "Do you favor the discussion of political and economic subjects in the Journal?" but here is what probably causes the diversity of opinion among our members, mentioned by the worthy editor in the article referred to. Some letters that have appeared in the Journal have not been on political or economic subjects at all; they have set forth certain tenets and principles of a certain political party, which is a very different thing altogether. I do not believe the columns of our Journal should be used to propagate or advance the platform of any political party, whatever. We have in our ranks members who on November 5 went to the polls and voted according to their sentiments, and I doubt not but what every party on the ballot paper secured some votes from our members. I believe that if it is right for the members of one political party to discuss their platform in our Journal, and urge our members to vote for that party, it is right for every one to do the same thing.

To illustrate what I mean, where I live, we have some of our members who are Prohibitionists and who without doubt voted the Prohibition ticket on November 5. Now, none of those members have ever written a letter for publication in our Journal advocating the tenets of the Prohibition party, and I doubt very much if our editor would publish the same if they did, and I think he would be right in refusing to publish any such letter, yet those members are consistent, and are convinced and firmly believe that if they elect a Prohibition party to control the destiny of this nation that it would solve the problems confronting the nation today, yet I would be opposed to the discussion of the tenets of the Prohibition party in the columns of our Journal because I do not believe it would be fair or right to the rest of the members to take space for this specific purpose.

Then, again, some members in their letters to the Journal have allowed themselves to become altogether too personal; they have indulged in personalities to such an extent that a feeling has been engendered among some of the members totally at variance with the spirit of friendship, unity and true brotherly love; and brothers, it was ever thus, if you enter into a discussion of the political tenets of any one party, you are bound to cause dissension and strife. Therefore, I am opposed to the columns of our Journal being used for the discussing or advocating of the peculiar belief, tenets or platform of any one particular party, but

I am in favor, and heartily in favor, of the discussion of the great questions confronting us today providing they do not take the form of personalities. Now, personality is defined as something said or written which refers to the personal conduct, etc., of some individual, especially something of a disparaging or offensive nature, personal remarks.

There are many questions that can be discussed very intelligently by our members in the columns of our Journal to the mutual benefit of all concerned. We are essentially trade unionists, and our Journal is a trades union Journal. The money that is paid into this office to pay for the publication of the Journal is trades union money, and in my humble opinion trades union principles take precedence over all others in the columns of our Journal. I am sure there are plenty of subjects that can be discussed in our Journal without the necessity of engendering any ill feeling.

We might start off by saying what trade unionism is. It is such a long time since a definition of these terms appeared in print that some of us possibly are a little indefinite as to their exact meaning. It seems to me that the best definition I have seen for a long time is that given by the president of the Cigar Makers' International Union to the convention recently held in the city of Baltimore. Substantially it is as follows: "Wage workers, members in good standing of the union of the trade or calling at which they are employed, who realize as a fundamental principle the necessity of unity of all their fellows employed at the same trade or calling; who recognize the vital, logical extension, growth and development of all unions of all trades and callings, and who strive for unity, federation, co-operation, fraternity, and solidarity of all organized wage earners; who can and do subordinate self for the common good and always strive for the common uplift; who decline to limit the sphere of their activity by any dogma, doctrine or ism. Finally, those organized wage workers who fearlessly and insistently maintain and contend that the trade unions, the trade union movement, are paramount to any other form of organization or movement of labor in the world."

The above, in my opinion, is a splendid definition of the term, trades unionists, and as far as supporting any one particular political party is concerned, each and every individual member of our organization has a personal right, as a free born citizen, to support whatever party he considers will work for the best interests of himself and his fellows. For my own part I believe we should discriminate in the candidates that appear before us at election time and ask for our votes.

Brother Gompers, in an editorial in the American Federationist, of which I quote a small part only, but which I think strikes the key note of the whole situation, shows how trade unionists should vote in an election. It is as follows: "Let each toiler, with-

out fear of outside influence or coercion, study the pledges of the different parties, examine the acts and promises of the individual candidates, weigh the sincerity of party pledges in the light of what each party has done to make good those pledges. Let this duty be your preparation for the decision to be made on election day. Vote with the full consciousness of the influence of your ballot upon questions which will determine the future welfare of your wives and children and fellow workmen. Vote with the fullest realization of your moral responsibility. The workingmen of the United States have within their power the determination of whether the future shall bring progress or hindrance.

"Let organized labor's slogan live in its deeds—stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress or other offices, whether executive, legislative, or judicial."

I do not wish to take up too much space in the Journal because I have no doubt, whatever, but what a large number of our members will have something to say on this question, but I congratulate the editor for his progressiveness in taking this vote, but as explained above, I think possibly he would have done better if he had specified that the diversity of opinion and dissatisfaction prevailing in the territory covered by some of our Grand Lodge officers over the use of the Journal for political purposes has really nothing to do with political and economic subjects; it has been caused by the discussion, as before stated, of the tenets of some special political party; and some member indulging in personalities too freely is the cause of the dissatisfaction referred to.

We are all seeking the light, or if we are not, we should be. I freely and frankly confess I do not understand many of the platforms advocated by some of the parties in their field at the present date, but I am like the blind man in the Bible. You remember when he was cured of his blindness and they questioned him about it and about many things, he replied that he did not know about those things, but he said, "This one thing I know, whereas I was blind, now I see." I feel that way about trade unionists and the B. R. C. of A. for the reason that when I started to work on the railroad a little over 20 years ago, we received as remuneration for our services, 13, 14 or 15 cents per hour, as the case might be, whereas, now, for the same work 33 to 37 cents per hour is paid, and the trade union is the medium through which this desirable state of affairs was brought about.

Therefore, in conclusion, will say that in my opinion the columns of our Journal can and should be used for the full and free discussion of political and economic subjects, but should not be used for the propagation of the tenets or platform of any one special party, nor should they be used by any one member to indulge in personalities at the expense of another. I hope a large number

of the brothers will take up this subject and thresh it out.

Fraternally,
E. WM. WEEKS,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

**FROM A MEMBER OF ZUNI MOUNTAIN
LODGE NO. 493.**

Glendale, Mont., Nov. 1, 1912.

Editor Journal.

As I have a few minutes to spare I will try and give the Journal a little more hot air. I begun to think I was about to become a native of Devil's Lake, N. D., until we had our first snow, and believe me I pulled the pin right then and started to puncture the atmosphere for the coast; but being offered an office of inspecting here, I thought I would brave this cold world some more.

Well, I don't know of much to say excepting I am waiting patiently for the outcome of the election and hoping for a strong Socialist majority. Well, while I was in Devil's Lake I, with the help of our worthy brothers at the Lake, got the company sitting up and taking notice. When I went there I found the boys hanging on by the skin of their teeth, being bossed around by a nigger driver superintendent. Honest, brothers, it was a shame the way the carmen were being handled. For example, they were carrying dope and brasses for all crews, chain gang and local, and if a crew was on short call they thought nothing of asking a carman to go to the beanery and get a lunch for them. A blue flag or light wasn't known, but believe me I hunted some up and used them and was called on the carpet about it. The superintendent told me to discontinue using them. I asked him if he knew what a blue light or flag was for and he said to let the switchmen know the train hadn't been switched (ha, ha). I told him I guessed I would write the Interstate Commerce Commission and let them tell him what they were for, and believe me he got cold feet, saying, "For God's sake, May, say nothing, but go ahead and use your blue light and flag," which I did. So to get back at me he orders train crews not to couple on their engine on trains in yard, but for the inspector to do such, but he never said boo, when I delayed a train about an hour waiting for brakeman to put his engine on train, and that was the last of that. I hope it won't be very long until the carmen have a contract with the company, as they sure need one badly. For instance, the inspector gets less money than a helper. The inspectors get \$73.50 per month and the helper gets 23½ cents per hour, time and a half for Sundays and overtime.

I only hope the boys on the Great Northern get their heads together and elect a Joint Protective Board and go up for a contract in the near future, for goodness knows they need it. Another thing I would like to mention is that in my travels I find copies of our Journal laying around where everybody and anybody may read at pleasure, especially

superintendents, master mechanics, car foremen, etc. This may be all right in some cases and again it may be all wrong, although they don't get much inside information out of the Journal they may get an idea and I take the liberty to warn all concerned.

Well, as my letter is getting long I will ring off for this time, but before I close I must thank our sister in Los Angeles for her remarkable letter in the October issue, also Brothers Donaldson, Martin and Gallagher for their instructive letters arguing Socialism.

Yours fraternally,

MYSTIC MAY.

CAPITALISM'S RISE.

Latonia, Ky.

Editor Journal.

In spite of laws, rules and edicts, the rise of capitalism has been persistent, steady and sure. The fundamental principle of capitalism is exploitation, and exploitation it has been, ruthlessly persistent from its very beginning and it ever grows more avaricious as it draws near its end. Today it hesitates at no rank, its motto seems to be, "I am peer to all that's here." Today the weak and lowly, the exalted and powerful are swept aside as so much chaff, they are caught in the tyrannical, merciless grasp of this modern moloch and carried down to destruction while on their ruins it erects a new aristocracy that grows and flourishes for a time and in turn is in most instances swept aside to make room for some more greedy and cunning, therefore more successful individual. Kings, princes and potentates are made to shudder and turn pale at its demands and decrees, while republics, empires and monarchies are swayed by its near all-powerful influences. The old, the young, the rich and poor alike bow at its command. It started out to conquer and subdue a world and it has almost succeeded. But in its reckoning one important factor was for a long time overlooked. The fact that with the coming of popular education and the modern news facilities of the present day brings all nations and peoples into a close relationship, so this exploitation has awakened, though slowly at first, still it has awakened a class interest. This class interest is rapidly dividing the people into two classes, those that have and those that have not. Still exploitation continues to busy itself with a part of those that have, and soon new additions are added to those that have not. However, this does not end exploitation for them, for they are continually exploited to such an extent, that there is little or no chance of them ever again joining the ranks of those that have. But it has the effect of bringing continually to the ranks of those who have not, those who readily see the hopelessness of their lot; and thus the chasm is widened, the class lines more closely drawn and at last true class-consciousness is evolved and those who at one time were scientifically able to ex-

plot, are now in a position to teach their present class by what means they have been deprived of the greater portion of their products, and thus scientific socialism is born, ushered into a world of fast growing, seemingly hopelessness for the great mass of the human race. And lo, after many years the sun is about to shine for the great submerged class throughout the world, for in all times history does not teach of such a class awakening as is taking place throughout the world today. From the present increase in the rise of this modern young giant it seems as if capitalism must soon be brought to bay. Exploitation and its con-

way to the polls how many of the workers will remember the way the laws, made for the workers, have been ignored and abused, how the workers have been served with injunctions, and of the thousands of workers tramping the streets and wandering far from home and loved ones, in quest of a master. Ever remember on your willingness and submission to be a slave depends the masters' security. On November 5 the working class should surprise the world by the vote they roll up for the Socialist ticket and the working class. I appeal to you in the words of Marx: "Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You



Labor Day (1912) Display, Hanging Rock Lodge No. 335, Mt. Carmel, Ill.

comitant evils may continue to flourish for a while, but the zenith in their career has about been reached. At first the decline may be slow but once exploitation is forced to retreat, the retreat will soon become a rout, and socialism will capture the world and all its fullness for the entire human race to be shared upon terms of justice and equality of opportunity for all. Then each who is willing to work and make use of their opportunities may enjoy all the blessings any other one enjoys. Soon the working class will be given another chance by the way they vote to show their masters, the exploiting class, how well they like the way in which they have been exploited. On the

have a world to gain." Fraternally yours,
M. A. LOWE.

A COURT OF CAPITAL AND LABOR—? Fort Worth, Tex.

Editor Journal.

Is the strike ballot effective? That is the question our membership should consider. Let us see, we have been giving a great amount of space in our Journal to an ideal and dreamer's views. Let us get down to a practical and real basis.

Article III, Section 1, of the United States Constitution, in the first paragraph, reads: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may

from time to time ordain and establish."

It is my sincere belief that now is the time to establish a court of capital and labor. The injunction law which practically destroys our rights of picket duty has done us much harm in the time of strike. The anti-boycott law serves to stop our right of purchase—it is very plain by these laws and many others similar, that capital has resorted to legal methods to defeat organized labor's honest demands.

Take the Harriman lines strike for instance, to be in line of equity. Should that strike have occurred? No, never. Our men were forced out in that strike. The demands of our organization were conservative, fair and consistent. Fourteen other railroads had met system federations and were doing business very nicely, but the Harriman lines wanted a strike, so the workers were forced to strike.

Now, how about establishing a court of capital and labor? Execute our constitutional right. Let the judge be selected by the people. Let organized labor be represented by its attorney, capital likewise. Let the jurors consist of twelve men, say six representatives of capital and six representatives of labor. Let these twelve men be seated in the jury box and listen to both sides. Blackstone terms law as "The grand regulator of human affairs"! Picture the Harriman lines trouble being argued in such a court. Could any jury do otherwise but render a verdict that the Harriman lines must deal with system federation. The verdict on law and evidence, facts and precedents, could not be otherwise but that for the good of the public policy system federation should be met with by the Harriman lines.

In every effort to destroy us, capital has used legal methods. Let us do the same thing. We have the same right to use the courts as our employers—let's execute that right.

If you make a contract with a painter to paint your house and he does not live up to the stipulations in the contract, you have

a right to sue him and recover on the contract. When a railroad company makes a contract with a labor organization, it is a verbal contract and in the event of failure of the railroad company to comply they are liable on suit.

If there was such a court established there would be no strike on the M., K. & T. The strike could still be our weapon in last resort, but I believe the day is here when we have to substitute something more effective than the strike. So let's quit dreaming and get to thinking. If you have an idea express it. Remember our grand lodge officers are ready to serve us as we vote. They do nothing that we do not vote them to do.

The better and stronger we are organized the more we are able to do.

So let every brother make himself an organizer of the shop he works in. A closed shop is easy to have if you will only try. Don't wait for the "other fellow." Hoping my idea of a court of capital and labor will be given some thought and discussion by the membership, I am, Yours fraternally,

HARVEY C. GERLACH.
(“Silver Shorty.”)

FROM A MEMBER OF SILVER LEAF LODGE NO. 483.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 4, 1912.
Editor Journal.

Shall the Grand Lodge convene in Milwaukee next September? Brothers, do you realize that the time to vote on this very important question is not far off? So let's get busy and discuss the matter to our best interests. I believe that our convention fund is now in a good, healthy shape, so finance this time will be no bar. Under our present laws a convention can only perform the same functions of five local lodges, no two being in the same state, territory or province. But I do say that we need a complete change in the laws of our order and as the referendum is yet quite new to our membership and not yet really

AN EMBLEMATIC KNIFE WORTH HAVING



An Ideal Birthday or Christmas present for Father, Husband, Brother or Son. A very appropriate reward for Lodge Hustlers for meritorious service.

Isn't it exasperating when you want to use your knife and find the edge dull, or when you have a good knife and lose it to know it is gone forever? This knife is of the very best material and workmanship. The handles are almost indestructible—no danger of cracking or breaking when it falls. Then again, beneath the handle is placed the Brotherhood emblem or the emblem of any other society, as well as your name and address. The blades are made of razor steel, carefully forged and each blade hardened and tempered separately. They not only cut keenly but hold their edge. Every knife warranted free from defect and perfect in temper. A printed warranty goes with each one. When ordering state emblem wanted, also give name and address to be placed on knife. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

Railway Carmen's Journal, 505 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

effective, I believe it would be money well spent in holding a convention next September. Times have changed since our last convention and many of us "have been to school" and learnt that many of our laws are defective and in many cases ineffective.

I have no remarks to make about our Grand Lodge officers, I am convinced from their service in the past that we as members can justly feel proud of our leaders, as they have always acted as we voted.

But from a close observation of our laws I am of the opinion that we need many changes and I am convinced that a convention is the only thing that can better our condition.

of any traveling chairman he should step down by the voice of the members he represents, and by the direction of the general president, and a competent man put in his place. I believe that the traveling chairman could do very effective work on adjoining roads in the way of organizing and securing agreements.

I believe that traveling chairman could do wonderful work in enforcing enacted legislature in the states he travels in. There are laws in Texas that if they were enforced would greatly benefit the conditions of the carmen in Texas and would serve to establish valuable precedents for carmen in other states. I believe that if the Santa

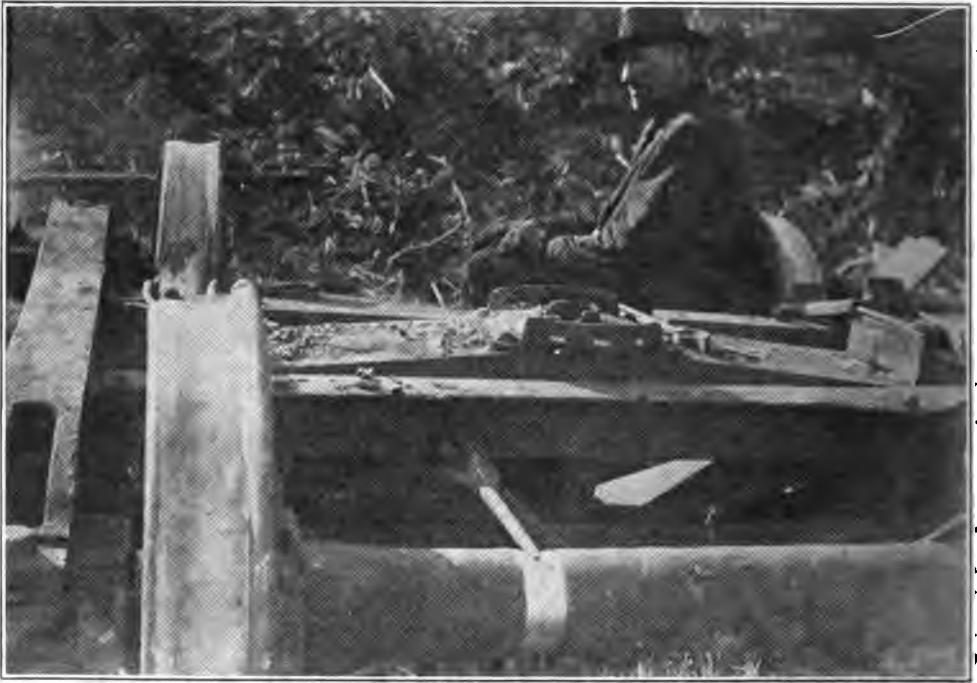


Photo of truck taken from an I. C. wreck at Independence, Ia., Oct. 30, 1912, showing axle badly worn by brake beam dragging on it. Person seated on truck is John Weber, scab, who continued at work when strike was called.

Under our present laws I believe there is too much placed on the shoulders of local chairmen. I believe that every road as soon as it is organized should have a salaried traveling chairman. In this position a man could strengthen our organization by keeping his road organized by seeing that agreements were lived up to. And I believe that the employment of this traveling chairman should be made compulsory by the Grand Lodge and that the said traveling chairman should make his reports and be under the jurisdiction of the general president and that the fund to defray the said expenses of the said traveling chairman should be paid by a twenty-five cents monthly assessment of the members of each road, and in the event of incompetency on the part

Fe had put on a traveling chairman years ago and kept him on, that the Santa Fe would have been the best organized road for carmen in the country today and that the bonus system would have never been adopted by that road. It takes constant agitation, constant talking and constant work by a leader to keep a road organized and a traveling chairman who is paid by the members and is not bound to the company in any manner, can serve the interests of the members a great deal better than the local chairman who has to work for the company and look after the interests of his brothers at the same time. It's an old and true saying that a man cannot serve two masters and no matter how patriotic, how true, how good in principals, a local chair-

man is, according to our present laws, he cannot successfully prosecute the just claims of our membership. I also believe in time of strikes the traveling chairman, after sixty days, should at once go on the pay roll of the grand lodge. It's hard to find brothers like John Watkins and Mattison of the Katy. That strike produced those two heroes. God bless them. I could take up the entire Journal submitting my ideas in reference to a change in our laws, but I trust many other brothers will take up this discussion through the pages of our Journal, and express their opinion as to the holding of a convention next September.

I believe a convention is a great advertisement to any labor organization, and I believe any progressive labor organiza-

gressive Lodge No. 114, I. B. of M. of W. E., to offer our thanks through the medium of your Journal for the assistance rendered by the carmen at Watrous, Sask., to one of our members who was seriously injured. Wishing your order every success, I am, yours in B. L. and U.,

R. BRADSHAW,
Secretary Treasurer.

FROM KEY CITY LODGE No. 275.

Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 20, 1912,

Editor Journal.

It is about three months since I had a letter in our Journal and I will tell you what we are doing in our local. The only fault I have to find in our local is, they do not attend meetings. Every member ought to be at these meetings to express his views on the different subjects that are discussed, but they don't come. Why? Be-



Carpenters and Tank Repairers, Members of White City Lodge No. 162, Somerset, Ky.

tion should hold a convention every two years for it's at conventions that all the good work of any organization has been done. So let's talk it over.

Yours fraternally,

HARRY C. GERLACH.

P. S.—I have passed up my "nom de plume" of "Silver Shorty" and hereafter will sign myself as above. I am "married now" and my old "furnished room" "a St. Louis Post Dispatch Spread" in a box car is now vacant. I am at home always.

H. C. G.

CARD OF THANKS.

Young, Sask., Oct. 21, 1912.

Editor Carmen's Journal.

I am instructed by the members of Pro-

cause they have made some rules and now they don't want them; they want them changed. We have company seniority and they want shop seniority to rule, which is wrong. That would not give a man a change at all, who has been with the company a number of years. I think the sooner they drop this the better it will be for our local. I think when you make a rule live up to it or don't make any rules that you want to change every change of the moon. We held a special meeting to hear the report of the chairman of the local protective board and we had eighteen members out of 348 that attended this meeting. A fine bunch of members to be present to hear a report, but I am very glad we have some members that attend all the meetings. They know what is going on and the others don't; for it is there we are educated to be on the

alert in the dark movements which may come before us; so try and get down to the hall twice a month where we can discuss working conditions a little more frequently than we do. The members think the union ought to do everything but how are they going to do it with the handful of members that attend the meetings. The meetings are the place to do business and no other place. I am glad to see the I. C., Harriman and M., K. & T. boys are still holding out and I think if they stay out this winter they have got that strike won hands down. That's the way I like to see a bunch of union men stick. We were all called to a meeting the other night. It was called "The Union Safety First Rally." Now if they are going to have anything like this, let us make them live up to it. The way to live up to something like this is to have everything on railroads fixed to the "Safety First" but it will take a long time for the I. C., Harriman lines and M., K. & T. to live up to them, because they have everything running with defect cards. This "Safety First" is to do away with the deaths and injuries to the employees of the different roads; but how are they going to prevent them when they have so many cars and engines out of commission on roads that are out on strike. Do away with the strikes first and give them what they want and then come in with the "Safety First." I think that the government wants to get its eyes on this movement also, and go over these lines that are not doing their duty in trying to prevent and reduce the amount of deaths and injuries. I suppose all the brothers heard of the convention held in Kansas City, October 19, on "Safety First." I know it is going to be a good move for the working class and also the people who travel. Every man will be more careful with his work and himself to follow the rules of the safety first plan. The only trouble is the workmen want to get closer together and when you have done this the working conditions will change and the wages will increase. The members of organized labor have done much in the years gone past and I think it has helped them a great deal. What if we had to work for a small income? What would be the results? We would have to live on nothing to make ends meet. So let us get closer together and boost for your locals everywhere, and get all the new men we can into our organization. Well, as I have said enough, I will close for this time. Yours fraternally,

FRANK ARTUS.

FROM MOOSE JAW LODGE No. 204.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Oct. 28, 1912.
Editor Journal.

The sum of \$57.25 in addition to \$2.75 subscribed by the lodge, was recently donated by sixty-eight members and friends of our lodge toward the relief of the vice chairman of our joint protective board on this system (C. P. R.), Brother Broad of Ottawa, Ont., who was so seriously injured

in the performance of his duties recently as to make it impossible for him to retain his position. Please publish in the Journal and greatly oblige, yours fraternally,

WM. J. STAGG, R. S.

FROM A MEMBER OF BIG SPRINGS LODGE No. 189.

Big Springs, Tex., Nov. 3, 1912.
Editor Journal.

Inclosed find my vote—it speaks for itself. I have kept out of print in our Journal now for more than two years, but have the desire and inclination to write a letter once a month, but having been called an agitator, and other names, on account of my work in behalf of bettering my own and fellow workers' conditions, have forgone the pleasure of writing to the Journal, as well as for other reasons, such as my activity in certain states lobbying for laws in the interests of the toiling masses, has put me on the wrong side of the ledger with certain railroads and other corporations, therefore have had to keep quiet and say nothing. I have the honor of being a member of the Texas Railway Carmen's Legislative Association and expect to help do some good work here in the next two years, if they let me stay that long. I read with interest a letter from the "Kid" of No. 29. I have had the honor of being president of that lodge three different times and am glad to note that they still mean business. In my ramblings I have been affiliated with organized lodges in Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, and have tried to organize one or two here in Texas, but have had my efforts killed by an overzealous rip track foreman who thought he was doing his company a service by keeping the men from joining. Be that as it may, time will convince him differently. I still have hopes of putting in a lodge despite his objections. There are many good letters in our Journal each month, and I would be glad to contribute my little mite, but am restrained for reasons before stated. There were two organizers of the Railway Employees and Investors Association here for nearly two weeks recently. They only succeeded in getting one carman into the nefarious branch, and we hope to convince him of the error of his way, or else use some drastic measures to show him that this is an undesirable organization for union men to join. If we are going into political organization, why let us go into one of our own and not one fostered and kept up by the general managers' association, headed by Morrissey, who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage (\$15,000 a year for five years). I guess I have said enough along that line, for 'tis said that fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Let the fellow from Portland, Ore., read the name I have given, and he may not be a damned fool still). I could keep on writing for an hour or two, but might hit some sore spots so guess I had better quit for this time. Am known over the Southwest as

Digitized by Google "JAKIE."

RHEUMATISM—BLOOD POISON—ECZEMA—CATARRH.**You Can Be Cured—If We Fail It Costs You Nothing.**

Write us a full description of your case and we will send you a full course of treatment. You pay nothing until cured and we leave the matter entirely to your honesty. If you are cured, you will send us \$2.00 for the medicine furnished you. If you are not cured we want no pay. Be are willing to take all the chances. Write for a full course treatment at once. Send no money.

THE ACTOID REMEDY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.**FROM A MEMBER OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN LODGE NO. 194.**

Colorado City, Col., Nov. 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am practically a new member in the B. R. C. of A., but never having seen anything in the Journal from No. 194, I will try to write a few lines to let the brothers know that we are not dead but going along fine taking in a few new ones almost every meeting night. But the boys don't turn out to meeting as well as I would like to see them. Now come out boys next meeting night, all you who read this, and get acquainted with the new members, as there are several you have never seen. Now about the brothers out on the Harriman lines. I don't think No. 194 is giving them the support that they should. I mean financially. I for one have no money to throw away, but would be glad to put in my little mite if the rest of the boys would only come across. Think what it means, brothers, if we lose this strike. It will be a death blow to system federation for years to come. So loosen up your purse strings and let's help the men on the Harriman lines to win this strike. One more thing I wish to mention and then will ring off. How many noticed the coupon on the first page of the Journal this month, and how many filled it out and sent it in? Now, for the life of me I can't see why any one could object to the discussion of political and economic subjects in our Journal, for what are we organized for but to better our condition, and will not the discussion of political and economic questions help us to vote more intelligently and when we learn to vote intelligently we will be able to better our condition. I believe if the matter was sifted down we would find that the non-Socialists among our membership are kicking because they think the Socialists are monopolizing the Journal. But I don't think such is the case. If you will just stop and think where can you find a subject that is of more vital importance to the working class than Socialism and economic subjects? So by all means let us keep our Journal open to the discussion of political and economic subjects. This is election day, as you all know, and we here in Colorado have 32 constitutional amendments and referred measures to vote on, as we have the initiative and referendum. Now I claim that we as working men must read, study and discuss political and economic questions to be able to vote intelligently on questions like we have

before us in Colorado today. Well, will ring off, wishing success to all members of this great Brotherhood, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

AIR JAMMER.**FROM THE RECORDING SECRETARY OF LOOKOUT LODGE NO. 211.**

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Herewith my vote per your request in November Journal.

My only regret is that I can not cast the vote of the entire membership on this vital question. I cannot see how some men who claim to have their own and fellow workers' interest at heart and then object to the discussion of political and economic questions in our Journal.

If our daily papers gave us this information, then I would say, devote the space in our Journal to some other subject. But (as all of us must admit) such is not the case; then will the objecting brothers advise us of a more convenient or thorough way of educating our membership to cast their ballots in an intelligent manner? I would like to say more on this subject, but I suppose you will be flooded with arguments cussing and discussing this ever important problem.

Will close, saying, let us by all means have political and economic questions discussed in the columns of our Journal, as that is a very efficient way of educating our membership to realize his and his fellow worker's condition, and a speedy way to correct the evils resulting from the decayed and worn out system under which we are now living.

With best wishes to all, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. W. RAIDEN.**FROM CHAIRMAN ILLINOIS CENTRAL JOINT PROTECTIVE BOARD.**

Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 18, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Say, brothers, don't forget that your brothers on the I. C., Harriman and M., K. & T. lines are on strike and have been for the past thirteen months. Don't forget us, you I. C. who are going away to work. Don't leave your home lodges for if you are getting into shape so you can pay your dues, pay them into your home lodge. Don't kill your joint board, for most assuredly you are

not entitled to a transfer card as long as you owe your home lodge, so therefore, my brothers on the I. C., remain intact, and every time you can spare a \$1 send it back home and let the per capita tax go in from your lodge. You never will gain anything by killing the organization on one road and building up another. How do you know but what this is another stunt of the company to weaken our craft upon the I. C.? Think these things over. The carmen on the I. C., M., K. & T. and Harriman lines are putting up a good fight. I have visited all points on the I. C. system and with all the rumors we have 90 per cent of our men remaining loyal. So Brother Carmen from all over the country, come to our assistance. Don't become selfish and let your brothers perish. We are fighting for your battles, for I claim that this is your fight as well

put up to date for we have the men here who can do the work and they are all the genuine stuff. The parade was the biggest thing ever pulled off in the Southwest and the B. R. C. of A. were the leaders of it. Our train took first prize, you bet. I hope the boys will do better next year and hope they will have more visiting lodges. I have a piece of poetry on Labor Day which I would like to have published. With best wishes, I remain, yours fraternally,

GEO. REEVES.

Our Labor Day parade
Was a grand success.
All the railroad boys
They did their best.

The boiler makers' float
They said was fine



Labor Day (1912) Display of El Reno Lodge No. 37, El Reno, Okla.

as ours. You may be the next if this great battle is lost. So in conclusion, brothers, allow me to say that the men on the I. C. are more determined than ever for federation or nothing. Yours fraternally,

O. L. SANBORN.

FROM EL RENO LODGE No. 37.

El Reno, Okla., Oct. 20, 1912.
Editor Journal.

If you will allow me space in the Journal I will send you the photo of our train which we had on the streets Labor Day. The carmen here all did their best for the time they had. We only had four Sundays to make a box car and caboose, but they were

And you know the machinists'
Was right behind.

The brakemen were good
And the conductors by far
But nothing to compare
With our little car.

For the B. R. C. of A.
They are right up to date
And in putting up cars
They make no mistake.

They know how to build one,
Put it up the right way;
There's no organization
Can skin the B. R. C. of A.

COTTON BELT LODGE No. 7.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 21, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Please publish the following list of lodges who contributed to our appeal for aid on behalf of Brother A. F. Nixon, a member of our lodge, individual donations from members of Lodge No. 68 amounting to \$4.25.

Lodge 169.....\$1.00	Lodge 170.....\$5.00
Lodge 168..... 2.00	Lodge 371..... 2.00
Lodge 333..... 1.00	Lodge 479..... 1.00
Lodge 278..... 2.00	Lodge 244..... 1.00
Lodge 372..... 2.00	Lodge 43..... 1.50
Lodge 339..... 1.00	Lodge 323..... 1.00
Lodge 201..... 2.00	Lodge 319..... 1.00
Lodge 218..... 1.00	Lodge 339..... 3.00
Lodge 263..... 3.00	Lodge 151..... 2.00
Lodge 186..... 5.00	Lodge 310..... 2.00
Lodge 245..... 2.00	Lodge 316..... 2.00
Lodge 155..... 1.00	Lodge 225..... 1.00
Lodge 338..... 2.00	Lodge 136..... 1.50
Lodge 68..... 1.00	

Yours fraternally,

R. E. UNSELL, F. S.

FROM A MEMBER OF ALAMO LODGE No. 100.

Cotulla, Tex., Nov. 3, 1912.

Editor Journal.

You have pursued the right course as to whether the discussion of political and economic subjects could be continued. Let the majority rule, and I hope it will be in favor of continuing the discussion of these most important subjects in our Journal. You can read lots about politics in the capitalist press, but the workman to learn how he should vote to his interest must get that information through his labor journal. The laboring men are getting their eyes opened and it is just such discussions of political and economic subjects such as have been offered in our journal that has opened their eyes. We need more education along these lines and I for one hope such discussions will be continued. Yours fraternally,

H. HELLINGS.

FROM A MEMBER OF F. M. COLLINS LODGE No. 340.

Hempstead, Tex., Nov. 3, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Just a few lines to let you all know how the Big 8 and No. 340 are getting along on the H. & T. C. Railway, one of the strike roads. We are in good cheer, and have seen the big ax of Col. R. S. Lovett working on this road. There are only three of the old superintendents left. W. B. Scott is moving around some. All passenger trains and freight trains are late, and winter is coming on them down here. This will help the strikers, for the engines will take cold this winter and all die. It seems strange that Lovett can deceive the stockholders and directors with their falsehoods and make them believe that everything is normal, when a blind man can see that everything is rotten to the core. The Big 8 I mention are all members of No. 340. We lost three members who deserted us. They were always

drawbacks to us and weak kneed anyway. Glory be that we have got rid of them. Most of the help in the Houston shop of the H. & T. C. Railway are S. P. or Burrhead negroes, and a good many foreign help. They draw all come out of the cornfield. They draw their pay, which is anything from \$1 to \$1.50 a day when 25c and board would be the right pay for them. Now, brothers on other roads, help the strikers, for this battle is for your good as well as ours. If we lose this fight, it would take twenty years to get wages and conditions to where they were when we went out. And to the weak kneed, brace up, be men among men; stand by your brothers in this battle. Don't let any of the company's slick tongued men come around and give you a silver tongued talk to desert the men who have stood for a good cause, manhood and principle. It seems that the B. L. of E. and B. L. F. & E., B. R. T. and O. R. C. are good orders, but they have members who violate their manhood every day telling the strikers, the weak ones, to go back to work. I would like to see how many of them if they were on a strike would stick as the shop crafts on the Harriman lines have struck. Brother Editor, I must close, as my letter is getting long. We have a merchant here, Mr. Ben Bade, who has stayed with us through thick and thin. If any members of the order come through here and can trade with him, it will help him out, for he is worthy of it. Yours fraternally,

JACK RABBIT.

FROM A MEMBER OF LAKE VIEW LODGE No. 213.

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 3, 1912.

Editor Journal.

Inclosed is my ballot on what I think is a very important matter. It is something that should have been taken into consideration long ago. In my opinion our Journal is to keep us posted as to what organized labor is doing the world over, and organized labor and politics cannot go hand in hand. Furthermore, when I take up my Journal to read about what our union is doing I do not care to hear the exaggerated opinions of some radical politician. Hoping this will be voted on by every brother in our lodge and that in the future politics will not be published in our Journal, I remain, yours fraternally,

JAS. P. GAINER.

FROM A MEMBER OF KICKAPOO LODGE No. 29.

Shawnee, Okla., Oct. 2, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I for one want to congratulate you for the splendid Journal you are publishing at present, and since unionism is an education, I cannot see why we should not have any and all questions discussed therein. I cannot say how glad I am at the good judgment the brothers used in electing you for delegate to the A. F. of L. Thanking you in advance, I remain, fraternally yours,

JNO. A. VALE.

:: OBITUARY ::

No. 14, Paducah, Ky.—Brother Jos. Ferguson, died of typhoid fever, September, 1912.

No. 181, Lexington, Ky.—Brother J. P. Parker, died, September, 1912.

No. 82, Clifton Forge, Va.—Brother W. H. Staples, accidentally drowned at Vicksburg, Va., Oct. 14, 1912.

No. 281, Fitzgerald, Ga.—Brother E. J. Dykes, died of heart trouble, Oct. 25, 1912.

No. 69, Indianapolis, Ind.—Brother S. W. Barnett, died of heart disease, Oct. 24, 1912.

No. 60, Birmingham, Ala.—Brothers M. S. Williams and D. W. Cannon, died October, 1912.

No. 274, Rock Island, Ill.—Brother Leonard Strom, killed by train, Oct. 2, 1912, at Moline, Ill.

No. 197, North Bend, B. C., Canada.—Brother Edw. Restall, died Oct. 21, 1912.

No. 6, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Brothers Benj. Morris and Thos. Burchall, died, September, 1912.

No. 23, Fort Worth, Tex.—Brother Wm. Fitzcharles, died, September, 1912.

No. 9, Bluefields, W. Va.—Brother H. D. Trent, died, September, 1912.

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritis, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and When I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for a while, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,

2142 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.
References: Third National Bank,
Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

FROM DENISON LODGE NO. 89.

Denison, Tex., Nov. 5, 1912.

Editor Journal.

I am sending you my slip that I cut out of my Journal, which was requested of me.

I am proud of the opportunity of expressing my opinion on the discussion of political and economic subjects in our Journal and the lodge room.

I think it is a good thing to have done, and I for one say the more the merrier.

I am a striking carman off the M., K. & T. and a member of Denison Lodge No. 89. I walked out with the boys Sept. 23, 1911, and the thought of going back has not crossed my mind unless they settle with us like men. I didn't ask for any more than my rights and that is one thing I will die for, and that is my rights and freedom.

I am a blacksmith helper now. I never had an occupation. I can do a little of most anything before scabbing. I prefer death before the name of scab, and turning traitor on my fellow men.

I hope all of my brothers cast their ballot like I did mine today, for I think that is the only salvation, and that is to vote a straight Socialist ticket.

I think every dog has his day, and ours is yet to come, but I don't think it is far off; all we have to do is to stand pat, and victory will soon be ours.

I will close with best wishes to all, as a brother of the B. R. C. of A. and to all union men. Yours fraternally,

G. M. TURPEN.

PERSONAL

Frank Liska of 2302 S. Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill., was absolutely cured of Chronic Hereditary Rheumatism by "SALVAR," after he had been unable to work for so long a time that he was dependent upon his family and lodge for support.

J. A. Thomson, 826 N. 1st St., East St. Louis, Ill., had blood poison for many years. Had been to Hot Springs and was treated at St. John's Hospital, St. Louis, all without benefit. "SALVAR" cured him sound and well.

C. A. Tennant, Abbeville, S. C., says that "606" is a failure and he swears by "SALVAR," which cured him.

E. Bedford, Redlands, Colo., suffered from eczema, catarrh, rheumatism and a general breakdown for ten years. Now he is perfectly well. "SALVAR" did it.

We have more than 3,000 letters like these. Write for full particulars. 80 page book **FREE**.

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1808 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

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—OF THE—

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General President, M. F. Ryan, 503 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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JOURNAL.

W. J. Adames, Editor and Manager Journal, 505 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL COUNSEL.

Frank Comerford, 905 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

SUBORDINATE LODGES

1. CEDAR RAPIDS, Cedar Rapids, Ia., 1st-3d Thurs., Federation Hall.

I. E. Brown, Pres.,
1100 N. 10th St.
F. L. Brown, R. S.,
1100 N. 10th St.
Thos Avery, F. S.,
630 C Ave., W.

2. KANSAS CITY, Kansas City, Mo., 1st-3d Sat., N. O. & N. E. Hall, 23d and Summit.

Chas. Rommann, Pres.,
914 W. 21st St.
Robt Mead, R. S.,
1300 Montgall.
W. I. Emmens, F. S.,
Rosedale, Kas., Sta. 11.

3. EVENING STAR, Princeton, W. Va., Garten Hall, every Saturday.

A. J. Johnson, Pres.
J. H. Hamock, R. S.,
W. S. Reid, F. S.,
Box 754.

4. TOPEKA, Topeka, Kas., 4th Mon., 418 Kansas Ave.

J. A. McGrath, Pres.,
819 Jefferson
F. O. Elliott, R. S.,
724 Chandler St.
J. D. Reed, F. S.,
317 Winfield, Oakland, Kas.

5. OLD OAK, Lambert's Point Sta., Norfolk, Va., 1st-3rd Fri., Odd Fellows' Hall.

W. D. Franklin, Pres.,
37 Lambert's Point Ave.
C. H. Beachman, R. S.,
22 40th St., W.
Norfolk, Va.
W. S. Newcomer, F. S.,
37 Lambert's Point Ave.

6. JUBILEE, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1st-3rd Tues., Labor Temple.

H. Pickett, Pres.,
1226 Main St.

Harry Tozer, R. S.,
1406 Ross Ave.

George A. Bruerton, F. S.,
1427 Ross Ave.

7. COTTON BELT, Pine Bluff, Ark., 1st-3d Sat., Central Trades Hall.

W. D. Baldwin, Pres.
W. B. Hicks, R. S.,
1120 E. 5th Ave.
R. E. Unsell,
107 Ind St.

8. SUNBURY, Sunbury, Pa., 1st and 3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.

A. H. Shaffer, Pres.,
148 S. St.
G. W. Heffner, R. S.,
1051 Reagan St.
F. C. Shope, F. S.,
722 N. 4th St.

9. BLACK DIAMOND, Bluefield, W. Va., every Wed.

H. L. Sowers, Pres.,
109 Towsewell St.
J. R. Evans, R. S.,
36 Rogers St.
W. D. Carr, F. S.,
107 Reese St.

10. STAR OF NEVADA, Carlin, Nev., Eagles' Hall.

Dan Thompson, Pres.

Ross W. Thompson, R. & F. S.

11. GRAND RIVER, Trenton, Mo., 3d Fri., Geo. Cutlip Hall.

M. L. Landers, Pres.,
1543 Carnes.
Hugh Fletcher, R. S.,
908 Laclede St.
Harry Haman, F. S.

12. DEWEY, Centralia, Ill., 2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.

W. D. Jones, Pres.,
1107 Poplar.
E. L. Damon, R. & F. S.,
506 S. Cemetery Ave.

13. TWIN RIVER, Princeton, Ind., every Fri., Red Men's Hall, cor. Main and Broadway.

E. Johnson, Pres.
303 W. Pickney St.
Edw. Blair, R. S.,
711 Stormount Ave.
James Padgett, F. S.,
E. Warnock St.

14. PADUCAH, Paducah, Ky., 2d-4th Mon., C. L. U. Hall, 3d and Broadway.

J. P. Oberhausen, Pres.,
521 S. 19th St.
W. J. Gilbert, R. S.,
R. F. D. 3, Box 1.
J. A. James, F. S.,
R. R. 6, Box 153A.

15. M. K. & T., Millboro, Tex., 4th Wed., W. O. W. Hall.

L. Roberts, Pres., R. & F. S.,
122 S. Waco St.

16. VICTORY, Peoria, Ill., 3d Fri. eve., 2206 S. Adams St.

C. M. Logas, Pres.,
117 Hickory St.
Chas. Carroll, R. S.,
721 Hurlbert St.
J. Sylvester, F. S.,
150 Wiswall St.

17. LONE STAR, Dallas, Tex., 2d-4th Monday, over 504 Main.

W. H. Birdsong, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 9.
W. E. Griffith, R. S.,
3309 Peabody St.
J. H. Turner, F. S.,
3435 Gillispi St.

18. PUEBLO, Pueblo, Colo., every Fri., except 1st Board of Trade Bldg.

Wm. Tompkins, Pres.,
1040 Pine St.
D. L. York, R. S.,
315 E. Abriendo.
N. H. Wilson, F. S.,
12 Block H.

19. GALESBURG, Galesburg, Ill.,
3d Sat., Stromberg Hall.
Albert Larson, Pres.,
338 N. Seminary.
E. C. Cole, R. S.,
82 Lake St.
A. E. Nelson, F. S.,
748 Beecher St.
20. SIMPSON'S REST, Trinidad,
Colo., 3d Fri., K. P. Hall.
W. E. Sharp, Pres.,
1018 Nevada Ave.
G. Stalder, R. S.,
Jansen, Colo.
J. P. Goodwin, F. S.,
351 Linden Ave.
21. PITTSBURG, Pittsburg, Kas.,
every Wed., K. P. Hall.
Ben Bowen, Pres.,
S. C. Allen, R. S.,
418 E. 10th St.
A. E. Goodram, F. S.,
402 E. 13th St.
22. RED RIVER VALLEY,
Shreveport, La., 1st-3d Fri.,
K. P. Hall.
J. Holeman, Pres.,
815 Travis St.
V. V. Stewart, R. S.,
1531 Oxford St.
B. B. Warner, F. S.,
Box 150, R. F. D. No. 1.
23. FORT WORTH, Fort Worth,
Tex., 1st-3d Mon. nights, I
O. O. F. Hall, 1st and
Throckmorton.
C. C. Huey, Pres.,
T. & P. Car Dept.
Thos. Thompson, R. S.,
R. R. 4, Box 12G.
Oscar Kuhn, F. S.,
2101 Heaton Ave.
24. EAGLE GROVE, Eagle Grove,
Ia., every 4th Mon.
John Meirers, Pres.,
Box 652.
A. Cleveland, R. S.,
Box 268.
Nels Olson, F. S.,
Box 825.
25. DEFIANCE, Harrisburg, Pa.,
2d-4th Tues., Broad and Ful-
ton Sts.
J. W. Rhoads, Pres.,
140 Linden St.
W. H. Lingle, R. S.,
514 Pepper St.
P. B. Witman, F. S.,
2120 N. 4th St.
26. ENNIS, Ennis, Tex., 2d-4th
Sat. night, W. O. W. Hall.
W. C. Chilcoat, Pres.,
N. Sherman St.
Joe Friday, R. S.,
1807 N. Kaufman St.
W. C. Roy, F. S.,
1808 N. Main St.
27. PROSPERITY, Tyler, Tex.,
2d and 4th Monday nights,
K. O. T. M. Hall.
W. W. Rice, Pres.,
Gen. Del.
S. G. Towns, F. & R. S.,
304 N. Holland.
28. FRENCHMAN'S HEAD, Gra-
ham, Ont., Canada, 3d Sun-
day.
A. Bonnin, Pres.,
Box 103.
B. Wilson, R. & F. S.
29. KICKAPOO, Shawnee, Okla.,
every Tues., cor. Main and
Beard St.
S. M. Berry, Pres.,
C. D. Hall, R. S.,
424 S. Louisa St.
Samuel Atkins, F. S.,
Box 303.
30. WESTMORELAND, Halley-
ville, Ok., 1st-3d Sat., Italian
Hall.
C. D. Champion, Pres.,
J. Q. Reynolds, R. S.,
August Foster, F. S.,
Lock Box 424.
31. POCATELLO, Pocatello, Ida-
ho, 1st-3d Mon., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
Hans Sorenson, Pres.,
946 Buchanan Ave.
C. O. Doolittle, R. S.,
303 N. Lincoln St.
J. M. Christensen, F. S.,
310 N. Hayes Ave.
32. BOYCE, Boyce, La., meets
1st Sat., each month.
R. H. Simons, Pres.,
J. E. Stuckey, R. & F. S.,
33. SAGE BRUSH, Pasco, Wash.,
1st-3d Mon., K. P. Hall.
Chas. Marvin, Pres.,
Cris. Lund, R. S.,
Box 271.
Chas. Frost, F. S.,
34. VIOLET, St. Louis, Mo., 2d-
4th Fri., Druids Hall.
W. A. Vanderslice, Pres.,
1825 Papin St.
E. G. Gerhardt, R. S.,
705 Marion St.
F. H. Knight, F. S.,
1125 John Ave.
35. ROSE LAKE, East St. Louis,
Ill., 1st-3d Thurs., Geary's
Hall.
J. J. Ritter, Pres.,
504 N. 22d St.
Chas. Straub, R. S.,
509 N. 22d St.
W. P. Dent, F. S.,
Edgemont Sta., R. R. 4, Box
62C.
36. OZARK, Springfield, Mo., 2d-
4th Fri., B. R. T. Hall, 214 1/2
Commercial St.
C. L. Baron, Pres.,
2216 Lyon St.
Paul Hindenfelder, R. S.,
2035 Lyon St.
S. D. Whitsel, F. S.,
728 E. Dale St.
37. EL RENO, El Reno, Okla.,
2d-4th Thur., Red Men's Hall.
H. P. Rasmussen, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 4.
John L. Pearre, R. S.,
114 N. Barker St.
L. A. Wardlow, F. S.,
Gen. Del.
38. JEFFERSON, De Soto, Mo.
Geo. M. Price, Pres.
L. H. Pelot, R. S.,
Box 132.
John Drissell, F. S.
39. BANNER, Venice, Ill., 2d
Tues., Kohls Hall.
M. L. Craycroft, Pres.,
C. W. Smith, F. & R. S.,
Box 137.
40. SHERIDAN, Sheridan, Wyo.,
I. O. O. F. Hall.
L. B. Moody, Pres.,
561 E. 7th St.
J. H. Stewart, R. S.,
327 E. 5th St.
Jacob Pierce, F. S.,
535 E. 7th St.
41. LADYSMITH, Calgary, Alta.,
Can., 3d Wed., Labor Hall.
A. J. Clark, Pres.,
417 14th Ave., E.
Jas. Laidlow, R. S.,
1124 McLeod Trail.
Geo. E. Keane, F. S.,
838 22d Ave. E.
42. SEDALIA, Sedalia, Mo., 1st-
3d Sat., Labor Temple.
S. L. Harsh, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 6.
Alonzo Garber, R. & F. S.,
905 E. 9th St.
43. KAW VALLEY, Kansas City,
Kas., 1st-3d Thurs., 10th and
Central.
A. Withers, Pres.,
662 Reynolds St.
O. L. Butler, R. S.,
1932 Parallel Ave.
C. M. Kerns, F. S.,
63 S. 17th St.
44. GEORGIA, Atlanta, Ga., 1st-
3d Sun., afternoon and 3d
and 4th Fri., Red Men's Hall.
Clark Jett, Pres.,
385 Glenwood Ave.
G. C. Goss, R. S.,
385 Glenwood Ave.
W. B. Garrity, F. S.,
451 Whitehall St.
45. EATON, Evansville, Ind., 1st-
3d Thurs., Schneider's Hall,
cor. 3d and Penn.
L. P. Hughes, Pres.,
220 W. Franklin St.
William Walters, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 11.
Wm. Hamel, F. S.,
605 St. Joe Ave.
46. MARBLE CITY, Knoxville,
Tenn., 2d-4th Sat., Masonic
Temple.
B. C. Dodson, Pres.,
1327 Asylum Ave.
W. T. Peoples, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 7.
J. M. Hinkle, F. S.,
R. F. D. 1.
47. WINFIELD, Winfield, La.,
2d-4th Wed.
J. W. Gates, Pres.,
Box 402.
W. C. King, R. & F. S.,
R. F. D. 1.
48. WINNECAH, Pratt, Kas.,
2d-4th Thurs., Red Men's
Hall.
J. T. Mitchell, Pres.,
Overton Hodges, R. S.,
Sam Kitchell, F. S.
49. FRIENDLY JOINT, Allen-
town, Pa., 2d-3d Mon., Har-
agars Hall.
W. J. Weaver, Pres.,
325 St. John St.
Ed Heubner, R. S.,
217 Court St.
H. A. Emery, F. S.,
Box 115, Bethlehem, Pa.
50. WAPELLO, Ottumwa, Ia.,
1st-3d Fri., Labor Hall.
L. D. Anthony, Pres.,
Wm. Smith, R. S.,
South Ottumwa.
Henry Vansroder, F. S.,
498 N. Benton.
51. NORTHERN LIGHT, Thief
River Falls, Minn.
John Gilbertson, Pres.,
Oscar Stema, R. & F. S.,
314 Atlantic Ave.
52. WHITE ASH, Roanoke, Va.,
1st-2d Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
P. S. Lankford, Pres.,
Vinton, Va.
J. W. Clemmer, R. S.,
1114 Stewart Ave., S. E.
T. H. Pettus, F. S.,
425 7th Ave., S. E.
53. SUNFLOWER, Fort Scott,
Kas., 2d-4th Sat., Socialist
Hall.
Wm. McKinley, Pres.,
818 E. Wall.
Wm. T. Blinco, R. & F. S.,
118 S. Margrave St.
54. COFFEYVILLE, Coffeyville,
Kas.
J. A. Johnson, Pres.,
607 N. 11th St.
A. S. Wilkins, R. S.,
1409 S. Maple St.
C. B. Roberts, F. S.,
1508 Willow St.

56. CAMPBELL'S LEDGE, Pitts-
ton, Pa., 1st-3d Fri., K. of
G. E. Hall.
Thos. Allardyce, Pres.,
81 La Grange.
Theo. Charlton, R. S.,
13 Stout St.
Wm. J. Jones, F. S.,
119 N. Main St.
57. BAY VIEW, Boston, Mass.,
2d Sun., 724 Washington.
A. J. Sullivan, Pres.,
21 Taft St., Dorchester.
John Lane, R. S.,
107 Alphonse St.
Michael Keane, F. S.,
132 8th St., Boston, Mass.
58. VANCOUVER, Vancouver, B.
C., Can., 1st-3d Thurs., La-
bor Hall.
E. Matlock, Pres.,
2145 14th Ave., W.
Andrew Robb, R. S.,
420 Nelson St.
H. Hannah, F. S.,
1052 Barclay St.
59. ONOKA, Leighton, Pa., 2d-
4th Fri.
Edward Stella, Pres.,
J. T. O. Huffman, R. S.,
R. Telchert, F. S.
Box 101, Packerton, Pa.
60. IRON CITY, Birmingham,
Ala., every Sat., 2205 3d Av.
W. T. Burnes, Pres.,
5032 Grand Ave.
L. D. Taylor, R. S.,
1008 21st St., N.
L. L. Smith, F. S.,
3905 5th Ave., Avondale, Ala.
61. BAYWODD, Roanoke, Va.,
2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. E. Angel, Pres.,
515 7th Ave., N. E.
J. W. Cook, R. S.,
8 4th St., N. E.
W. R. Tinsley, F. S.,
25 7th Ave., S. W.
62. BOONE, Boone, Iowa, every
4th Sunday.
E. A. Fisher, Pres.,
1803 Mononn St.
Henry Cook, R. & F. S.,
819 Division St.
63. ELMIRA, Elmira, N. Y., 3d
Thurs., 120 Lake St.
Wm. T. Cross, Pres.,
512 Logan St.
Jno. Egelson, R. & F. S.,
1818 Baldwin St.
64. MAGIC CITY, Moberly, Mo.,
1st-3d Sat., Curran's Hall.
H. Nolte, Pres.,
383 N. 4th St.
Henry Nolte, R. & F. S.,
383 N. 4th St.
65. HUNTINGTON, Huntington,
W. Va., every Wed., Robert's
Hall.
K. Perry, Pres.,
2709 8th Ave.
C. M. Cottle, R. S.,
2431 8th Ave.
C. E. Saunders, F. S.,
27 27th St.
67. SAFEGUARD, St. Joseph,
Mo., 2d-4th Fri., K. P. Hall.
R. C. Allison, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 8.
Sanford Pollock, R. S.,
1606 N. 20th St.
Wm. McGinnis, F. S.,
2115 S. 9th St.
68. QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES,
Huron, S. D., last Sunday,
Central Labor Hall.
Walter R. Coates, Pres.,
C. B. Herron, R. S.,
J. F. Lang, F. S.,
Box 267.
69. LOYALTY, Indianapolis, Ind.,
every Fri., Clark's Hall,
Brightwood.
B. F. Camp, Pres.,
2322 Adams St.
S. Dunning, R. S.,
2165 N. Rural.
E. B. Applegate, F. S.,
2324 Adams St.
70. LUNENBURG, Victoria, Va.,
1st-3d Sat., B. R. C. A. Hall.
H. B. Moore, Pres.,
D. Kellan, R. S.
W. C. Phelps, F. S.
71. FALLS CITY, Louisville, Ky.,
2d-4th Tues., Nodarp Hall.
W. H. Cockerill, Pres.,
1643 Prentice St.
Jno. Carnes, R. S.,
917 S. 15th St.
C. W. Bratcher, F. S.,
1215 16th St.
72. CHEYENNE, Cheyenne, Wyo.,
2d-4th Thurs. night, Eagle's
Hall.
A. G. Large, Pres.,
1715 House St.
E. A. Walters, R. S.,
2518 Evans St.
E. R. Couchman, F. S.,
600 E. 16th St.
73. EUREKA, McComb, Miss.,
1st-3d Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
C. H. Lee, Pres.,
J. W. Sample, R. S.,
713 Ave. D.
J. E. Thomas, F. S.,
421 6th St.
74. MAGNOLIA, Marshall, Tex.,
1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. K. Holmes, Pres.,
105 S. Williams St.
J. F. Brassell, R. S.,
R. H. Moore, F. S.,
Gen. Del.
75. GOLDEN RULE, Indianapo-
lis, Ind., every Wed., 32
Commercial Bldg.
G. V. Camden, Pres.,
330 Holmes.
J. F. Essex, R. S.,
536 N. Cable St.
M. L. Swick, F. S.,
218 N. Sheffield.
76. NEW RIVER, East Radford,
Va., 3d Sat.
J. D. Munday, Pres.,
Geo. Stump, R. S.,
Wm. T. Prickett, F. S.
77. McDOWELL, Kimball, W.
Va., 2d-4th Fri., K. of P.
Hall, Madison Heights, Va.
N. Wickham, Pres.,
W. H. Yost, R. & F. S.
78. HILL CITY, Lynchburg, Va.,
4th Tues.
J. H. Cooper, Pres.,
Madison Heights, Va.
S. P. Wingfield, R. S.,
Madison Heights, Va.
Walter Bryant, F. S.,
207 B St.
79. SILSBEE, Silsbee, Tex., 2d
Wed., K. of P. Hall.
Ed Roper, Pres.,
S. J. Sands, F. & R. S.,
Box 156.
80. BUCKEYE, Columbus, O.,
2d-4th Thurs., J. O. U. A.
M. Hall, cor. Monroe and Mt.
Vernon Ave.
Geo. E. Harsh, Pres.,
Milo, Ohio.
W. R. Dunlap, R. S.,
481 N. Bollivar St.
Jno. Wanemaker, F. S.,
703 Hoover St.
81. PINE TREE, Beaumont, Tex.,
1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
T. Kenney, Pres.,
1168 South St.
- R. B. Paxton, R. S.,
621 Ave. D.
M. L. Green, F. S.,
628 Ave. C.
82. MOUNTAIN GEM, Clifton
Forge, Va., 1st-3d Sat., Jr.
O. U. A. M. Hall.
J. J. Moss, Pres.,
O. R. Fox, R. S.,
Bath St.
E. J. Fischer, F. S.,
49 Thornton Ave.
83. SALT LAKE, Salt Lake City,
Utah, 1st-3d Wed., Salt Lake
Labor Temple, 142 S. 2d E. St.
G. W. Rankin, Pres.,
36 S. 5th W.
R. H. Schaffer, R. S.,
215 Reed Ave.
John W. Sowers, F. S.,
870 W. 2d S. St.
84. HERINGTON, Herington,
Kas., 1st-3d Mon., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
John Sechrits, Pres.,
Chas. Williams, R. S.
Jos. M. Homer, F. S.,
Box 713.
85. STARBUCK, Starbuck, Wash.
1st-3d Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
H. D. Albright, Pres.,
A. L. Pettijohn, R. S.
A. C. Rayburn, F. S.
86. WACO, Waco, Tex., 4th Fri.,
Socialist Hall, 420 1/2 3d St.
J. D. Campbell, Pres.,
425 Taylor St.
J. A. Mayes, R. & F. S.,
517 S. 3d St.
87. CHIEF, Horton, Kas., every
Tues., B. R. C. of A. Hall.
S. M. Bentley, Pres.,
H. W. Gibson, R. S.
A. B. Howland, F. S.
88. OUACHITA, Eldorado, Ark.,
2d-4th Wed., B. of L. E. Hall.
C. S. Cooper, Pres.,
C. Brewster, R. & F. S.,
Box 31.
89. DENISON, Denison, Tex., 2d-
4th Thurs., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Jno. H. Owens, Pres.,
806 W. Chestnut.
N. C. Adrian, R. S.,
101 E. Murray.
W. S. Mattison, F. S.,
603 W. Munson St.
90. GATE CITY, Texarkana,
Ark., 2d-4th Thurs., W. O.
W. Hall.
A. C. Evans, Pres.,
918 Willis St.
J. W. Lewis, R. S.,
1014 Maple St.
Wm. Husk, F. S.,
Sub-station No. 1.
91. DeQUINCY, De Quincy, La.,
1st-3d Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
F. Robinson, Pres.,
J. E. Perkins, R. S.
J. H. Bentley, F. S.,
Box 166.
92. HARBOR VIEW, Boston,
Mass., every last Sun., 694
Washington St.
M. L. Hager, Pres.,
77 Easton St., Allston, Mass.
T. R. Cowley, R. S.,
278 Princeton St., E. Boston.
Chas. Steimbrey, F. S.,
31 1/2 Market St., Cambridge.
93. BLUFF CITY, Council Bluffs,
Ia., 2d-4th Wed., Danish Hall
M. C. Stewart, Pres.,
1312 Ave. A.
J. Hansen, R. S.,
1017 Ave. E.
Thomas Rhoads, F. S.,
1411 Fairmount Ave.

94. CLEBURNE, Temple, Tex., 2d-4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
B. C. Vicken, Pres.,
814 E. Ave. B.
D. L. Taylor, R. & F. S.,
1103 W. Ave. G, R. F. D. 6.
95. LITTLE ENGLAND, Ignace, Ont., Can.
Jonathan Schofield, Pres.
Edw. Baker, R. S.
Jno. J. Oliver, F. S.
96. MINGO, Williamson, W. Va., 1st-3d Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. M. Hackeney, Pres.
G. W. Wolford, R. S.
C. L. Baasham, R. S.
W. M. Miller, F. S.
97. FRANCIS, Francis, Okla., 2d-4th Thurs., Masonic Hall.
E. A. Veazey, Pres.
J. L. Salter, R. & F. S.
98. NELSON, Nelson, B. C., Can., 2d-4th Thurs., Miners' Union Hall.
M. J. Mulroney, Pres.
I. A. Austin, R. S.,
Box 697.
C. H. Phillips, F. S.,
Box 908.
99. MUSKOGEE, Muskogee, Ok., 1st-3d Wed., Brewer Hall, 119 S. Main.
M. C. Murry, Pres.,
1212 E. Elworth St.
W. L. Worrell, R. S.,
M. V. Shops.
G. H. Roller, F. S.,
920 Georgia St.
100. ALAMO CITY, San Antonio, Tex., 1st-3d Tues., Riedens Hall.
R. L. Goforth, Pres.,
404 N. San Marcos.
A. E. Schoup, R. S.,
810 S. San Saba St.
A. P. Ball, F. S.,
1302 Buena Vista St.
101. GRAND ISLAND, Grand Island, Neb., 3d Tues., A. O. U. W. Hall.
W. E. Bailey, Pres.
614 E. 3d St.
H. D. Rhoda, R. S.,
622 W. 8th St.
M. M. Mahon, F. S.,
714 E. 7th St.
102. BAY STATE, Boston, Mass., 2d Sunday, 654 Central St.
John Massey, Pres.,
191 Boylston St.
D. J. Collins, R. S.,
85 Monroe St.,
Norwood, Mass.
Gerard Bernard, F. S.,
1 Fenner St., Roxbury.
103. OMAHA, Omaha, Neb., 1st-3d Tues., Wolf's Hall, 22d and Cumming St.
Chas. Woodworth, Pres.,
1617 N. 22d St.
D. C. Marlane, R. S.,
3124 Maple St.
Chas. Christenson, F. S.,
4223 N. 36th Ave.
104. FOUNTAIN CITY, North Fond Du Lac, Wis., 1st-3d Wed., Trades & Labor Hall.
Wm. Chase, Pres.,
496 N. Main St., Fond du Lac, Wis.
John Justin, R. S.,
36 N. Maupan.
105. SUMMERS, Hinton, W. Va., 2d-4th Wed., Big Four Hall.
S. T. Allen, Pres.
C. E. Pitzer, R. S.
A. G. Deeds, F. S.,
Brooklyn, W. Va.
106. VALLEY, La Junta, Colo., 1st-3d Fri., Moose Hall.
Chas. Miller, Pres.
W. W. Parks, R. S.,
402 Smithland Ave.
A. C. Eddy, F. S.
107. GYPSUM, Fort Dodge, Ia., last Friday.
Albert Isaacson, Pres.,
447 10th Ave. S.
M. Sheker, F. S.,
1114 S. 3d St.
108. RIVER CITY, Portsmouth, O., every Thurs., Blake's Hall.
E. Shomaker, Pres.,
1443 Summit.
A. McCorkle, R. S.,
2027 6th St.
H. Burgess, F. S.,
367 E. 12th St.
109. QUEEN CITY, Cincinnati, O., 1st-3d Tues., Wuebler's Hall.
E. Stiles, Pres.,
2329 Price Hill Road.
Arnold Lee, R. S.,
153 W. 6th St., Covington, Ky.
S. B. Wilson, F. S.,
12 Highway, Ludlow, Ky.
110. KAW RIVER, Topeka, Kas., 4th Sat., at 418 Kansas Ave.
R. S. Wallace, Pres.
208 The Drive.
Frank Garland, R. & F. S.,
209 W. 2d St.
111. WATER VALLEY, Water Valley, Miss., 1st-3d Sat., Trades Hall.
Chas. Brooks, Pres.
F. C. Addington, R. S.
W. E. Addington, F. S.
112. ADVANCE, Minneapolis, Minn., 1st-2d Tues., Alexander's Hall, 36 6th St. S.
Thos. Quinn, Pres.,
610 Van Buren St., N. E.
Geo. W. Peterson, R. S.,
1525 4th St., N.
Chas. J. Kahler, F. S.,
653 Jackson St.
113. PARADISE VALLEY, Paradise, Mont., 16th of each month, Paradise Hall.
J. A. Quam, Pres.,
Box 134.
Edd Leibert, R. S.
Wm. J. Clark, F. S.
114. HARMONY, Little Rock, Ark., 1st-3d Mon., Vogel's Hall.
J. S. Kerr, Pres.,
214 W. 9th St., Argenta, Ark.
Wm. Zwick, R. & F. S.,
311 W. 10th, Argenta, Ark.
115. LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles, Cal., 2d-4th Thurs., Room 605 Labor Temple, Maple Ave.
Fred Williams, Pres. & F. S.,
4419 Orchard Ave.
John C. Sexton, R. S.,
146 N. Ave. 18.
116. CHICKASAW, Memphis, Tenn., 1st-3d and 5th Sat., Odd Fellows' Hall, cor. Main and N. Court St.
F. A. Passmore, Pres.,
272 Market St.
John Wray, R. S.,
1023 Barton Ave.
E. H. Shipley, F. S.,
222 W. Iowa St.
117. DAVY CROCKETT, Yockum, Tex., 4th Wed., Woodmen's Hall.
C. L. Ervin, Pres.
Ed Woodruff, R. & F. S.
118. CAPITAL CITY, St. Paul, Minn., 3d Fri., cor. 7th and Toronto Sts.
Harry Fuller, Pres.,
673 Lee Ave.
H. W. Smith, R. S.,
734 Ottawa Ave.
J. M. Danneker, F. S.,
445 Fulton.
119. HAWKEYE, Des Moines, Ia., 1st-3d Sat., Traders' Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.
P. G. Nelson, Pres.,
250 E. 16th St.
R. Hollingsworth, R. S.,
Park Ave., Sta. 10.
W. A. Antrim, F. S.,
612 School St.
120. MAYFLOWER, Handley, W. Va., 2d-4th Wed., K. of P. Hall.
H. L. Tudor, Pres.
F. L. Dunaway, R. & F. S.
121. GRAND VALLEY, Grand Junction, Colo., 4th Tuesday, Eagles' Hall.
C. C. Beye, Pres.,
1133 White Ave.
A. M. Woody, R. S.,
102 W. Rood Ave.
J. M. Vinton, F. S.,
523 Rockaway St.
122. NORTH McALESTER, North McAlester, Okla., 2d-4th Fri., Masonic Hall.
G. A. Anderson, Pres.
E. F. Ogleby, R. S.
J. I. Clemens, F. S.,
Box 132.
123. GARLAND CITY, Ashland, Wis., 4th Wednesday, Eagles' Hall.
John S. Larsen, Pres.,
406 14th Ave. E.
Axle Green, R. S.,
1102 5th Ave. E.
Chas. Kruger, F. S.,
610 4th Ave., W.
124. NORTH STAR, Duluth, Minn., 1st-2d Fri., Columbia Hall.
Wm. Guthrie, Pres.,
302 18½ Ave. W.
Otto Erickson, R. S.,
6 N. 39th Ave. W.
Albert Salvoy, F. S.,
14 22d Ave. W.
125. GOLDEN GATE, Point Richmond, Cal., 1st-3d Fri., Bank Hall, 8th and McDonald.
John De Birrows, Pres.,
Box 385, Richmond, Cal.
J. Madigan, R. S.,
Box 208, Richmond.
R. Donan, F. S.,
Box 385, Richmond, Cal.
126. PARIS, Paris, Tex., 4th Fri.
W. C. Brown, Pres.
Care Frisco Depot.
E. C. Larue, R. & F. S.,
715 S. 23d St.
127. TWIN, Kern, Cal., 1st-3d Mon., K. of P. Hall.
C. S. Pesante, Pres.,
820 Kentucky St., Bakerfield, Cal.
R. F. Coates, R. S.,
1005 Monterey St., E. Bakersfield, Cal.
G. W. Johnson, F. S.,
519 Ky. St., Bakersfield, Cal.
128. ARROWHEAD, San Bernardino, Cal., 1st-3d Mon., Damron Hall.
Henry Wessel, Pres.,
558 G St.
Wm. Baldwin, R. & F. S.,
876 4th St.
129. GRANITE STATE, Nashua, N. H., 1st Thurs., Mechanics' Hall.
M. Morrison, Pres.,
48 Linden St., Lowell, Mass.
H. E. Badger, R. & F. S.,
65 Temple St.

180. **MONETT**, Monett, Mo., 2d-4th Fri., Woodman Hall.
R. M. Cairns, Pres.
Otto Karn, R. S.,
506 Lincoln Ave.
I. O. Garria, F. S.,
502 3d St.
181. **EMPIRE**, North Bay, Ont., Can.
J. Gray, Pres.
G. Napier, R. S.
J. Loudon, F. S.
182. **PORTOLA**, Portola, Cal., 2d-4th Wed., Kruger Hall.
Patrick Hare, Pres.
O. O. Storm, R. & F. S.
183. **PINE TREE**, Brainerd, Minn., 2d-4th Thurs., Trades and Labor Hall.
Frank Englehart, Pres.,
1207 Norwood St., S. E.
Carl Bently, R. S.,
623 9th St. S.
K. O. Bergstrand, F. S.,
1309 Oak St., S. E.
184. **CROW WING RIVER**, Staples, Minn., 1st-3d Sat., Butchers' Hall.
Joseph Arnold, Pres.
A. P. Hedberg, R. S.
Wm. Pfifer, F. S.,
Box 173.
185. **WASHOE**, Sparks, Nev., 4th Thurs., Federation Hall.
A. Krehnke, Pres.
A. B. Riggle, R. & F. S.
186. **TAMAQUA**, Tamaqua, Pa., 1st-3d Fri. eve., Manna Choir Hall.
Wm. H. Cool, Pres.,
20 Greenwood St.
Calvin Shock, R. S.,
302 Orwigsburg.
Geo. F. Endy, F. S.,
200 Orwigsburg St.
187. **O. K. CITY**, Oklahoma City, Okla., 1st-3d Thurs., 16½ and 18½ W. Main.
Hugh E. Smith, Pres.,
118½ Chickasaw.
D. E. Barnes, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 9.
J. Campbell, F. S.,
424 E. 6th St.
188. **BORDER CITY**, Ft. Smith, Ark., 1st-3d Fri., Labor Temple.
B. H. Harper, Pres.,
718 N. 5th.
J. W. Sargent, R. S.,
1106 N. 4th St.
C. M. Schriener, F. S.,
712 S. 18th St.
189. **ROCK ISLAND**, Chickasha, Okla., 1st-3d Tues., Union Labor Hall.
A. A. Meador, Pres.
D. R. Diepart, R. S.
R. E. Whitaker, F. S.
190. **SUGAR LOAF HILL**, Sapulpa, Okla., 1st-3d Sat., Payne Bldg.
A. B. McMurrrough, Pres.
W. H. Shouse, R. S.
J. S. Shouse, F. S.
191. **MCDONOGHVILLE**, McDonoghville, La., 4th Fri., Gould's Hall.
W. E. Babin, Pres.
Fred Erlinger, R. S.
Alexis Erlinger, F. S.
192. **PEE DEE**, Hamlet, N. C., 2d-4th Sat., K. of P. Hall.
G. W. Arnold, Pres.
W. M. Morgan, R. S.
C. C. Hawley, F. S.,
Box 112.
193. **PLATTE RIVER**, N. Platte, Neb., 4th Fri., 1st Nat. Bank.
L. I. Tucker, R. S.
221 S. Chestnut St.
Fred Smith, F. S.
194. **COLBERT**, Sheffield, Ala., 1st-3d Sat., Galloway Hall.
S. J. T. Wade, Pres.,
Tuscumbia, Ala.
Y. S. Harrington, R. S.,
Box 5, Tuscumbia, Ala.
J. E. Johnson, F. S.,
Box 111, Tuscumbia, Ala.
195. **UMATILLA**, Umatilla, Ore. Wm. Thorogood, Pres.
L. M. Bullock, R. & F. S.
196. **MAIN LINE**, Denver, Colo., 1st-2d-3d Sat., No. 2 Club Bldg.
C. E. Almy, Pres.
J. S. DeHaas, R. & F. S.,
3747 Marion St.
197. **GREEN RIVER**, Green River, Wyo., 2d & last Sat., Masonic Hall.
J. P. Richey, Pres.
Edw. Rumble, F. S.,
Box 372.
198. **GOGEBIC RANGE**, Hurley, Wis., every 4th Sat., Erspumer's Hall.
R. G. Hocking, Pres.
Frank E. Prosek, R. S.,
Box 235.
John Welsh, F. S.
199. **CROOKSTON**, Crookston, Minn., 1st-3d Mon., Room 10, Old Opera Block.
Carl Swanson, Pres.,
702 S. Ash St.
Thos. Quam, R. & F. S.,
624 Cowling St.
200. **ELM GROVE**, Russell, Ky., 1st-3d Wed., Gilley Bros.' Hall.
C. H. Williams, Pres.
John Robbins, R. S.
Sam Williams, F. S.
201. **KENTON**, Covington, Ky., 2d-4th Tues., 9th and Willard St.
B. M. Wedding, Pres.,
4 Baker St.
E. L. Bates, R. S.,
1428 Holman St.
T. J. Fayhe, F. S.,
156 W. 6th St.
202. **EL PASO**, El Paso, Tex., 1st-3d Wed., F. B. Hall, cor. S. Oregon and Overland Sts.
F. F. Henneberg, Pres.,
1421 Missouri St.
J. W. Shultz, R. S.,
710 Mesa Ave.
J. W. McDougal, F. S.,
1816 Texas St.
203. **PARSONS**, Parsons, Kas., 2d-4th Fri., Engineers' Hall.
A. W. Perry, Pres.,
2524 Belmont Ave.
A. W. Pruitt, R. S.,
312 N. Central St.
C. A. McCullough, F. S.,
2514 Washington.
204. **INDEPENDENT**, New Orleans, La., 3d Fri., Martain's Hall.
Jas. Fitzgerald, Pres.,
2405 N. Rampart St.
L. T. Lartigue, Jr., R. S.,
2202 N. Villere St.
Dan Connell, F. S.,
3816 De Henricourt St.
205. **CHAMPION**, Crewe, Va., 2d Sat., Odd Fellows' Hall.
C. C. Tucker, Pres.
I. V. Herring, R. S.
J. W. Williams, F. S.,
Box 38.
206. **COLORADO VALLEY**, Smithville, Tex., 1st-3d Wed., Odd Fellows' Hall.
W. L. Cunningham, Pres.
W. W. Taylor, R. S.
A. H. Smith, F. S.,
Box 335.
207. **NEWTON**, Newton, Kas., 1st-3d Thur., I. O. O. F. Hall.
P. A. Harrison, Pres.,
129 S. W. 3d St.
I. W. Rishel, R. S.,
522 W. Broadway.
D. P. Rigler, F. S.,
605 S. E. 2d St.
208. **TROPICAL**, Gorgona, Canal Zone, Panama, 1st-3d Mon.
J. T. Sanders, Pres.
Geo. Smith, R. S.
S. W. Newhard, F. S.,
Box 181.
209. **CLOUD CITY**, Leadville, Colo., 2d-4th Sat., Woodman Hall.
J. H. Baker, Pres.,
620 W. 3d St.
W. C. Vogel, R. S.
A. G. Keim, F. S.,
Box 89.
210. **MIAMI VALLEY**, Dayton, Ohio, 3d Tues., Hollencamp Bldg.
Michael Roach, Pres.,
61 York Ave.
M. J. Goodburn, R. S.,
21 Meigs St.
J. W. Blessing, F. S.,
34 Taylor St.
211. **MONITOR**, Pinnars, Va., 2d-4th Wed., Fraternity Hall.
D. W. Morris, Pres.,
Port Norfolk, Va.
V. L. Hutcheson, R. S.,
Pinnars, Va.
J. T. Stevenson, F. S.,
405 Maryland Ave., Port Norfolk, Va.
212. **WHITE CITY**, Somerset, Ky., 1st-3d Thurs., Owens' Hall.
Jack Carney, Pres.,
Luletha, Ky.
J. W. Castleberry, R. & F. S.,
Sta. A.
213. **PINE CREEK**, Galeton, Pa., 2d-4th Mon., F. O. E. Hall.
A. E. McLean, Pres.
W. Schoonover, R. S.
Geo. Meikle, F. S.,
Box 1434.
214. **SNOWFLAKE**, Eldon, Ia., 4th Wed., K. P. Hall.
J. O. Scott, Pres.
Roy Camblin, R. S.
A. L. Black, F. S.
215. **BILLINGS**, Billings, Mont., 2d-4th Thurs., Union Hall.
C. E. Roush, Pres.,
Box 952.
M. Frisch, R. S.,
117 N. 26th St.
Theo. England, F. S.,
606 N. 26th St.
216. **WEST CHICAGO**, Chicago, Ill., 3d Sat., 1878 N. Robey St.
Chas. Wagner, Pres.,
1531 N. Monticello Ave.
John Spohnholz, R. S.,
1750 Augusta St.
Adolph Hue, F. S.,
1438 N. Wood St.
217. **ROCK RIVER**, Janesville, Wis.
Albert Vining, Pres.,
16 Chatham St.
Fred Strampe, R. S.,
720 Oakhill Ave.
Leroy Maine, F. S.,
501 S. Jackson St.

168. OLD HICKORY, Roanoke, Va., 1st-3d Tues., Labor Home.
J. C. Long, Pres.,
312 4th Ave. N. W.
E. R. Wilburn, R. S.,
617 Henry St. S. W.
H. J. Merricks, F. S.,
R. F. D. 3, Box 5.
169. FLOW CITY, Moline, Ill., 4th Thurs., Industrial Hall, Rock Island, Ill.
Louis Fisher, Pres.,
2836 5th Ave., Rock Island, Ill.
Louis Conrad, R. S.,
530 16th St., E. Moline, Ill.
Fred M. Miller, F. S.,
Box 187, E. Moline, Ill.
170. TENNEVA, Bristol, Va., 2d-4th Thurs., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
W. S. Dudley, Pres.,
827 Russell St.
C. R. Barnes, R. S.,
626 Goodson, Bristol, Tenn.
C. E. Buckles, F. S.,
1224 Georgia Ave.,
Bristol, Tenn.
171. MIDLAND, Terrell, Tex., 1st-3d Fri., City Hall.
C. Austin, Pres.
A. G. Brookins, R. S.
W. K. Choate, F. S.,
809 Moore Ave.
172. SELECT, Kingsville, Tex., 2d-4th Tues., W. O. W. Hall.
W. A. Shields, Pres.
J. H. Johnson, R. S.
Jas. D. Sturm, F. S.,
Box 216.
173. KOOTENAY, Cranbrook, B. C., Can., 2d-4th Wed., Car-men's Hall.
F. McKenna, Pres.,
Watt Ave.
F. Stockwell, R. S.
Jos. Whittaker, F. S.
174. CORONATION, Medicine Hat, Alta, Can., 1st-3d Fri., Cochran's Hall.
Robert Shaw, Pres.
H. J. Love, R. S.,
Box 313.
F. J. O'Mara, F. S.
175. SCHUYLKILL, Port Car-bon, Pa., 2d-4th Tues., Co-lumbia Hall.
L. C. Thompson, Pres.,
Mechanicsville, Pottsville, Pa.
J. Wolf, R. S.,
Palo Alto, Pa.
Roy Robertson, F. S.,
Box 172.
176. SALIDA, Salida, Colo., 2d-4th Tues., Adlas Hall.
E. C. Quinn, Pres.,
703 E. St.
J. F. Sibley, R. S.,
549 E. 2d St.
O. Huffman, F. S.,
236 S. K St.
177. FREMONT, Fremont, Neb., 4th Monday.
A. J. Melvin, Pres.,
Cor. 2d and Clarkson.
Geo. Porter, R. S.,
Ira Zimmerman, F. S.,
Maple St.
178. CEREDO, Ceredo, W. Va., 1st-3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Thos. Ball, Pres.
Floyd Cole, R. S.
J. F. Johnson, F. S.
179. ROANOKE, Roanoke, Va., 2d-4th Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
H. H. Moorman, Pres.
124 11th St. S. E.
J. M. Keister, R. S.,
716 13th Ave. N. E.
W. O. Settles, F. S.,
914 7th St. N. E.
180. MONTREAL, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.
H. Lafley, Pres.,
87 Davidson St.
F. Lafley, R. S.,
87 Davidson St.
J. Oulette, F. S.,
167 Wurtelle.
181. PHOENIX, Lexington, Ky., 2d-4th Thurs., Kerby's Hall.
N. J. Mercer, Pres.,
711 Hambric Ave.
N. H. Turner, R. S.,
337 Nelson Ave.
T. W. Soper, F. S.,
372 E. 3d St.
182. ABERDEEN, Montreal, Can., 2d-3d Fri., 1877 N. Dowe St. W.
J. Rodney, Pres.,
195 St. Charles St.
W. S. Brayton, R. S.,
358 St. Louis.
P. Labrie, F. S.,
37 De Lonodierre.
183. UNITY, Richmond, Va., 1st-3d Sat., 25th and Broad St.
A. Parsons, Pres.,
Fulton Hill, Carrier B, No. 38
T. B. Watkins, R. S.,
631 3d Ave., Highland Park
M. E. Wilhelm, F. S.,
425 N. 33d St.
184. EXCELSIOR, South Rich-mond, Va., 2d-4th Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall, 8th and Hull Sts.
C. W. Eagles, Pres.,
Mosley, Va.
R. M. Hague, R. S.,
2008 Albany Ave.
A. L. Simpson, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 3.
185. SALT WATER, Newport News, Va., 1st-3d Fri., Ros-enbaum Hall, 2408 Washing-ton Ave.
C. J. Splvey, Pres.,
Orcutt Ave.
S. E. Parker, R. S.,
27th and Chestnut.
G. F. Harrell, F. S.,
1025 27th St.
186. MOUNT TACOMA, So. Ta-coma, Wash., 2d-4th Thurs., W. O. W. Hall, South Ta-coma.
E. W. Dallas, Pres.,
5413 Puget Sound Ave.
G. A. Thomas, R. S.,
5413 Alder St.
F. A. Webber, F. S.,
6417 Warner St.
187. JOPLIN, Joplin, Mo., 1st-3d Wed., 417 Main St.
W. H. Caruthers, Pres.,
1206 Indiana.
L. Z. Collier, R. S.,
J. L. Thornton, F. S.,
1022 Jackson St.
188. MERRIMAC, Portsmouth, Va., each Mon., 305 High St.
W. F. Warde, Pres.,
1122 Washington St.
C. D. Jackson, R. S.,
729 High St.
J. W. Parrott, F. S.,
1910 County St.
189. BIG SPRING, Big Spring, Tex., 1st-3d Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
F. C. Claypool, Pres.
H. L. Cook, R. S.,
Box 117.
E. C. May, F. S.
190. NEEDLES, Needles, Cal., 1st-3d Mon.
F. M. Kissinger, Pres.,
Box 704.
M. Rookard, R. S.,
Box 266.
A. T. Swearingen, F. S.,
Box 324.
191. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Alexander, Va., 2d-4th Mon., K. of P. Hall.
C. Connelly, Pres.,
119 1/2 N. Fayette St.
W. R. Studd, R. S.,
815 Duke St.
C. M. McIntosh, F. S.,
1702 Duke St.
192. NEW ONTARIO, North Bay, Ont., 4th Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall.
W. Soule, Pres.
R. Moffatt, R. S.
Wm. Legg, F. S.,
Box 1268.
193. BIG SANDY, Ashland, Ky., 2d-4th Wed., Pollock Bldg.
H. E. Osten, Pres.,
E. Winchester and 29th St.
J. C. Scott, R. S.,
Sta. 1.
E. Ballard, F. S.,
721 E. Montgomery.
194. ROCKY MOUNTAIN, Colo-rado Springs, Colo., 4th Fri., Carpenter's Hall.
R. W. Shideler, Pres.,
1820 Millard Ave., Colorado City, Colo.
T. T. Sanderson, R. S.,
P. O. Box 774.
J. W. Carman, F. S.,
217 N. El Paso St.
195. LAUREL, Laurel, Mont., 2d-4th Thurs., Westbrook-Held Hall.
John Brickman, Pres.
Robert McClarren, R. S.
John Farrell, F. S.
196. FORWARD, Windsor, Ont., Can.
R. Burfield, Pres.,
159 Aiken St.
F. C. Nelson, R. S.,
167 Arthur St.
O. E. Sweet, F. S.,
37 1/2 Louis Ave.
197. CASCADE, North Bend, B. C., Can., 3d Sat.
E. Restall, Pres.
Hugh Durkin, R. & F. S.
198. WILCOE, Wilcoe, W. V., 1st-3d Sat.
T. J. Blevins, Pres.
J. M. Riddle, R. S.
W. J. Duncan, F. S.
199. PINE GROVE, Amory, Miss., 3d Sat., Mize Hall.
A. L. Smith, Pres.
O. P. Lockridge, R. S.
V. L. Egger, F. S.
200. FLATHEAD VALLEY, Whitefish, Mont., 1st Tues.
E. J. Boyle, Pres.,
Box 113.
E. W. Collins, R. & F. S.,
Box 341.
201. MERIDIAN, Meridian, Miss., 2d-4th Sat., Federation Hall.
J. E. Beddingfield, Pres.
H. G. Holbrook, R. & F. S.,
1117 35th Ave.
202. O. K., Cherokee, Kas., 2d-4th Sat.
J. E. Layton, Pres.
H. D. Pipe, F. S.
C. U. Bender, R. S.
203. MT. MENA, Heavener, Ok., 2d-4th Wed., Walker Hall.
J. J. LaGasse, Pres.
John Wright, R. & F. S.,
L. B. 426.
204. MOOSE JAW, Moose Jaw, Sask., Can., 1st-3d Thurs., Trades and Labor Hall.
W. Stephenson, Pres.,
Gen. Del.
W. J. Stagg, R. S.,
Box 795.
A. Greenman, F. S.,
South Hill.

205. SPENCER, Salisbury, N. C.,
1st-3d Mon., Eagle Hall.
J. W. Parks, Pres.,
Box 137, Spencer, N. C.
E. L. Klutz, R. S.,
— N. Main St.
B. F. Voncannon, F. S.,
Spencer, N. C.
206. JONESBORO, Jonesboro,
Ark., 1st Mon., Woodman
Hall.
W. R. King, Pres.
H. Micklish, R. & F. S.,
705 Huntington Ave.
207. THAYER, Thayer, Mo., 4th
Mon., Carmen's Hall.
S. B. Pierce, Pres.
J. S. Tucker, R. S.,
Couch, Mo.
H. W. Harrison, F. S.
208. ROSEBUD, Chelyan, W. Va.,
2d-4th Tues., K. P. Hall.
H. F. Eskins, Pres.
P. J. Creacy, R. S.,
Ohley, W. Va.
A. T. Williams, F. S.,
Ohley, W. Va.
209. LAKE MINNEWASKA,
Glenwood, Minn.
Carl A. Walen, Pres.,
Gen. Del.
Lloyd Robards, R. & F. S.,
Gen. Del.
210. VIRGINIA, Virginia, Minn.,
J. J. Woods, Pres.
Neils Weland, R. S.
J. A. Poveski, F. S.
211. LOOKOUT, Chattanooga,
Tenn., 2d-4th Fri., 9½ E. 8th
St.
Walter Means, Pres.,
Rosswell Ave.
J. W. Ralrden, R. S.,
9 Bennett Ave.
W. F. Dickert, F. S.,
705 Willow St., Hyde Park.
212. CASTLE VALLEY, Helper,
Utah, 3d Wed., K. P. Hall.
W. C. Grimes, Pres.
Jos. O'Berta, R. & F. S.,
Box 535.
213. LAKEVIEW, Springfield,
Mo., 1st-3d Thurs., B. of R.
T. Hall.
E. Schofield, Pres.,
E. Commercial St.
Gilmore Goerke, R. S.,
Box 114, Central Sta.
P. G. Reich, F. S.,
1126 Prospect Ave.
214. TUSCALOOSA, Tuscaloosa,
Ala., 2d-4th Fri.
P. Sullivan, Pres.
Homer Appleyard, R. S.,
Gen. Del.
J. L. McCracken, F. S.,
1624 26th Ave.
215. YELLOWSTONE, Living-
ston, Mont., 1st-3d Tues.,
Masonic Hall.
Chas. Richards, Pres.,
532 N. East St.
Frank C. Taylor, R. S.,
1114 E. Lewis St.
Duncan Cameron, F. S.,
531 N. G St.
216. RIO GRANDE, Alamosa,
Colo., 1st-3d Sat.
A. E. Ables, Pres.
F. Rice, R. S.
Curtin Manley, F. S.
217. WELLINGTON, Wellington,
Kas., 2d-4th Fri.
Carlyle Smith, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 7.
S. M. Chism, R. S.,
304 N. Elm.
C. H. Silvers, F. S.,
209 N. Elm.
218. UNITED FOUR, Wichita,
Kas., 1st-3d Fri.
C. Tanquary, Pres.
Orient Shops.
G. B. Cartwright, R. S.,
517 S. Vine.
R. W. Prier, F. S.,
Orient Shops.
219. WINNEBAGO, Fon du Lac,
Wis., 3d Mon., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
Patrick Dore, Pres.,
924 Mich. Ave. N.
Chas. R. Holtz, R. & F. S.,
126 Harrison Place.
220. BBAUMONT, Neodesha, Kas.,
1st-3d Tues.
Gilbert Cutsinger, Pres.
Geo. Lawrence, R. & F. S.,
Box 892.
221. ST. JOHN, St. John, N. B.,
Canada, 3d Tues.
F. L. Barrett, Pres.,
301 Brussels St.
Henry Tower, R. S.,
8 St. Paul Ave.
J. McKechnie, F. S.,
140 City Road.
222. MIZPAH, Whistler, Ala.,
2d-4th Thurs., I. O. O. F.
Hall.
R. N. Pittman, Pres.
G. W. Parker, R. S.
W. R. Sharp, F. S.
223. FORT SUMPTER, Charles-
ton, S. C., 4th Thurs, Irish
Volunteers' Hall.
B. H. Hogg, Pres.,
31 Blake St.
C. E. Smith, R. S.,
153 Church St.
J. Dunning, F. S.,
177 St. Phillip St.
224. SIGNAL BUTTE, Miles
City, Mont., 2d-4th Fri., La-
bor Hall.
Thos. Grogan, Pres.,
Box 416.
John Reissbeck, R. S.,
St. Paul Hotel.
Theo. Matzen, F. S.,
Box 175.
225. CRESCENT, New Orleans,
La., 2d-4th Sat., McMahon's
Hall, Dryades and Callopo Sts.
H. F. Marahrens, Pres.,
2516 Thalia St.
J. T. Murphy, R. S.,
2223 Thalia St.
J. H. Aitken, F. S.,
225 S. Dorgenois St.
226. CENTRAL CITY, Macon,
Ga., every Thurs., Lackey's
Hall.
E. E. Bateman, Pres.,
121 Maple St.
E. B. Campbell, R. S.,
657 Elm St.
Jno. M. Woods, F. S.,
101 Nelson St.
227. FREEPORT, Freeport, Ill.,
1st-3d Tues., 107 Stephenson
St.
J. C. Dawson, Pres.,
90 Winnishiek St.
M. C. Jenkins, R. S.,
143½ Stephens St.
J. L. Holbert,
22 Iroquois St.
228. BAIRD, Baird, Tex., 2d-4th
Wed., in I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. F. Greenrock, Pres.
J. W. Farmer, R. & F. S.,
Box 33.
229. PROGRESS, Carleton Jct.,
Ont., Can., 4th Thurs., Cliff's
Hall.
Thos. Carson, Pres.
Jas. Richards, R. S.
J. R. Galvon, F. S.
230. OTTAWA, Ottawa, Ont., 4th
Thurs., Rosemont Ave. Hall.
Thos. Broad, Pres.,
50 Melrose Ave.
- J. L. Nell, R. S.,
61 Pine St.
Geo. Reilly, F. S.,
11 Melrose Ave., Hintonburg.
231. STAND PAT, Roseville, Cal.
every Monday.
N. Koerner, Pres.
I. C. Howser, R. & F. S.,
Box 715.
232. MAGNOLIA, Monroe, La.,
1st-3d Mon., Eagles' Hall.
R. W. Winberg, Pres.,
Box 84.
C. G. Brusich, R. S.,
214 North 7th St.
I. C. Castles, F. S.,
710 Oak St.
233. DALHART, Dalhart, Tex.,
1st-3d Tues., M. W. A. Hall.
C. H. Schroeder, Pres.,
Box 269.
J. E. Thomson, R. S.,
Phil Childers, F. S.
234. ST. MARIE, Montreal, Que.,
Can., 1st-3d Fri., Lemieux
Hall, cor. Lafontaine and
Iberville.
J. B. Lavole, Pres.,
2 Shepperd.
Adilard Laurendeau, F. S.,
70 5th Ave., Vianville.
235. PECOS VALLEY, Amarillo,
Tex., 2d-4th Wed., I. O. O.
F. Hall.
T. N. Butler, Pres.
Lloyd Tibbs, R. S.,
509 S. Lincoln St.
E. L. Richardson, F. S.,
209 N. Grant.
236. LAKE OF THE WOODS,
Kenora, Ont., Can., 3d Fri.,
Orange Hall.
A. Kilpatrick, Pres.
F. J. Connett, R. S.
H. Marshall, F. S.
237. UNION, Vicksburg, Miss.,
1st-3d Tues., K. of P. Hall.
Joe Rigley, Pres.,
1225 Washington St.
F. L. Reeks, R. S.,
R. R. No. 2, care R. S. God-
ley.
F. Gretsinger, F. S.,
R. F. D. 1.
238. PANHANDLE, Childress,
Tex., 2d-4th Sat., Labor
Temple.
T. C. Baliff, Pres.
E. P. Sigler, R. S.
Fred Higgs, F. S.,
Box 412.
239. MISSISQUOI, Farnham,
Que., Can., 3d Thurs., St.
Joseph's Hall.
O. Robillard, Pres.
A. Brodeur, R. & F. S.
240. SELMA, Selma, Ala., 2d-4th
Wed., Hall at cor. Ala. Ave.
and Maxey St.
R. F. Machem, Pres.,
117 Water Ave.
J. E. McMullen, R. S.,
106 Lawrence St.
Chas. Pressley, F. S.,
2312 Selma.
241. MISSOULA, Missoula, Mont.,
1st-3d Wed., Annex Hall.
A. T. Forsythe, Pres.,
1228 Phillips St.
John Musin, R. S.,
Box 942.
Jno. P. Jacobson, F. S.,
Box 763.
242. BLAIR, McAdam Junction,
N. B., Can., 4th Thursday,
Orange Hall.
Frank V. Short, Pres.,
Wm. B. Johnson, R. S.
E. B. Herd, F. S.

243. BEAVER CREEK, Waurika, Okla., 2d-4th Sat.
M. L. Williams, Pres.
A. E. Thom, R. & F. S.
244. SHREVEPORT, Shreveport, La., 1st-3d Thurs., K. of P. Hall.
D. P. Gerald, Pres.,
2715 Stonewall St.
A. E. Stiffle, R. S.,
1714 Howard St.
F. W. Reid, F. S.,
R. F. D. 2, Box 108.
245. INTERCOLONIAL, Moncton, N. B., Can., 1st-3d Fri., Sons of Temperance Hall.
D. A. Bigger, Pres.
Daniel McNaughton, R. S.,
42 Cameron St.
F. C. Wilson, F. S.,
99 Pine St.
246. CHATTAHOOCHEE, Columbus, Ga., 2d-4th Wed., Royal Arcenum Hall.
W. G. Kent, Pres.,
Phoenix, Ala.
S. Denson, R. S.,
1209 14th St.
R. G. Jones, F. S.,
Phoenix City, Ala.
247. AMERICUS, Americus, Ga., 2d-4th Fri., K. of P. Hall.
W. J. Gunn, Pres.
S. C. Daniel, R. S.,
605 Jackson Ave.
W. H. St. John, F. S.,
100 Cherry St.
248. MIDDLE WEST, East St. Louis, Ill.
R. V. Steiner, Pres.,
1237 Mo. Ave.
P. M. Johnson, R. S.,
609 Brady Ave.
A. W. Hayes, F. S.,
512A Braddy Ave.
249. GRAND CANYON, Winslow, Ariz., every Wed.
A. O. Blanks, Pres.
F. E. Munro, R. S.
A. Garduno, F. S.
250. BRUNSWICK, Lawrenceville, Va., 2d-4th Tues., Pythian Hall.
J. L. Ivey, Pres.
W. E. Braswell, R. S.
J. W. Keeton, F. S.
251. WIREGRASS, Fitzgerald, Ga., 1st-3d Tues., W. R. C. Hall.
M. R. Bowers, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 6.
C. T. Skinner, R. S.,
707 W. Altamaha St.
J. H. Bowers, F. S.,
706 W. Altamaha St.
252. SPOKANE, Spokane, Wash., 2d-4th Mon., Oliver Hall.
Arthur Miller, Pres.,
E. 2021 Pacific Ave.
Arthur Schmidt, R. S.,
E. 1823 Catalda Ave.
Jullius Mueller, F. S.,
1704 E. 4th Ave.
253. HUB OF THE WEST, Saskatoon, Sask., Can., 3d Tues., Labor Temple.
W. Vowles, R. S.,
126 Ave. E. South.
R. Dykes, F. S.
254. ANCHOR, Deer Lodge, Mont., 2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Geo. Horn, Pres.
Wm. E. Long, R. S.,
Box 664.
Wm. Hahn, F. S.
255. TEXLINE, Texline, Texas, 3d Fri., M. W. A. Hall.
H. W. Mier, Pres.
P. G. Fletcher, R. S.,
Box 23.
J. C. House, F. S.,
Box 161.
256. ST. PATRICK, Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can., 1st Wed., 3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Jos. Marquis, Pres.,
Blaisville, Que.
Albani Riou, R. S.
T. Caron, F. S.
257. GOODLAND, Goodland, Kas., 2d-4th Sat., Robinson Hall.
W. D. Vanscoyk, Pres.
Grover Knees, R. S.,
Box 601.
Mills Wood, F. S.
258. BEAVER, West Toronto, Ont., Can., 3d Wed., James Hall.
John Edw. McEwan, Pres.,
94 Prescott Ave.
J. W. Buckley, R. S.,
Mt. Dennis, Ont., Can.
Walter H. Pooler, F. S.,
25 Westmoreland Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.
259. FAIRBURY, Fairbury, Neb., 4th Mon., Jenkins' Hall.
Ed Carr, Pres.
R. W. Cole, R. S.
Bert Kirby, F. S.
260. MOBRIDGE, Mobridge, S. D., 1st-3d Thurs.
C. A. Hoffman, Pres.
L. C. Buchholtz, R. S.
J. S. Keller, F. S.,
Box 295.
261. MOUNTAIN CITY, Greenville, S. C., 2d-4th Tues.
Wm. L. Reeves, Pres.,
840 W. Washington St.
C. L. Sammons, R. S.,
1024 Hampton Ave.,
L. M. Shuman, F. S.,
309 Westfield St.
262. ELKO, Richmond, Va., 1st-3d Tues., Labor Temple.
P. E. Glass, Pres.,
918 N. 22d St.
A. Haverstock, R. S.,
R. R. 7, Box 3 So.
G. W. Witham, F. S.,
2109 Leigh St.
263. ST. CROIX, Calais, Maine.
Frank Dow, Pres.,
St. Stephen, N. B.
V. E. Bellis, R. S.,
221 North St., Milltown, Me.
Wm. A. Kelley, F. S.,
Milltown, N. B.
264. MOUNTAIN VIEW, Three Forks, Mont., 1st-3d Mondays.
Orlando Robson, Pres.
Wm. Fred Rice, R. S.,
Irvin Bond, F. S.
265. KAHOKA, E. St. Louis, Ill., 1st-3d Tues., Metropolitan Bldg., 5th and Mo. Ave.
Bert Ham, Pres.,
523 S. 10th St.
T. J. Brennan, R. S.,
719 Converse Ave.
W. H. Weber, F. S.,
1843 Piggett Ave.
266. LOYAL, Sioux City, Ia., 4th Mon., Labor Temple, 510 5th St.
Fred Holt, Pres.,
914 Court St.
W. L. Stoddard, R. S.,
1202 Court St.
Frank Scott, F. S.,
1112 Plymouth St.
267. MT. ERIE, Stamps, Ark., 2d-4th Wed., W. O. W. Hall.
C. W. Petry, Pres.
Ben Walthall, R. S.
S. R. Halliburton, F. S.,
Box 242.
268. PORTLAND, Portland, Ore., 2d-4th Wed., Carpenters' Hall.
R. Sinfield, Pres.,
490 Flint St.
- F. M. Adams, R. S.,
350 Gilean St.
Jos. Vana, F. S.,
708 E. 14th St. So.
269. BAY, Bay City, Mich., 3d Mon., 207 Woodside Ave.
Geo. L. Cleaver, Pres.,
145 Marshall St., Esserville.
Albert W. Rhode, R. S.,
108 Parker St.
John Zimmerman, F. S.,
R. R. 1, Esserville.
270. STATEN ISLAND, Richmond, N. Y.
P. J. Garrity, Pres.,
62 Prince St., Stapleton, N. Y.
Wm. Cornell, R. S.,
98 Lockman Ave.
Mariner's Harbor Sta.,
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Jas. Smith, F. S.,
134 Maple Ave.
Mariner's Harbor Sta.,
Port Richmond, N. Y.
271. FRENCH BROAD, Asheville, N. C., 2d-4th Thurs., Early's Hall.
T. L. Pennell, Pres.,
58 Jefferson St.
S. C. Waddell, R. S.,
33 Louis St.
R. A. Harris, F. S.,
94 Chugman Ave.
272. MILFORD, Milford, Utah, 1st-3d Mon., Opera Hall.
C. W. Morse, Pres.
Arthur McAulley, R. S.
Chas. Drebellus, F. S.
273. DAVENPORT, Davenport, Ia., 1st-3d Mon., Union Hall, 506 W. 3d St.
Henry Graune, Pres.,
1013 W. 6th St.
W. J. Simpson, R. S.,
1032 Farnum St.
Louise Pearson, F. S.,
613 Farnum St.
274. ARSENAL, Rock Island, Ill., 1st-3d Wed., Biaclin Hall, 1502 2d Ave.
F. H. Wells, Pres.,
619 3d Ave., E., Moline, Ill.
C. Johnson, R. S.
C. D. Schluter, F. S.,
2915 11 1/2 Ave.
275. KEY CITY, Dubuque, Ia., 2d-4th Thurs., Harstet Hall, cor. 19th and White St.
John Haupter, Pres.
Frank Artus, R. S.,
1735 Washington St.
Albert Kruse, F. S.,
817 Highbluff St.
276. SAVANNA, Savanna, Ill., 4th Sat., Woodmen's Hall.
Joseph Frazier, Pres.,
Box 258.
Wm. Weitsel, R. S.,
Chas. Sager, F. S.
277. WAYNE, Philadelphia, Pa., 3d Thurs., N. E. Cor. 9th & Spring Garden.
John J. Gribbin, Pres.,
315 Armat St.
Franklin Poley, R. S.,
5937 Norwood St., Germantown.
D. Mulharen, F. S.,
469 E. Penn St., Germantown.
278. GATEWAY CITY, La Crosse, Wis., 2d Mon., K. of P. Hall.
John Cunneen, Pres.,
528 Mill St.
Martin Schjolberg, R. & F. S.,
1118 Berlin St.
279. AUSTIN, Austin, Minn., every last Thurs., Firemen's Hall.
Thos. Mork, Pres.
Chas. Hennhold, F. S.,
105 Division St.

280. BAYOU CITY, Houston, Tex., 4th Thurs., Southern Hall.
S. Wheelless, Pres., 1613 Ferry St.
E. C. Harris, R. S., 2717 N. Sabine St.
J. E. French, F. S., 1703 Ferry St.
281. FORKED DEER, Jackson, Tenn., 1st-3d Thurs., Eagle's Hall.
J. L. Fletcher, Pres.
E. B. Gowan, R. S.
M. Allison, F. S., 427 Short St.
282. MASON CITY, Mason City, Ia., last Sun.
Chas. Colloton, Pres., 123 E. Miller St.
John Johnson, R. & F. S., 433 Cottage Ave.
283. QUEBEC, Quebec, Can.
J. O. Pelchat, Pres., 43 St. Joseph St., St. Roch.
Jules Belanger, R. S., 12 Cheviere St., St. Saviour, Que.
Emil Legare, F. S., 78 St. Francois St. St. Roch.
284. CHICAGO BELT, Chicago, Ill., 3d Tues., Backus Hall, 8428 Vincennes Rd.
Herman Albracht, Pres., 543 W. 61st St.
Clarence Gruhlke, R. S., 8937 Lowe Ave.
John R. Wurl, F. S., 8718 Parnell Ave.
285. ALBERT LEA, Albert Lea, Minn., 3d Sun., C. R. I. & P. Shops.
P. Getrick, Pres., General Delivery.
C. A. Pratt, R. & F. S., 102 S. 1st Ave., West.
286. ZINC CITY, La Salle, Ill., 3d Sun., Eagles' Hall, cor. Main and Gooding.
Geo. Allen, Pres., 527 10th St.
Wm. C. Flynn, R. S., 453 2d St.
Conrad Arnold, F. S., Sw. cor. 10th & Grand, Peru, Ill.
287. ROCK CITY, Wabash, Ind., 2d-4th Sat., Union Hall.
Jos. Buchholz, Pres., 835 East St.
Geo. Andrews, R. S., 366 East St.
R. L. Rutherford, F. S., 705 N. Wabash.
288. HOPE, Enid, Okla., every Tues., Labor Hall.
Ellis McConnell, Pres., Geo. W. McKee, R. S., 611 W. Walnut.
Wm. Mead, F. S.
289. COMET, Lethbridge, Alta., 1st-3d Tues., Labor Hall.
L. Stockwell, Pres., A. E. Adolphson, R. S., 413 12th St. N.
H. Jarvis, F. S., Box 2102.
290. HURON, Chicago, O., 3d Sat., Wolf's Hall.
J. J. Wolfe, Pres.
C. T. Dye, R. & F. S.
291. COAL VALLEY, Carbondale, Ill., 1st-3d Sat., 7:30 p. m., I. O. O. F. Hall.
M. V. Treese, Pres.
Wm. Blackburn, R. & F. S., 206 W. Elm St.
292. SHERMAN, Sherman, Tex., every Mon., Bailey Hall.
A. D. Scarbrough, Pres.
- J. K. Odle, R. S., 212 E. Pecan St.
B. B. Walker, F. S., 606 N. Willow St.
293. LORIMER, Cape Girardeau, Mo., 3d Wed., Haas Hall.
J. C. Faust, Pres., 418 S. Hanover.
Gus Stein, R. & F. S., 725 Morgan Oak St.
294. EUREKA SPRINGS, Leslie, Ark., 2d-4th Wed.
B. M. Paxton, Pres.
U. L. Kane, R. & F. S.
295. Sarnia, Sarnia Tunnel, Ont., Can., last Mon.
D. Campbell, Pres., 321 Russell St.
A. Baker, R. S., 401 George St.
W. F. Gibson, F. S., 301 Russell St. So.
296. ELKINS, Elkins, W. Va.
Jas. W. Brown, Pres., 904 Gorman.
P. H. Sauntz, R. S., 603 Yoakum St.
S. L. Sinsel, F. S., 615 Yoakum St.
297. SURPRISE, Chicago, Ill., 2d-4th Tues., Anderson Hall, 54th and Wentworth Ave.
Jos. Laess, Pres., 4413 5th Ave.
Albert Bennett, R. S., 5006 Princeton.
C. Johnson, F. S., 5641 Wentworth Ave.
298. WYMORE, Wymore, Neb., 2d Mon., A. O. U. W. Hall.
M. D. Mayer, Pres., Wm. Fullwood, R. S.
J. K. Lewis, F. S.
299. MINNEHAHA, South Minneapolis, Minn., 1st-3d Mon., Mozart Hall, 1417 Wash. Ave., South.
G. A. Pearson, Pres., 2928 Bloomington Ave.
E. Ekelund, R. S., 2413 31st Ave., So.
Thos. Lavers, F. S., 2837 17th Ave. S.
300. THE COLUMBIA, Columbia, S. C., 2d-4th Sat., City Federation Hall.
W. H. Brigman, Pres., 1929 Blanding.
O. B. Jenkins, R. S., 2315 Lady St.
W. H. Hinnant, F. S., 1718 Blanding St.
301. FULTON, Valley Jct., Ia., 2d-4th Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Ralph Bruce, Pres.
Oran Septer, R. S.
C. A. Morrow, F. S.
302. LAGRANDE, Lagrande, Ore., 1st-3d Wed.
J. R. McNow, Pres. & F. S., 1317 W. Ave.
303. JACKSONVILLE, Jacksonville, Fla., every Fri., 136 E. Bay St.
J. A. Davis, Pres.
J. F. McClellan, R. S., Highway Branch.
H. L. Watkins, F. S., 548 Spruce St.
304. UNITY, St. Thomas, Ont., Can., 2d-4th Thurs., Court Elgin Hall.
Chas. Bolton, Pres., 18 Devonshire Place.
Fred Thompson, R. S., 163 Willington St.
Thos. W. Card, F. S., 39 West Ave.
305. DAUPHIN, Dauphin, Man., Can., 3d Fri.
E. Shuttleworth, Pres.
- A. Westbrook, R. S.
F. Firth, F. S.
306. BRAZOS VALLEY, Teague, Texas, 1st-3d Thurs., K. of P. Hall.
T. Reed, Pres.
S. J. Seay, R. S., Box 566.
Chas. McKinnon, F. S.
307. PUGET SOUND, Seattle, Wash., 2d-4th Wed., Hall 203 Labor Temple.
J. H. Cleague, Pres., 3207 Walnut Ave., W.
C. H. Adams, R. S., 202 9th Ave., S.
F. O. Schnebly, F. S., 1108 E. 55th St.
308. HARLOWTOWN, Harlowtown, Mont., 4th Wed.
Ira Nichols, Pres., Lewistown, Mont.
W. B. Glenn, R. & F. S.
309. CLINTON, Clinton, Ill., 2d-4th Wed., G. A. R. Hall.
G. W. Geer, Pres., 1406 E. Washington St., R. F. D. No. 5.
A. V. Cox, R. S., 1319 E. Washington St.
H. Overfield, F. S., 118 Railroad Ave.
310. MILWAUKEE, Milwaukee, Wis., 1st-3d Mon., Berg's Hall, 323-325 Chestnut St.
Abraham Wolfenden, Pres., 1012 6th St.
Edw. Killian, R. S., 34 36th St.
Henry Achterberg, F. S., 890 34th St.
311. MARION, Marion, Ia., 1st Mon., C. M. & St. P. Hose House.
Arlie Settle, Pres.
L. Klumph, R. S.
Ernest Luence, F. S.
312. BUTLER, Butler, Pa.
J. N. Monroe, Pres., 634 Brady, St. Extension.
P. J. Wigton, R. S., 413 Franklin St.
F. E. Bartley, F. S., 415 Spruce St.
313. PRIDE OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, D. C.
J. T. Crawford, Pres., Brookland, D. C.
B. J. Shannahan, R. S., 712 7th St., N. E.
C. T. Cross, F. S., 916 K St., N. E.
314. THE MANDAN, Mandan, N. D., 4th Sat., K. O. T. M. Hall.
Leonard Loveland, Pres., Frank Grunfelder, R. S., 310 1st St., N. S.
Anton D. Fritz, F. S., 408 4th Ave., N. E.
316. GREENVILLE, Greenville, Pa., 1st-3d Thurs., Union Hall.
Lester Davis, Pres., Stewart Ave.
Chas. Kilner, R. S., R. F. D. No. 48.
W. R. Fox, F. S., 171 S. Mercer St.
317. BECKWITH, Smith's Falls, Ont., Can., 3d Thurs.
F. Bradley, Pres., Box 644.
H. Paquette, R. & F. S.
318. WAGONER, Wagoner, Okla., 1st-3d-5th Thurs., Lamb's Hall.
N. D. Stamps, Pres., Box 566.
C. A. Davis, R. & F. S., Box 402.

319. KITTITAS, Ellensburg, Wash.
1st-3d Sat., K. of P. Hall.
J. J. Reynolds, Pres.,
605 W. 3d St.
Thos. Beck, R. S.,
303 S. Ruby St.
Fred Haas, F. S.,
601 W. 7th St.
320. ESTHERVILLE, Estherville,
Ia., 3d Thurs.
Jonas Amdal, Pres.
Benj. E. West, R. S.,
814 S. 9th St.
Joe N. Peterson, F. S.,
311 Washington St.
321. TURTLE RIVER, Grand
Forks, N. D., 3d Thurs.
Frank Belk, Pres.,
403 Oak St.
John Girard, R. & F. S.,
Room 23, Idding Block.
322. JAMES RIVER, Jamestown,
N. D., 3d Wed., Foresters
Hall.
C. J. Deuchshire, Pres.
W. E. Oliver, R. S.,
723 7th Ave. N.
I. L. Wright, F. S.,
1119 W. Main.
323. COBURG, Kansas City, Mo.,
3d Fri., 6900 Independence Rd.
Ed Bowman, Pres.,
6212 E. Independence Rd.
Geo. H. Cook, R. & F. S.,
118 N. Drury Ave.
324. STELLARTON, Stellarton,
N. S., Can., last Tues.
E. Langille, Pres.
C. L. Briggs, R. S.
Hugh A. Stewart, F. S.
325. FRASCATI, Mobile, Ala., 1st
Thurs. and 1st Thurs. after
20th, C. T. C. Hall.
J. A. Blackman, Pres.,
917 S. Lawrence.
W. H. Curry, F. & R. S.,
707 Elmira St.
326. VEGAS, Las Vegas, Nev.,
every 17th, Headquarters Hall.
L. A. Wynaught, Pres.
Roy Hatfield, R. S.
T. K. Noblitt, F. S.
327. BISHOP DEEK, San Luis
Obispo, Cal., Justice Hall.
G. M. Hawkins, R. & F. S.,
1121 George St.
328. HUGO, Hugo, Okla., 2d-4th
Mon., B. of L. E. Hall.
C. B. Stell, Pres.
J. H. Reese, R. S.
W. H. Trent, F. S.
329. FT. HAMILTON, Hamilton,
Ont., meets every 17th, 430
Henry St.
F. Lynn, Pres.,
429 Henry St.
A. K. Rugg, R. S.,
925 S. 12th St.
Chas. Letsche, F. S.,
927 S. 12th St.
330. HAVERHILL, Woodsville,
N. H., 2d Wed., K. P. Hall.
R. E. Clark, Pres.
W. L. Ford, R. S.
L. M. Hodgkins, F. S.
331. OHIO VALLEY, Huntington,
W. Va., 1st-3d Sat., Davis'
Hall.
M. F. Cook, Pres.,
2018 8th Ave.
Evan Massie, R. S.,
1922 7th Ave.
R. B. Odell, F. S.,
2016 8th Ave.
332. LEBANON VALLEY, Ruth-
erford, Pa., 3d-4th Thurs., at
Hummelstown, Pa.
Jno. Davis, Pres.,
Hummelstown, Pa.
John Lenker, R. S.,
912 S. 19th St.
- Harrisburg, Pa.
Harry Halbert, F. S.,
1416 North St., Harrisburg, Pa.
333. TAYLOR, Taylor, Tex., 1st-
3d Fri.
A. E. Bush, Pres.
G. L. Daniels, R. & F. S.
334. DUPO, Dupon, Ill., 3d Tues.,
Addenburger Hall.
J. J. Hodder, Pres.,
1327 Natalie Ave., E. St.
Louis, Ill.
H. Haskenhoff, R. S.,
R. F. D. 1, Box 11A, E. St.
Louis, Ill.
H. H. Peep, F. S.,
R. F. D. 1, Columbia, Ill.
335. HANGING ROCK, Mt. Car-
mel, Ill., 2d-4th Thurs., Len-
nert Hall.
H. B. Brines, Pres.,
422 W. 6th St.
C. McCallister, R. S.,
Gen. Del.
W. L. Blank, F. S.,
726 W. 6th St.
336. CHANNING, Channing,
Mich.
Arthur Olson, Pres.
Joe Bendroski, F. S.
337. MILL CREEK VALLEY,
Cincinnati, O., 2d-3d Thurs.,
Wuebler's Hall, opposite court
house.
P. J. Muller, Pres., 1223 W. 7th
St.
H. Yager, P. S.,
1123 W. 9th Ave.
338. INDUSTRIAL, Midvale, Utah,
1st-3d Fri., I. O. O. F. Hall.
P. A. Rezzerto, Pres.
Sigford Kim, R. S.,
Sandy, Utah, R. F. D. 1.
Earl Aylet, F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 3.
339. WHEAT CITY, Brandon,
Man., Can., 2d-4th Fridays,
Trades Hall.
A. R. McKenzie, Pres.,
525 17th St.
C. Page, R. S.,
451 Franklin St.
C. Harrold, F. S.,
632 Rosser Ave. E.
340. F. M. COLLINS, Hempstead,
Tex., every Sun.
C. B. Doran, Pres.
L. C. Mullenweg, R. S.
J. T. Free, F. S.
341. FARGO, Fargo, N. D., 4th
Fri., Union Hall.
Chas. Hermanson, Pres.,
1509 3d Ave. N.
Alex. Clauson, R. S.,
St. Paul Hotel.
Chas. Lindquist, F. S.,
Dilworth, Minn., Box 976.
342. ISLAND CITY, Galveston,
Tex., 2d-4th Tues., Cooks and
Walters' Hall.
F. Kirsh, Pres.,
3512 G St.
W. E. J. McDonald, R. S.,
3328 Ave. H.
C. A. Barlimann, Jr., F. S.,
710 37th St.
343. BAD LANDS, Glendive,
Mont., 1st Mon.
F. Gruike, Pres.
E. S. Stocky, F. S.
344. DUBOIS, Eldon, Mo., 1st-3d
Tues., Masonic Hall.
Ora D. Boone, Pres.,
Arthur Hays, R. S.
D. McCossland, F. S.
345. WHIRLWIND, Regina, Sask.
Can.
H. J. Gardner, Pres.,
1362 Scarth.
E. R. Adams, R. S.,
Box 456.
- S. A. Cage, F. S.,
Gen. Del.
346. SACRAMENTO, Sacramento,
Calif., 1st-3d Mon., Labor
Temple.
J. W. Chard, Pres.,
5th Ave. Hotel.
E. B. Rogers, R. S.,
1016 1/2 J St.
N. Jorstad, F. S.,
911 K St.
347. SHUNIA, Port Arthur, Ont.,
3d Wed., Trades & Labor Hall.
E. Moss, Pres.,
87 Ontario St.
J. Harris, R. S.,
439 Algoma St.
Jas. Gregory, F. S.,
174 Albert St.
348. EVANSTON, Evanston, Wyo.,
1st-3d Fri., D. of H. Hall.
Joseph Jeffs, Pres.
Wallace T. Parkinson, R. S.
J. Gerrard, F. S.,
Box 510.
349. SOUTH OMAHA, So. Oma-
ha, Neb., 1st-3d Tues., Red-
men's Hall, 318 N. 24th St.
Frank Emkins, Pres.,
516 1/2 N. 24th St.
Wm. Cornemann, R. & F. S.,
615 N. 25th St.
350. EMERY RIVER, Oakdsle,
Tenn., 2d-4th Sat., K. P. Hall.
B. F. Moore, Pres.
James Newby, R. S.
Wm. Engert, F. S.
351. COMMERCE, Commerce,
Tex., 1st-3d Mon. night, K. of
P. Hall.
Tony Cullums, Pres.
J. W. Caff, R. S.
J. E. Butrick, F. S.
352. BUELA, Raleigh, N. C., 2d-
4th Fri., Rescue Hall., cor.
Haywood and Oafales.
C. S. Neal, Pres.,
410 W. North St.
C. M. Hamilton, R. S.,
122 N. Harrington St.
C. H. Younger, F. S.,
516 N. East St.
353. ARGENTINE, Argentine,
Kas., 1st-3d Thurs., Republic
Hall, 612 Strong Ave.
H. D. Allison, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 2.
F. O. Thompson, R. S.,
Independence, Mo.
Harry Stickney, F. S.,
1704 E. Metropolitan Ave.
354. ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga.,
every Sat. night, Labor Tem-
ple, 112 Trinity Ave.
C. F. McDonald, Pres.,
53 Garibaldi St.
R. E. Hamilton, R. S.,
100 Lovejoy St.
Geo. D. Coleman, F. S.,
Box 57.
355. UNITY, Waterloo, Ia., 4th
Fri., Kurth Hall.
O. E. Urie, Pres.,
224 Congress St.
G. W. Wiley, R. & F. S.,
210 Maple St.
356. KYLE, Aberdeen, S. D., 1st-
3d Wed., K. C. Hall.
G. E. Mehner, Pres.,
208 N. Dakota.
Wm. E. Butzow, R. S.,
207 N. Kline St.
Chas. Osburn, F. S.,
715 N. Washington St.
357. KANAWHA, Charleston, W.
Va.
Jesse Stewart, Pres.
H. O. Ruffner, R. & F. S.,
Malden, W. Va.

358. MT. CALICO, Yermo, Cal.,
Ota, 1st-2d Mon.
A. Turley, Pres.,
Yermo, Cal.
Leonard Heffner, R. S.,
Ross C. Schramm, F. S.,
Yermo, Cal.
359. ST. PAUL, St. Paul, Minn.,
3d Mon., Federation Hall.
Chas. Bens., Pres.,
903 Park Ave.
Albert Apland, R. S.,
1409 Breda St.
D. W. Pearson, F. S.,
1047 Churchill Ave.
360. PEORIA, Peoria, Ill., 4th
Wed., 1921 N. Adams St.
Miles Donnelly, Pres.,
1110 N. Glendale.
S. C. Schreiber, R. & F. S.,
1014 N. Monroe.
361. BRITANNIA, Fort William,
Ont., Can., 2d-4th Thurs.
J. Jewison, Pres.,
161 Hill St., Port Arthur,
Ont., Can.
F. Godsalve, R. S.,
155 Hill St., Port Arthur,
Ont., Can.
J. Orton, F. S.,
132 Rowand St.
362. QUEEN AND CRESCENT,
Cincinnati, O., Wubler's Hall,
3d-4th Tues.
James Harrington, Pres.,
1244 Richmond St.
Frank Farrell, R. S.,
725 State Ave.
Edw. Judge, F. S.,
1131 Hopkins St.
363. GRANDVIEW, Kansas City,
Kaa., 2d-4th Thurs., 10th and
Central Ave.
Milton Gray, Pres.,
236 N. 18th St.
E. L. Winchester, R. S.,
611 Northrup Ave.
A. K. Aholtz, F. S.,
568 S. 11th St.
364. OKLAHOMA, Paragould,
Ark., every Monday, Labor
Temple.
Edw. Payne, Pres.,
627 N. Pruitt St.
C. V. Lloyd, R. & F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 3.
365. EGYPTIAN, Murphysboro,
Ill., 2d-4th Wed., I. O. O. F.
Hall, cor. 9th and Locust Sts.
Stant Minch, Pres.,
1426 Gartside St.
Chas. Blacklock, R. & F. S.,
614 N. 15th St.
366. TIDE FLATS, Tacoma,
Wash., 1st-3d Mon., I. O. O.
F. Hall.
Paul Haas, Pres.,
3801 S. 45th St.
H. G. Medley, R. S.,
2720 East N St.
Clyde Medley, F. S.,
2720 E. N St.
367. OAK ISLAND, Newark, N.
J., 3d Wed., Horton's Hall,
188 Pacific.
Jas. McBride, Pres.,
161 Freylinghausen.
John Sheridan, R. S.,
160 Walnut St.
Thomas Enright, F. S.,
18A Goble St.
368. OLD FORT, Green Bay,
Wis., 1st Mon., Grosses' Hall.
John Paulson, Pres.,
142 S. Broadway.
Thos. DeWane, R. S.,
816 12th Ave.
Wm. Myer, F. S.,
615 S. Broadway.
369. SCOTIA, Truro, N. S., 3d
Mon., B. R. T. Hall.
Geo. Lanther, Pres.
- J. F. McClure, R. & F. S.,
Box 322.
370. WASATCH, Ogden, Utah,
1st-3d Thurs., I. O. O. F. Hall.
I. I. Hill, Pres.,
2264 Lincoln Ave.
H. B. Hilliard, R. S.,
242 N. 23d St.
Archie McClure, F. S.,
1065 22d St.
371. NORTHERN STAR, Winni-
peg, Man., Can., 1st-3d Fri.,
Trades Hall.
Wm. Lane, Pres.,
606 Rosedale Ave.
Arthur E. Moore, R. S.,
703 Nassau St.
Geo. Clarke, F. S.,
274 Kitson St.
372. SOUTH CLE ELUM FIRST,
S. Cle Elum, Wash., 2d-4th
Thurs., Liedel Hall.
E. T. Garrett, Pres.
Chas. Liedel, R. S.
L. C. Bennett, F. S.
373. SOUTHERN, Ludlow, Ky.,
1st-3d Wed., Morley Hall,
Adela Ave.
James Dean, Pres.,
183 Adela Ave.
J. M. Wagner, R. S.,
161 Elm St.
Wm. Hellebush, F. S.,
8 Poplar St.
374. WHITE STAR, Austin, Tex.,
3d Mon., cor. Waller and 4th
Sts., Ravinier Hall.
W. R. Canidan, Pres.,
2001 E. 5th.
Carl Walker, F. S.,
1005 E. 8th St.
A. Gustafson, R. S.,
1809 E. 6th St.
375. MYRTLE, Danville, Va., 2d-
4th Mon.
J. G. Crane, Pres.,
125 W. Thomas St.
Geo. R. Sutterfield, R. S.,
R. F. D. No. 2.
T. A. Ferrell, F. S.,
417 Cliff St.
376. MANDELL, Chicago, Ill.,
4th Fri., 4703 W. Harrison.
W. Hodgins, Pres.,
1128 Euclid Ave., Oak Park,
Ill.
A. Frederickson, R. & F. S.,
4657 W. Indiana St., Auston
Sta.
377. OTHELLO, Othello, Wash.,
1st Thurs.
Frank Wilkins, Pres.
E. I. Case, R. & F. S.
378. CHAPLEAU, Chapleau, Ont.,
Can.
W. Westerman, Pres.
A. Bennett, R. & F. S.
379. OLD FORT, Fort Wayne,
Ind., 4th Tues., Carpenters'
Hall, Calhoun and Barry Ave.
A. D. Boan, Pres.,
2426 Little St.
E. F. Hambrook, R. S.,
721 W. Dewald.
M. W. Meyer, F. S.,
2401 Lillie St.
380. MALDEN, Malden, Wash.,
1st-3d Sat.
O. C. Whitworth, Pres.
G. W. Foster, R. S.
J. L. Moran, F. S.,
Box 285.
381. SHARON, St. Bernard, O.,
1st-4th Mon., Bussam's Hall,
Bank Ave. & Carthage Pike
St.
John Abbing, Pres.,
4927 Carthage Pike, Elmwood
Place, O.
- Edward Heger, R. S.,
5129 Carthage Pike.
C. L. Barlow, F. S.,
25 Poplar St., Elmwood Pl.
382. AVERY, Avery, Idaho, 2d-
4th Wed.
P. J. O'Donnell, Pres.
R. Coolbaugh, R. & F. S.,
Box 26.
383. HIGHTOWN, Elko, Nev., 1st
Tues.
P. A. Hanson, Pres.
M. Williams, R. S.
E. L. Cunningham, F. S.
384. RIVERVIEW, Farnfeld, Mo.,
2d-4th Sat.
J. F. Armstead, Pres.
J. T. White, R. S.
H. G. Kelsor, F. S.
385. LAKE CITY, Lake Charles,
La.
Madison Grove, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 1.
H. T. Watson, R. S.,
220 Ryan St.
Eliaz David,
1108 Hutchens St.
386. LIMA, Lima, O., 1st-3d
Mon. nights, City Hall.
Willis Fee, Pres.,
712 E. Elm St.
G. C. Coleman, R. S.,
185 E. North St.
P. A. Piper, F. S.,
1105 Elizabeth St.
387. CHEROKEE, Cherokee, Ia.
J. F. Boddy, Pres. & Sec.
388. JERRE BAXTER, Nash-
ville, Tenn., 2d-4th Fri., Pull-
man Hall.
A. J. Burchiel, Pres.,
109 Fair St.
Grover Gambill, R. S.,
95 Claborne St.
Harry Gambill, F. S.,
518 Ash St.
389. HUMBOLT, Humbolt, Sask.,
Can., 20th of each month.
T. H. Tyndall, Pres.
E. Nelson, R. S.
Jas. Mackie, F. S.,
Box 92.
390. WORLD'S FAIR, Forsythe
Jct., St. Louis, Mo., 1st-3d
Thurs., Druids Hall, 9th and
Market Sts.
Fred Meyer, Pres.,
613 Pope Ave.
W. Hershberger, R. S.,
3618 Cottage Ave.
Elmer Vance, F. S.,
2716 Locust St.
391. MERCIER, Chaudiere Jct.,
Quebec, Can., 1st Sun.
E. Bernbe, Pres.,
Chaudiers Curve.
J. Ouellet, R. S.,
P. Demers, F. S.
392. THE DALLES, The Dalles,
Ore., 1st-3d Fri., Little K. P.
Hall.
M. Parks, Pres.,
522 E. 13th St.
H. M. Earhart, R. & F. S.,
1424 Bluff St.
393. TERRE HAUTE, Terre
Haute, Ind., 2d-4th Mon.,
13th and Walnut.
Roy Cline, Pres.,
1663 2d Ave.
J. A. McGuyer, R. S.,
1517 S. 19th St.
F. W. Garlin, F. S.,
1505 S. 9th St.
394. READING, Reading, Pa., 2d
Sunday A. M., 3d Sunday P.
M., Red Men's Hall.
R. Edward, Pres.,
Box 458.

- James Maurer, R. S.,
348 N. 11th St.
C. Hangen, F. S.,
1019 Perry St.
395. POWER CITY, Niagara Falls, Ont., Can., 4th Tues., McCartney Hall.
S. Nichols, Pres.,
South End, Ont.
W. G. Kells, R. S.,
57 First Ave.
C. A. Russell, F. S.,
30 Terrace Ave.
396. PRESCOTT, Prescott, Ariz., 3d Thurs.
Geo. Keese, Pres.,
Box 147.
John Flowers, R. S.,
Gen. Del.
Wm. A. Lawler, F. S.,
253 S. Mt. Vernon St.
397. CASCO BAY, Portland, Me., 1st Wed.
J. I. Walsh, Pres.,
32 Myrtle St.
R. McKome, R. S.
A. Peterson, F. S.,
750 Stevens Ave., Woodford Sta.
398. ALBERTA, Edmonton, Alberta, Can., 4th Tues., Mechanics' Hall.
W. Crawford, Pres.,
654 6th St.
H. Wilkinson, R. S.,
C. N. R. Shops.
A. P. Penny, F. S.,
363 5th St.
399. PINE MOUNTAIN, Manchester, Ga., 2d-4th Mon., City Hall.
W. L. Dorman, Pres.
A. L. Flynn, R. & F. S.,
Box 22.
400. SAGINAW, Saginaw, Mich., 1st-3d Fri., Heller's Hall.
Chas. Graham, Pres.,
317 N. 14th St.
Fred Bernicker, R. S.,
317 N. 7th St.
A. H. Buchanan, F. S.,
221 N. 9th.
401. WHITE MOUNTAIN, Rock Springs, Wyo., 1st-3d Sat., Labor Temple.
Nels Anderson, Pres.,
207 Thomas St.
Henry Sturm, R. & F. S.,
119 Grant St.
402. CORN BELT, Kansas City, Kan., 1st-3d Thurs., 10th & Central.
F. E. Malcolm, Pres.,
915 Greeley Ave.
A. Medlis, R. S.,
2832 Shoman Ave.
H. Hortsman, F. S.,
934 Nebraska Ave.
403. FRAMINGHAM, Framingham, Mass.
Frank I. Chapman, Pres.,
11 Hollis Court.
Alfred Pearson, R. S.,
14 Grant St., Ashland, Mass.
D. F. Quigley, F. S.,
42 Cherry St., Ashland, Mass.
404. PENOBSCOT, Bangor, Me., 3d Sat., A. O. U. W. Hall.
H. H. Colter, Pres.,
— Lincoln St.
Roy Grant, R. S.,
59 Cedar St.
Herbert R. Shaw, F. S.,
18 Catell St.
405. MATHEW, Rawlins, Wyo., 4th Thurs., Danish Hall.
Chris. Miller, Pres.
W. C. Sherwood, R. S.
Antone Jensen, F. S.
406. DENVERSIDE, East St. Louis, Ill., 2d-4th Wed., Metropolitan Bldg.
Wm. Weigel, Pres.,
1303 Gaty Ave.
T. H. Hutchinson, R. S.,
800 N. 33d St.
Troy Morgan, F. S.
132 N. 4th St.
407. YOUNGTOWN, Louisville, Ky., 3d Wed., Shafer's Hall.
J. B. Summers, Pres.,
328 N. 28th St.
D. D. Daly, R. S.,
3720 High St.
A. C. Powers, F. S.,
3020 Alford Ave.
408. YERBA BUENA, San Francisco, Cal., 2d-4th Fri., Advancement Hall, Labor Temple.
P. Donahue, Pres.,
951 Minn. St.
D. Hallyburton, R. S.,
55 Brosnan St.
409. WILLOW PARK, Halifax, N. S., 3d Monday.
W. H. Pirie, Pres.,
50 N. Albert St.
H. E. Greenough, R. S.,
29 E. Young St.
J. R. Dibbon, F. S.,
54 W. Young St.
410. SUNSET, Los Angeles, Cal., 1st-3d Wed., Labor Temple.
Edgar Baker, Pres.,
901 N. Broadway.
Andrew Clinie, R. S.,
181 N. Daly St.
Adam H. West, F. S.,
2123 Brooklyn Ave.
411. DIAMOND, Waynoka, Okla.
John Barnes, Pres.
V. T. Brown, R. S.
T. S. Cranmer, F. S.
412. PRIDE OF THE SOUTH, Hattiesburg, Miss., 1st-3d Thurs., W. O. W. Hall.
W. A. Granthorn, Pres.,
Box 67, Petal, Miss.
J. M. Chandler, R. S.,
605 Hall Ave.
D. L. Slaton, F. S.,
Box 66, Petal, Miss.
413. SAN JOSE, San Jose, Cal., 1st-3d Wed., Room 4, Labor Temple.
J. Selfert, Pres.
110 Stockton Ave.
W. McMaster, R. S.,
261 Hobson St.
A. Van Valor, F. S.,
13 Savika St.
414. CITICO, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1st Wed.
J. H. Bilzard, Pres.,
Care S. A. L. Shop.
W. L. Lyle, R. S.,
Care S. A. L. Shop.
W. G. McClanahan, F. S.,
104 Ruby St. E.
415. BLUE ISLAND, Blue Island, Ill., 2d-4th Mon., Brickmakers' Hal., Cor. Walnut and Western Ave.
W. A. Biege, Pres.,
140 York St.
C. J. Blackmore, F. S.,
Burr Oak Ave.
416. HEENEY, Ronceverte, W. Va., 3d Mon., I. O. O. F. Hall.
W. A. Reese, Pres.
A. H. Dolan, R. & F. S.
417. ABBEVILLE, Abbeville, S. C., 1st-3d Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
A. E. Gilbert, Pres.,
G. W. Clark, R. S.
A. E. Gilbert, F. S.
418. HERMITAGE, Richmond, Va., 1st-3d Thurs., Lee Camp Hall.
F. X. Hughes, Pres.,
305 N. Roland.
A. V. Mahoney, R. S.,
1116 W. Marshall St.
E. A. Kumlehn, F. S.,
22 So. Cherry St.
419. ORIENT, Fairview, Okla., 1st-3d Fri.
Harley Robinson, Pres.
L. L. Plank, R. & F. S.
420. SAN JOAQUIN, Fresno, Cal., 1st-3d Sun.
Conard Nilmeres, Pres.,
608 E St.
Henry Steltz, R. & F. S.,
321 E St.
421. ALBION, Albion, Pa., 1st-3d Sat., Odd Fellows' Hall.
O. G. Seaman, Pres.,
Roy Swaney, R. S.
C. Martin, F. S.,
Cranesville, Pa.
422. MIDDLEPORT, Middleport, Ohio, 3d-4th Wed., K. of P. Hall.
Fred Langlotz, Pres.
Fred McGuffin, R. S.,
Box 817.
Fred Church, F. S.,
L. B. 305, Pomeroy, O.
423. ARGENTA, Argenta, Ark., 1st-3d Thurs., 28½ Main St.
J. I. Rogers, Pres.,
304 W. 3d St.
Franz Carhl, R. S.,
703 E. 6th St.
A. F. Rice, F. S.,
213 Locust St.
425. PATOMAC, Cumberland, Md., 1st-3d Sat., Allegheny Trades Council Hall.
426. RAY OF HOPE, Oakland, Cal., every Wed., 8th and Pine.
J. Neel, Pres.
P. L. Stickel, R. S.,
320 Peralto St.
B. Keating, F. S.,
1052 7th St.
427. BEECHWOOD, Mounds, Ill., 2d-4th Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Theo. Elkins, Pres.
Henry Thomas, R. & F. S.,
215 9th St., Cairo, Ill.
428. HELENA, Helena, Mont., 1st-3d Mon., K. P. Hall.
Samuel Everett, Pres.,
1430 Lyndale Ave.
Frank Miller, R. S.,
1937 Billings Ave.
A. F. Kruse, F. S.,
1519 R. R. St.
429. GOLDEN LEAF, Clinton, Ia., 4th Sat., Mystic Hall, 3d Ave. and 3d St.
Patrick, Walton, Pres.
R. L. Fair, R. S.,
1300 S. 4th St.
John Clark, F. S.,
515 2d Ave.
430. COPPER, Butte, Mont., 2d-4th Wed., Scandia Hall.
Jack Snyder, Pres.,
3128 Princeton Ave.,
Wm. Burton, R. S.,
928 Utha Ave.
Orin C. Sullivan, F. S.,
2215 Princeton Ave.
431. BITTER ROOT, Alberton, Mont., last Sat. each month.
B. Weatherston, Pres.
C. E. Fisher, R. & F. S.
432. FRISCO, St. Louis, Mo., 1st Mon., Chateau and Boyle Aves.
S. B. Carter, Pres.,
911 S. Taylor St.

- Frank Sheets, R. S.,
4113A Manchester.
C. W. Reinwald, F. S.,
4339 Norfolk.
433. TWIN BUTTES, Tucson,
Ariz., 1st-3d Wed., Eagle's
Hall.
F. Shortridge, Pres.
Chas. Larro, R. & F. S.,
Box 332.
434. AVOCA, Addis, La.
J. A. Cases, Pres.
P. J. Bujol, R. & F. S.
435. FEDERATION, Minneapolis,
Minn.
Fred C. Johnson, Pres.,
315 Buchanan St.
Albert Marquardt, R. S.,
310-12, Ave. N. E.
John F. Smith, F. S.,
2413 Madison St., N. E.
436. RAINY RIVER, Rainy River,
Ont., Can., 20th day, I. O. O.
F. Hall.
W. F. Crackel, Pres.
B. J. Frank, R. S.,
Box 49.
John McDonald, F. S.,
Box 48.
437. MOUNT McKAY, Westfort,
Ont., Can., last Tues., Finish
Hall.
H. C. Smith, Pres.,
311 Minnesota St., Ft. Wil-
liam.
S. Speed, R. S.,
610 Laird St.
J. Pyatt, F. S.,
223 Robinson St.
438. HULBERT, Hulbert, Ark.,
1st-3d Wed.
Ed Jones, Pres.
C. H. Graupner, R. & F. S.
439. EASTERN OREGON, Hunt-
ington, Ore., 3d Mon., Odd
Fellows' Hall.
C. V. Paul, Pres.
A. Johnston, R. S.
H. J. Davy, F. S.
440. WISCONSIN VALLEY, Tom-
shawk, Wis., 2d Sun., Wood-
man Hall.
O. B. Anderson, Pres.,
Minocqua, Wis.
Wm. Johnson, R. & F. S.,
Box 516.
441. NIGHT HAWK, Slater, Mo.,
I. O. O. F. Hall.
J. N. Taylor, Pres.
L. H. Schmidt, R. S.
W. R. Goodson, F. S.
442. ALGIERS RESURRECTED,
Algiers, La., 2d-4th Wed.,
Patterson and Vallette Sts.
Chas. M. McCloskey, Pres.,
405 Pacific Ave.
Wm. S. Kenny, R. S.,
2213 Chartier, New Orleans,
La.
R. B. Hock, F. S.,
Gretna, La.
443. COLES COUNTY, Mattoon,
Ill., 2d Tues., I. O. O. F. Hall.
D. A. Mohler, Pres.
605 Charleston Ave.
L. B. Wall, R. S.,
2312 Moultrie.
C. C. Bullock, F. S.,
1816 Grant St.
444. VERMILLION, Danville, Ill.,
2d Wed., Brown's Hall.
S. I. Jackaway, Pres.,
626 E. Bryan Ave.
R. J. Herschler, R. S.,
1008 Collett St.
John Schultz, F. S.,
1122 Dakota St.
445. FOX RIVER VALLEY, Kau-
kauna, Wis., 3d Wed.
Barney Hoolehan, Pres.,
So. Kaukauna.
- Jos. Deitsler, R. S.,
So. Kaukauna.
Jos. La Cass, F. S.,
So. Kaukauna.
446. VALDOSTA, Valdosta, Ga.,
every Sun.
J. M. Williams, Pres.
G. S. Graham, R. & F. S.,
111 Stephen St.
447. TEKO, Tekoa, Wash., 1st-
3d Sat., Eagle's Hall.
J. C. Whitehead, Pres.
J. C. Whitehead, F. S.,
Box 154.
448. WEST EDMONTON, Elm
Park, Alta., Can., 4th Fri. ea.
month.
R. J. Jackson, Pres.
F. Kokesh, R. S.
S. R. Nugent, F. S.,
Elm Park.
449. BUFFALO, Wainwright, Al-
berta, Can.
J. Sutherland, Pres.
W. Brunskill, R. S.
P. Perrin, F. S.
450. SASKATCHEWAN, Melville,
3d Thurs., Taylor Hall.
A. G. Cross, Pres.,
Box 2.
Stanley Carrington, R. S.,
Arthur Park, F. S.,
Box 2.
451. SPRING BROOK, Antigo,
Wis., every 3d Fri., Eagle's
Hall.
Frank Cherek, Pres.
Herman Zemke, R. & F. S.,
111 Ganen St.
452. SAN JACINTO, Houston,
Tex., 1st-3d Mon., Halverson
Hall, Washington St.
C. J. Pool, Pres.
J. E. French, Jr., R. S.,
302 Velasco St.
Nells Peterson, F. S.,
1707 Sawyer St.
453. GARDEN CITY, Chicago,
Ill., 1st-3d Tues., Soldner's
Hall, 53d Place and Halstead.
N. Bochwaldt, Pres.
5723 Marshfield Ave.
Walter Wilson, R. S.,
6447 Laflin St.
James Keller, F. S.,
3318 W. 37th Place.
454. RIVERS, Rivers, Man., Can-
ada, 2d-4th Wed., Smith Hall.
J. K. Cornes, Pres.
J. Robinson, R. & F. S.,
Box 31.
455. FAVORITE, Huntington, W.
Va., 1st-3d Wed.
J. B. Newman, Pres.
H. G. East, R. S.,
216 Guyandotte.
I. L. Moore, F. S.,
1671 11th Ave.
456. PERRY, Perry, Ia.
John Cartney, Pres.
John Reel, R. & F. S.,
1722 3d St.
457. MANILLA, Manilla, Ia.
Jas. Hook, Pres.
Wm. Hook, R. & F. S.
458. LITTLE CEDAR, Cedar-
town, Ga., 1st-3d Wed.
nights, Machinists' Hall.
J. W. Lowe, Pres.
W. A. Barber, R. & F. S.
459. SYCAMORE, Palestine, Tex.,
1st-3d Sat., Labor Temple.
B. M. Wallace, Pres.
Jos. Nelson, R. & F. S.,
504 Lucy St.
460. VAUGHN, Vaughn, N. M.,
2d-4th Sat., Harrington Hall.
M. N. Parks, Pres.
J. N. Corgill, R. & F. S.
461. MESQUITE, Mart, Tex., 2d-
4th Fri., B. of L. E. Hall.
J. A. Hefflin, Pres.
Jas. Monroe, R. S.,
Box 322.
D. C. Samson, F. S.
462. BOGALUSA, Bogalusa, La.,
1st-4th Wed., Starnier Hall.
G. R. Jarvis, Pres.
T. J. Irwin, R. S.,
64 E D St.
A. A. St. Amant, F. S.,
Box 202.
463. RAINBOW, Great Falls,
Mont., 1st-3d Fri., Safford's
Hall.
Joseph Klick, Pres.
Harry Brennan, R. S.,
306 4th St. S.
Jas. Gott, F. S.,
309 5th St. S. W.
464. PECAN, Walnut Springs,
Tex., 1st Sat., W. O. W. Hall.
N. F. Pettichere, Pres.
J. F. Tanner, R. S.
W. T. Howard, F. S.
465. YAHOO, Falls City, Neb.
Fred Popet, Pres.
C. McDonald, R. S.
H. C. Brackhahn, F. S.
466. PERU, Peru, Ind., 1st-3d
Mon., Moeck's Hall.
R. D. McPherson, Pres.,
136 W. 1st St.
R. M. Hartleroad, R. S.,
7 Wallace Row.
Fred Gysen, F. S.,
116 W. 1st St.
467. DAUPHIN PARK, Chicago,
Ill., 2d-4th Wed., De Haan's
Hall, 9404 Cottage Grove.
Clement Schultz, Pres.,
1672 W. 105th St.
Frank Lockwood, R. S.,
14719 Lexington Ave.
Frants A. Johnson, F. S.,
94410 St. Lawrence Ave.
468. KEYSER, Keyser, W. Va.,
every Tues., Lutheran Club.
469. BELLEFONTAINE, Belle-
fontaine, O., 3d Fri., F. O. E.
Hall.
J. F. Prater, Pres.,
409 S. Plum Valley St.
E. L. Denny, R. & F. S.,
612 E. Cooper St.
470. MISSION RIDGE, Chatta-
nooga, Tenn., 2d-4th Tues., I.
O. O. F. Hall.
T. A. Ralrden, Pres.,
572 E. 16th St.
W. H. Carr, R. S.,
834 E. 8th St.
H. E. Harris, F. S.,
209 George St., H. P.
471. HAGERSTOWN, Hagers-
town, Md., 1st-4th Thurs., G.
A. R. Hall.
Brent Webber, Pres.,
710 W. Franklin St.
S. M. Hoover, R. S.,
20 Washington Ave.
J. S. Hooks, F. S.,
19 Madison Ave.
472. BELLE PLAINE, Belle
Plaine, Ia.
C. G. Lanam, Pres.,
L. B. 128.
Wm. Frandle, R. S.
G. G. Ealy, F. S.
473. BUSHNELL, Springfield, O.,
1st-3d Wed., Trades Hall.
E. Redding, Pres.,
316 Edgmont Ave.
J. C. Taylor, R. & F. S.,
1322 Maryland Ave.
474. MUSKEGON, Muskegon,
Mich.
Martin Jensen, Pres.,
103 Prospect St.

- Chas. Hafenback, R. S.,
37 Akron St.
John Langly, F. S.,
175 Ottawa St.
475. MORGAN, Lafayette, La.,
1st-3d Sun. eve.
Edw. Mitchel, Pres.
Edw. Couson, R. S.
A. Duhon, F. S.
476. RIVAL, Portal, N. D.
John Berrenda, Pres.,
A. L. Sheldon, R. S.
R. S. Anderson, F. S.
477. CLINCHFIELD, Erwin,
Tenn., every Thurs.
J. A. Shipley, Pres.
W. E. Garland, R. S.
W. E. Nuckolia, F. S.
478. CHAFFEE, Chaffee, Mo.,
1st-3d Thurs., Firemen's Hall.
Chas. Conyers, Pres.
Wm. Lewis, R. S.
B. B. Lundy, F. S.,
Box 345.
479. ROSE HILL, DeQueen, Ark.,
3d-4th Mon.
J. J. Richards, Pres.
J. H. Lewis, R. & F. S.
480. ATOKA, Atoka, Okla., 1st-
3d Tues., County Clerk's of-
fice.
Wm. Hope, Pres.
E. C. York, R. S.,
Box 42.
C. A. Fredregill, F. S.,
Box 604.
481. MOUNT BEGBIE, Revel-
stoke, B. C., Can., 3d Wed.,
Selkirk Hall.
H. Parsons, Pres.
H. Barnes, R. S.
John Craigmyle, F. S.,
Box 348.
482. FOND DU LAC, Fond du
Lac, Wis., 3d-4th Wed.,
Trades Council Hall.
Wm. McMonagle, Pres.
301 E. Arndt.
Albert Dreier, R. S.,
313 Minnesota Ave., N. Fond
du Lac.
John Eggers, F. S.,
182 Rees St.
483. SILVER LEAF, Ft. Worth,
Tex., 3d Fri., Labor Temple.
Jas. H. Muse, Pres.,
1820 Stella St.
D. E. Huggins, R. & F. S.,
936 W. 2d St.
484. PORT GARDNER, Everett,
Washington, 3d-4th Thurs.,
Labor Temple.
P. Kilgallon, Pres.
H. Brooks, R. S.
Ruben Wysocki, F. S.,
Station A.
485. N. BESSEMER, N. Bessemer,
Pa., 1st Sun. and 3d Tues.,
Unity Hall.
R. S. Alton, Pres.,
Unity Station, Pa.
J. A. Stepp, R. S.,
Unity Station, Pa.
J. Schmittberger, F. S.,
Unity Station, Pa.
486. PERRIN'S PEAK, Durango,
Colo.
E. H. Skeels, Pres.,
1021 Fourth Ave.
W. H. Smack, R. & F. S.,
337 13th St.
487. IONIA, Ionia, Mich.
H. S. V. Cooper, Pres.,
347 Jefferson St.
Chas. E. Boughney, R. S.,
521 Allen St.
Chas. E. Noble, F. S.,
Pearl St.
488. MOUNT SELOVER, Colton,
Cal., 3d Sat.
L. P. Kerr, Pres.
- C. L. Geldmacher, R. S.,
Box 92.
C. N. Darby, F. S.,
Gen. Del.
489. SEABOARD, Savannah, Ga.,
1st-4th Mon., K. P. Hall.
V. R. Larson, Pres.,
442 Drayton St.
J. E. Drummond, R. S.,
421 Montgomery St.
R. L. Kersh, F. S.,
442 Drayton.
491. THURBER JCT., Mingua,
Tex., every Mon., Woodmen's
Hall.
J. E. McQueary, Pres.
W. C. Newman, R. S.
A. L. Gurganous, F. S.
492. LIBERAL, Liberal, Kas., 4th
Sat., I. O. O. F. Hall.
Arthur Degormo, Pres.
F. E. Meek, R. S.
A. M. Leas, F. S.
493. ZUNI MOUNTAIN, Gallup,
N. M., 2d-last Wed.
Mont Amos, Pres.
J. D. Love, R. S.
Jas. Cavanaugh, F. S.
494. NEWBERRY, Newberry
Sta., Williamsport, Pa., 2d-
4th Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
G. L. Cowden, Pres.,
716 Pearl St.
Crawford Kline, R. S.,
702 Arch St.
D. E. Good, F. S.,
2343 Lynn St.
495. MISSOURI VALLEY, Mis-
souri Valley, Ia., 1st-3d Mon.
Wm. Nordeen, Pres.
W. J. Douglas, R. & F. S.,
Box 435.
496. BLACK RIVER, Poplar
Bluff, Mo.
497. DIAMOND CITY, Wilkes-
Barre, Pa.
498. GULF, Port Arthur, Tex., 2d-
4th Mon., W. O. W. Hall.
C. F. Schlobknecht, Pres.
J. W. Lee, R. & F. S.,
312 Houston.
499. CABINET MAKERS, Mil-
waukee, Wis.
Eugene Manseau, Pres.,
101 39th St.
Fred Bauer, F. S.,
671 53d St.
Geo. M. Miller,
696 23d St.
500. DICKINSON, Dickinson, N.
D., 4th Wed.
J. C. Flynn, Pres.
526 2d Ave. W.
Chas. Z. Angell, R. & F. S.,
520 1st Ave. W.
501. COLLEGE, Urbana, Ill., 1st-
3d Wed., M. W. A. Hall.
J. W. Pruett, Pres.,
506 S. Market St.
N. L. Frankenberg, R. S.,
114 N. Cottage Grove.
Menon Archdeacon, F. S.,
804 E. Green St.
502. NEW ALBANY, New Al-
bany, Miss., 4th Sat.
C. L. Martin, Pres.
Milo Guy, R. S.
C. A. Ford, F. S.
503. DOUGLAS, Douglas, Ga.,
each Wed., I. O. O. F. Hall.
W. M. Reeves, Pres.
J. L. Kersey, R. & F. S.,
Box 371.
504. PARAGON, Kansas City,
Mo., 2d-4th Wed., 9th and
Michigan Ave.
G. F. Mounts, Pres.,
2509 Denver Ave.
D. A. Crosswhite, R. S.,
2335 Bellefontaine.
Harry Mounts, F. S.,
340 Mersington Ave.
505. MT. ASHLAND, Ashland,
Ore., 3d Sat.
Wm. H. Sullivan, Pres.
C. C. Harris, R. & F. S.,
156 6th St.
506. LIBERTY, Sedalia, Mo., 3d-
4th Sat., Labor Temple.
Carl Johnson, Pres.,
314 E. 5th St.
C. P. Hiershfield, R. S.,
1522 E. 5th St.
P. W. Lebegue, F. S.,
1307 E. 14th St.
507. RED HUMMER, Bloomington,
Ill., 1st-3d Tuesday,
Machinists' Hall.
Geo. Voight, Pres.
C. O. Dupy, R. S.,
704 N. Mason.
E. C. Williams, F. S.,
1219 N. Lee St.
508. PALMETTO, Waycross, Ga.,
2d-4th Mon., Wade Hall.
W. H. Strickland, Pres.,
50 McDonald St.
J. D. Sneed, R. S.,
29 Hurley St.
J. M. Allison, F. S.,
6 Ann St.
509. MOUNT KILBURN, Bellows
Falls, Vt., last Sat.
H. T. Isham, Pres.,
15 Forest St.
F. O. Isham, R. S.,
93 Rockingham St.
C. E. Coleman, F. S.,
126 Atkinson St.
510. SEA BREEZE, Savannah, Ga.,
2d-4th Mon., Assembly Hall.
J. W. Downs, Pres.,
414 Bay St. W.
J. H. Papot, R. S.,
118 W. 32d St.
W. T. Boseman, F. S.,
123 Park Ave. E.
511. DOMINION, Toronto, Ont.,
Canada, 4th Thurs.
Thos. Griffin, Pres.,
343 Bain Ave.
Thos. Elliott, R. S.,
157 Bellwoods Ave.
Gilbert Plummer, F. S.,
20 Carnia St., off Campbell
Ave.
512. BOARDMAN, Traverse City,
Mich., 1st Thurs. after 15th.
Fred Berlin, Pres.,
852 E. 8th St.
B. S. Sayre, R. S.,
210 W. 10th St.
Dean Vogl, F. S.,
1009 Cass St.
513. THREE POINT, Havre,
Mont.
Jos. Hilla, Pres.
E. J. Bradrick, R. & F. S.
514. WICHITA FALLS, Wichita
Falls, Tex., 3d-4th Wed., La-
bor Hall.
A. W. White, Pres.
L. J. Whitten, R. S.
T. J. Knight, F. S.
515. CANISTEO VALLEY, Addi-
son, N. Y., 3d Thurs., C. M.
B. A. Hall.
B. W. Albes, Pres.
W. R. Orr, R. & F. S.
516. FORT CONCHO, San Ange-
lo, Texas, 3d-4th Wed.
M. E. Akins, Pres.,
Box 420.
W. A. Coop, R. S.,
58 Ave. A.
W. H. Thomason, F. S.,
Box 538.
517. NAVAJO, Altus, Okla., 1st-
3d Thurs.
W. S. Little, Pres.,
Lock Box 498.
Ransom Davis, R. S.
B. F. Goodson, F. S.

518. MAPLE LEAF, Fort Scott, Kan., 2d-4th Wed., Redmen Hall.
J. B. Atha, Pres.,
R. F. D. No. 5.
A. W. Brooks, R. & F. S.,
401 Lowman St.
519. ST. ANDREW, Brunswick, Ga., 1st Sun., Carpenters' Hall.
C. S. Mook, Pres.,
1121 Union St.
O. C. Sweet, R. S.,
508 1st Ave.
Wm. Miller, F. S.,
2000 Reynolds St.
520. GLENWOOD, Minneapolis, Minn., 1st-3d Wed., Klein & Paunts Hall.
Jenes Jensen, Pres.,
628 Russell Ave., N.
J. G. Little, R. S.,
1819 7th St., S. E.
C. Brown, F. S.,
3244 Longfellow Ave.
521. WALKER'S MOUNTAIN, Bristol, Tenn., 2d-4th Sat., K. P. Hall.
J. W. Dunn, Pres.,
J. M. Draper, R. S.,
Care Burnett's Store,
Bristol, Va.
W. H. Curtis, F. S.,
912 Cumberland,
Bristol, Va.
522. SHOW ME, Nevada, Mo., 1st-3d Mon.
W. D. Kiser, Pres.,
916 N. Elm St.
W. H. Lambert, R. & F. S.,
R. F. D. No. 2.
523. JOHN BROWN, Osamatomie, Kas., 2d-4th Wed.
H. A. Purinton, Pres.,
W. A. Whitney, R. S.
Chas. Barnett, F. S.
524. PRIDE OF THE PEOPLE, Meridian, Miss., 1st-3d Thurs.
W. O. W. Hall.
T. G. Haggood, Pres.,
Care M. & O. Shops.
L. L. Bonner, R. & F. S.,
815 Braxton.
525. SEQUOYAH, Muskogee, Okla., 1st-3d Tues., Scales Bldg.
John W. Martin, Pres.,
908 N. C. St.
G. W. R. Morrison, R. & F. S.,
Box 1580.
526. PROGRESSIVE, Brandon, Man., Can.
Geo. H. Bradbeer, Pres.,
227 1st St.
John Copleston, R. S.,
851 Franklin St.
Geo. Mead, F. S.,
529. Q. O. & K. C., Milan, Mo., 1st Tues., K. P. Hall.
Eugene Harris, Pres.,
C. H. Burnham, R. S.
Ross L. Smith, F. S.
530. WOLVERINE, Ludington, Mich., 1st-3d Mon., 106 Molenda St.
Edward Cook, Pres.,
408 Ferry St.
Jos. F. Snow, R. & F. S.,
205 2d St.
531. UP TO DATE, Joliet, P. Q. Canada, 2d-4th Wed.
J. Hudson, Pres.,
52 St. Ann.
A. Lafontaine, R. S.,
9 Mauseau.
L. Page, F. S.,
15 St. Anne.
532. JAMESTOWN, Pine Beach, Va., 4th Tuesdays.
J. R. Mitchell, Pres.,
General Delivery.
C. B. McLean, F. S.,
Leeley Ave.
Lambert's Point, Va.
C. N. Moodispaw, R. S.,
533. DEVIL'S HEART, Devil's Lake, N. D., 1st Mon. after 20th.
John Mosby, Pres.,
Box 58.
H. Wahnschaffe, R. & F. S.,
Box 220.
534. PINE BLOOM, Waycross, Ga., 2d-4th Thurs.
J. W. Grady, Pres.,
12 Lincoln St.
J. A. McDaniel, R. S.,
41 Georgia St.
J. F. Holland, F. S.,
40 Reid St.
535. WINNIPEG, Winnipeg, Man., Can., 1st-3d Thurs.
Jno. Hughes, Pres.,
366 Boyd Ave.
Chas. Robertson, R. S.,
176 Garry St., St. Boniface.
Duncan Finlay, F. S.,
176 Garry St., St. Boniface.
536. CASCADE MOUNTAINS, Leavenworth, Wash.
Wm. Studebaker, Pres.
J. M. Doty, R. S.
B. M. Wheeler, F. S.
537. BUSCH, St. Louis, Mo., 1st Mon., 7th and Arsenal St.
E. Schlenkler, Pres.,
2908 Osage St.
Mike Grabljan, R. S.,
2834 Lyon St.
Elmer Marshall, F. S.,
1019 Lynch St.
538. HARD TIMES, Holington, Kas., 1st-3d Friday.
M. F. Hearne, Pres.
F. Martin, R. S.
W. R. Wort, F. S.
540. TAMPA, Tampa, Fla., 2d-4th Tues., 1110 1/2 Franklin St.
E. A. Dugger, Pres.,
911 Jackson St.
Chas. Mills, R. S.,
801 Eunice St.
G. W. Gray, F. S.,
911 Jackson St.
541. BANNER, Chicago, Ill.
John D. Mark, Pres.,
802 S. 9th St., Maywood, Ill.
Wm. T. Brewster, R. S.,
4342 W. Park Ave.
David K. Ross,
4239 W. End Ave.
542. BRIDGEBURG, Bridgeburg, Ont., Canada.
D. Louder, Pres.
J. Green, R. S.
G. Kendrigan, F. S.,
Amigari, Ont.
543. TRACY, Tracy, Cal., 2d-4th Thurs.
J. W. Jones, Pres.,
Box 152.
F. C. Barr, R. S.,
F. E. Barr, F. S.,
Box 203.
544. WASHINGTON, Washington, Ind., 1st-3d Wed., Redmen Hall.
J. M. Harney, Pres.,
716 S. W. 1st St.
Mike Syracuse, R. S.
J. L. Chappell, F. S.,
1215 McCormick Ave.
545. PAJARO, Pajaro, Calif., 1st-3d Mondays.
F. M. Saderer, Pres.,
Watsonville, Cal.
John F. Higgins, R. S.,
Watsonville, Cal.
Karl L. Stoffers, F. S.,
403 Lincoln St., Watsonville, Cal.
546. TIBURON, Tiburon, Calif., every 2d and 4th Thurs., Foresters' Hall.
J. M. Lee, Pres.
W. McCord, R. S.
Thos. Pollard, F. S.
547. MEMPHREMAGOG, Newport, Vt., every 2d Thursday.
John R. Wells, Pres.
H. W. Burlton, R. S.
Henry Morrow, F. S.,
8 Central St.
548. CANADIAN, Canadian, Tex., 2d-4th Fridays.
L. E. Jackson, Pres.,
111 Huff St.,
San Antonio, Tex.
J. F. Hayes, R. S.
H. G. Hanson, F. S.,
Box 592.
549. STONE LODGE, Crane, Mo., 2d-4th Sat.
A. E. Bushnell, Pres.
C. W. Honeycutt, R. S.
Chas. A. Wines, F. S.,
Box 243.
550. WISCONSIN RIVER, Stevens Point, Wis., 1st-3d Thurs., Adams Hall.
Robt. Sparks, Pres.,
1134 Church St.
Frank Thompson, R. S.,
408 Madison St.
Steve Spangl, F. S.,
633 Michigan Ave.
551. PRINCE ALBERT, Prince Albert, Sask., Canada, 2d Sat., Friendship Hall.
Wm. McCague, Pres.
F. B. Judson, R. S.
Box 123.
H. D. Davis, F. S.

LODGE DIRECTORY BY STATES

ALABAMA.		ILLINOIS.		KANSAS CITY		DAYTON	
Birmingham	60	Bloomington	507	Topeka	110	Lima	336
Mobile	325	Blue Island	415	Topeka	4	Middleport	422
Selma	240	Carbondale	291	Wellington	217	Portsmouth	108
Sheffield	144	Centralia	12	Wichita	213	Springfield	472
Tuscaloosa	214	Chicago	166	Wichita	213	St. Bernard	381
Whistler	222	Chicago	453	KENTUCKY.		OKLAHOMA.	
ARIZONA.		Chicago	297	Ashland	192	Altus	517
Prescott	396	Chicago	284	Covington	151	Atoka	480
Tucson	433	Chicago	376	Lexington	181	Chickasha	189
Winslow	249	Chicago	467	Louisville	71	Enid	388
ARKANSAS.		Chicago	541	Ludlow	407	El Reno	37
Argenta	422	Clinton	309	Paducah	14	Fairview	419
DeQueen	479	Danville	444	Russell	150	Francis	97
Eldorado	88	Dupo	334	Somerset	162	Hugo	323
Fort Smith	138	East St. Louis	365	LOUISIANA.		Halleysville	30
Hulbert	438	East St. Louis	40	Addis	434	Heavener	303
Jonesboro	206	East St. Louis	406	Algiers	442	Muskogee	99
Little Rock	114	East St. Louis	35	Bogalusa	462	Muskogee	535
Leslie	294	E. St. Louis	348	Boyce	32	Okla. City	137
Paragould	364	Freeport	327	De Quincy	91	Salpaula	140
Pine Bluff	7	Galesburg	19	La Fayette	475	Shawnee	29
Stamps	267	Harvard	456	Lake Charles	385	Waukeka	343
Texarkana	90	LaSalle	326	McDonoughville	141	Wagoner	213
CALIFORNIA.		Mattoon	443	Monroe	232	Waynoka	411
Colton	488	Mounds	427	New Orleans	325	OREGON.	
Fresno	420	Moline	169	New Orleans	154	Ashland	595
Kern	127	Mt. Carmel	335	Shreveport	22	Huntington	430
Los Angeles	115	Murphysboro	365	Shreveport	244	La Grande	302
Los Angeles	410	Peoria	16	Winnfield	48	Portland	268
Needles	190	Peoria	360	MAINE.		The Dalles	392
Otis	358	Rock Island	274	Bangor	404	Umatilla	145
Oakland	426	Savanna	276	Calais	263	PENNSYLVANIA	
Pt. Richmond	126	Urbana	501	Portland	397	Albion	421
Pajaro	545	INDIANA.		MARYLAND.		Allentown	50
Portola	132	Evansville	46	Cumberland	424	Butler	313
Roseville	281	Ft. Wayne	379	Cumberland	425	Galeton	163
Sacramento	846	Indianapolis	75	Hagerstown	471	Greenville	316
San Luis Obispo	327	Indianapolis	69	MASSACHUSETTS.		Harrisburg	35
San Bernardino	128	Peru	466	Boston	57	Lehighton	59
San Francisco	408	Princeton	13	Boston	92	Newberry Sta.	494
San Jose	413	Terre Haute	393	Boston	102	No. Bessemer	435
Tiburon	546	Wabash	287	Framingham	403	Philadelphia	377
Tracy	543	Washington	544	MICHIGAN.		Pittston	56
CANAL ZONE		IOWA.		Channing	386	Port Carbon	175
PANAMA.		Belle Plaine	472	Bay City	269	Reading	394
Gorgona	158	Boone	62	Ionia	487	Rutherford	332
COLORADO.		Cedar Rapids	1	Ludington	530	Sunbury	8
Alamosa	216	Cherokee	387	Muskegon	474	Tamaqua	186
Colorado Springs	194	Clinton	429	Saginaw	400	Wilkes-Barre	497
Denver	146	Council Bluffs	93	Traverse City	512	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Durango	486	Davenport	273	MINNESOTA.		Abbeville	417
Grand Junction	121	Des Moines	119	Albert Lea	385	Columbia	300
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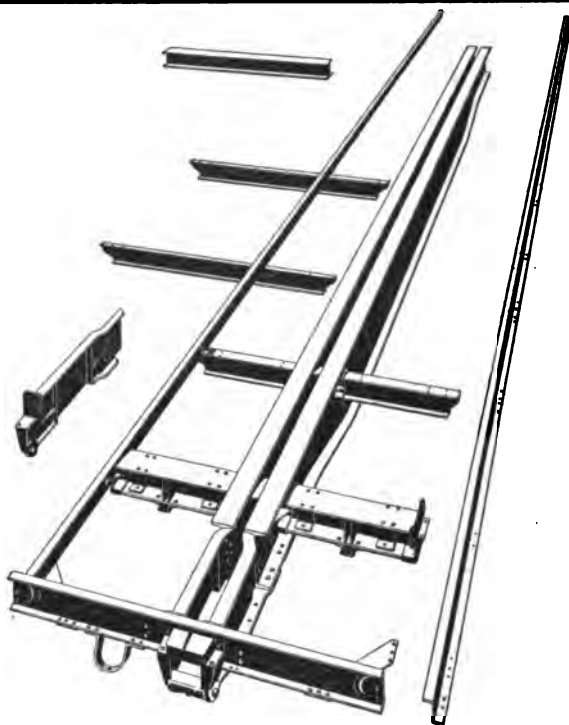
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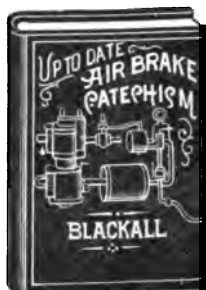
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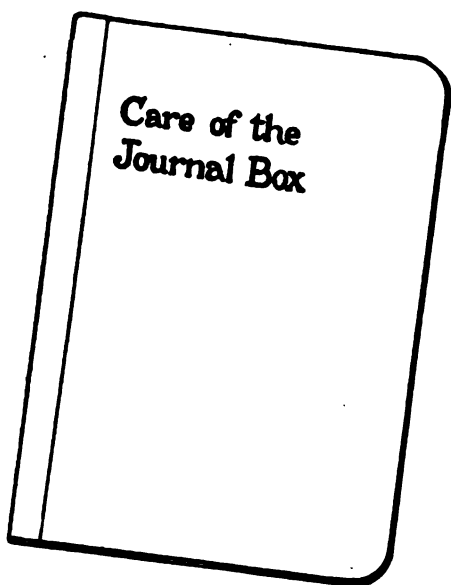
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